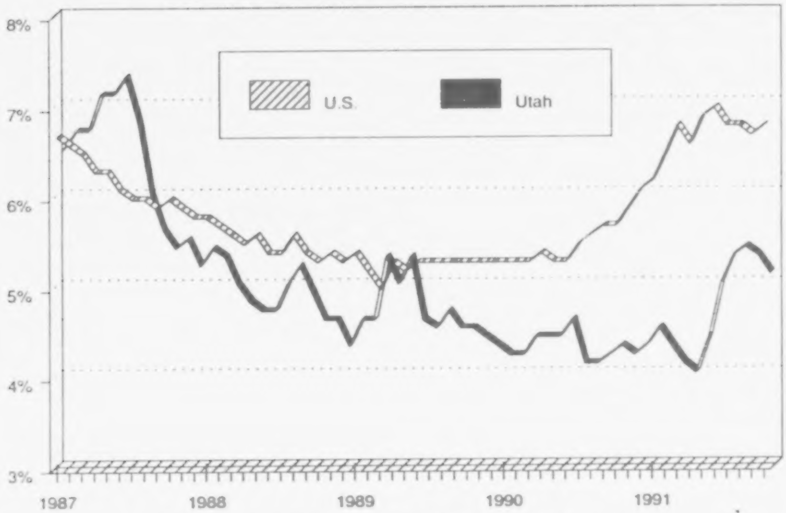
Utah Labor Market Report

October 1991
Volume 1, No. 10

Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rates



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

Utah bucked the national unemployment rate trend in October—How long can this last?

Utah, in general, continues to hold out against recessionary forces; but the State's economy doesn't have total immunity to the U.S. downturn.

Utah's unemployment rate *dropped* two-tenths of a point to 5.1 percent in October. In fact, it ran contrary to the national rate increase. Several media reports indicated that the U.S. jobless rate "climbed" to 6.8 percent in October. Does this mean that the U.S. recovery has been derailed?

Not necessarily. In the first place, a one-tenth of a percentage point rise might better be described in terms such as "inched up" rather than "climbed." Moreover, one month does not a trend make. And, a monthly increase of one-tenth of a point is not even statistically significant.

While Utah's jobless rate slipped in October, Utah unemployment remains substantially higher than it was a year ago (4.3 percent). Obviously, Utah is not immune to the U.S. downturn. Approximately 41,100 Utahns were out of work in October 1991—20 percent more than a year ago. Nevertheless, Utah's jobless rate falls 1.7 points below the national average and, in general, is approaching "full employment." In addition, the State's jobless rate appears to have peaked out in August 1991 at 5.4 percent. Fortunately, Utah's economy has continued to grow—despite layoffs in mining and manufacturing—which has kept unemployment relatively low.

On the other hand, Utah job growth continued to slip in October. Since the beginning of 1991, the nonfarm job growth rate has dropped almost a full percentage point. Nevertheless, Utah's economy produced 21,600 net new nonagricultural jobs since October 1991—an increase of 3 percent. The good news is that Utah has continued to produce jobs

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THE RATE *(Seasonally Adjusted)*

Oct 1991	Utah	5.1%	U.S.	6.8%
Sep 1991	Utah	5.3%	U.S.	6.7%
Oct 1990	Utah	4.3%	U.S.	5.7%

NONFARM JOBS *(% change from a year ago)*

Oct 1991	Utah	2.9%	U.S.	-0.9%

CPI-U *(Base Year 1982-84 = 100)*

Sep 1991	U.S.	137.2	Yr-over chng	3.4%

PPI *(Base Year 1982-84 = 100)*

Sep 1991	U.S.	116.0	Yr-over chng	-1.9%

during the national recession—at a growth rate near its long-term "average."

Third quarter Gross National Product figures indicate the national economy has started growing again. Nevertheless, Utah's job growth will likely continue to gradually decline for several more months. Other economic indicators challenge GNP "recovery" figures, and Utah typically lags shifts in the U.S. economy.

Mining and manufacturing have been hardest hit by the U.S. downturn. The State's mining industry has lost about 100 jobs since October 1990—due to coal mine layoffs. In addition, manufacturing has barely avoided losing jobs on a net basis. Employment in this sector may soon show overall declines—the durable goods sector is already down 300 jobs compared to a year ago.

Construction—typically hard hit in a recession—remains blissfully ignorant of any economic downturn with a 2,500, 8 percent gain. One of the hottest housing markets in the U.S., Salt Lake residential building has helped spur this increase.

Growth in services has slowed, but still remains strong. With 8,800 additional positions (up 5 percent), services still ranks as the top job-producing industry. The finance/insurance/real estate sector has rebounded with the addition of several new financial services centers. This sector has added 1,300 jobs since October 1990 for a growth rate of almost 4 percent. Trade also experienced a moderate 3 percent job gain.

The public sector registered a 2 percent increase in employment over the October 1990 to October 1991 period. Cutbacks in defense-related employment continue to drag government employment growth down.

Transportation/communications/utilities felt the winds of the economic malaise. This sector is up a mere 1.6 percent from last year with most subsectors experiencing only sluggish expansion.

The State has managed to avoid a downturn so far; but, if the national economy continues to stagnate or experiences a "double dip" recession, Utah could finally succumb to the economic malaise. However, we are confident that a Utah recession remains a worst-case scenario. ☐

Lecia Parks Langston
Chief Economist

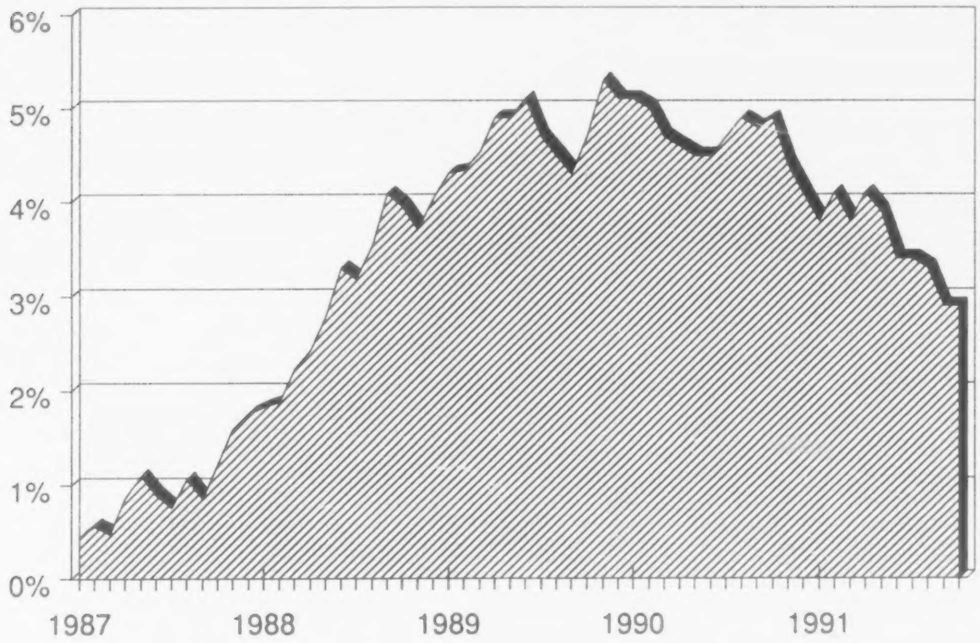
- ***Job growth in Utah has slowed to less than 3 percent.***

- ***Utah's jobless rate dropped two-tenths of a percentage point to 5.1 percent.***

- ***Lower Utah joblessness and a higher U.S. rate place Utah's unemployment rate 1.7 points below the national average.***

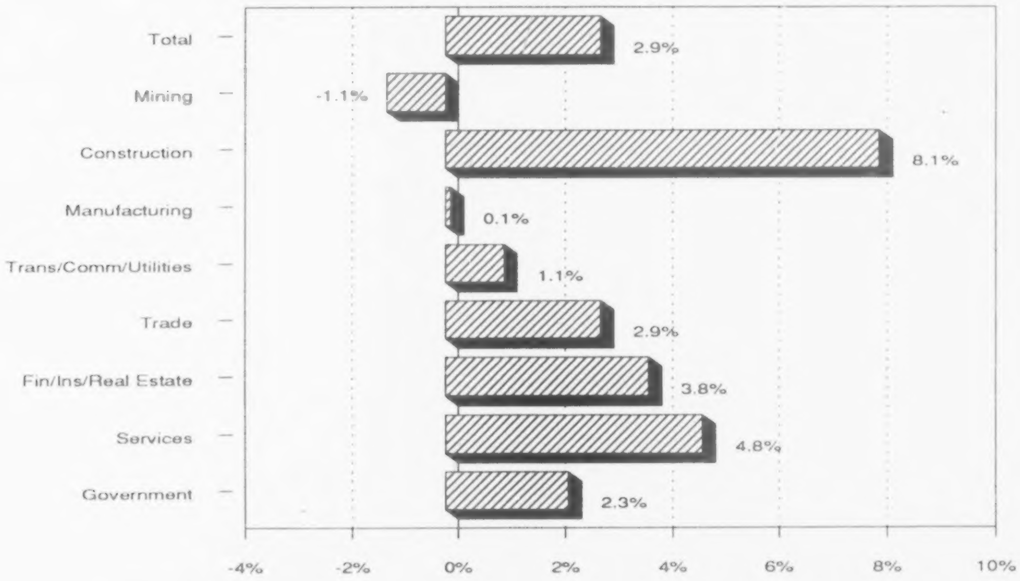
- ***The Utah construction industry ignored the U.S. downturn with an 8 percent growth rate and 2,500 new jobs.***

Year-Over Percent Change in Utah Nonfarm Jobs



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

October 1990-91 Percent Growth In Utah Nonfarm Jobs by Industry



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

RAW

Table 1. Utah Civilian Labor Force and Nonagricultural Jobs, Not Seasonally Adjusted *(Numbers in Thousands)*

	Oct 19901(f)	Oct 1990	Percent Change	Sept 1991(p)	Aug 1991(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**808.0**	**801.9**	**0.8**	**808.2**	**801.6**
Employed	**772.0**	**771.8**	**0.0**	**776.9**	**769.2**
Unemployed	**36.0**	**30.1**	**19.6**	**31.3**	**32.4**
Percent of Labor Force	4.5	3.8	—	3.9	4.0
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS	**761.1**	**739.5**	**2.9**	**758.4**	**748.9**
Mining	**8.7**	**8.8**	**-1.1**	**8.7**	**8.7**
Metal Mining	3.1	3.1	0.0	3.1	3.2
Bituminous Coal Mining	2.4	2.5	-4.0	2.4	2.3
Oil/Gas Extraction & Quarrying*	3.2	3.2	0.0	3.2	3.2
Contract Construction	**33.3**	**30.8**	**8.1**	**33.7**	**33.6**
Manufacturing	**109.3**	**109.2**	**0.1**	**109.1**	**109.4**
Durable Goods	72.1	72.4	-0.4	72.1	72.2
Primary Metals	*6.0*	*6.0*	*0.0*	*6.0*	*6.0*
Fabricated Metals, Machinery, & Computers	*14.2*	*14.3*	*-0.7*	*14.2*	*14.2*
Electrical/Electric Equipment (ex. Computers)	*10.9*	*11.7*	*-6.8*	*10.9*	*11.0*
Transportation Equipment	*17.3*	*17.8*	*-2.8*	*17.5*	*17.5*
*Lumber/Furniture,Stone/Clay/Glass**	*10.5*	*10.6*	*-0.9*	*10.7*	*10.8*
*Other Durable Goods**	*13.2*	*12.0*	*10.0*	*12.8*	*12.7*
Nondurable Goods	37.2	36.8	1.1	36.9	37.1
Food & Related Products	*12.2*	*12.3*	*-0.8*	*12.1*	*12.2*
*Other Nondurable Goods**	*25.0*	*24.5*	*2.0*	*24.8*	*24.9*
Transportation, Communications, & Utilities	**43.2**	**42.8**	**0.9**	**43.0**	**43.4**
Railroad Transportation	2.5	2.5	0.0	2.5	2.5
Trucking & Warehousing	16.0	15.7	1.9	15.8	16.0
Transportation by Air*	7.1	7.0	1.4	7.1	7.1
Other Transportation & Related Services*	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3
Communications	6.9	7.0	-1.4	6.9	6.9
Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services	7.5	7.5	0.0	7.5	7.5
Trade	180.7	175.6	2.9	180.6	180.1
Wholesale Trade	40.0	39.5	1.3	39.9	39.9
*Durable Goods**	*23.1*	*23.1*	*0.0*	*23.1*	*23.2*
*Nondurable Goods**	*16.9*	*16.4*	*3.0*	*16.8*	*16.7*
Retail Trade	140.7	136.1	3.4	140.7	140.2
Food Stores	*25.2*	*24.4*	*3.3*	*25.2*	*25.2*
Auto Dealers/Parts Stores, & Gas Stations	*16.4*	*16.3*	*0.6*	*16.5*	*16.6*
Eating & Drinking Places	*44.7*	*43.4*	*3.0*	*45.8*	*45.7*
*Home Furniture/Equipment & Clothing Stores**	*12.5*	*11.3*	*10.6*	*12.5*	*12.4*
*Gen. Merchandise/Building & Garden Supply**	*22.6*	*22.4*	*0.9*	*22.0*	*21.8*
Miscellaneous Retail	*19.3*	*18.3*	*5.5*	*18.7*	*18.5*
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**35.6**	**34.3**	**3.8**	**35.9**	**36.1**
Depository Institutions*	13.0	12.9	0.8	13.3	13.3
Other Finance/Insurance/Real Estate*	22.6	21.4	5.6	22.6	22.8
Services	**193.5**	**184.7**	**4.8**	**194.6**	**193.5**
Hotels & Lodging Places	11.9	11.6	2.6	12.6	12.8
Personal, Amusement & Recreational*	17.7	17.0	4.1	18.9	19.5
Computer-Related*	9.0	8.5	5.9	9.0	9.0
Other Business Services*	32.7	30.7	6.5	32.1	32.1
Auto Repair/Rental/Parking*	7.1	6.8	4.4	7.2	7.3
Health	48.9	46.4	5.4	49.2	49.1
Education/Social & Membership Organizations*	39.6	38.5	2.9	38.7	36.4
Legal & Miscellaneous Services	5.0	4.7	6.4	4.9	4.9
Engineering, Accounting, & Related*	15.3	14.7	4.1	15.5	15.7
Other Repair/Ag. Services & Museums, etc.*	6.3	5.8	8.6	6.5	6.7
Government	**156.8**	**153.3**	**2.3**	**152.8**	**144.1**
Federal Government	38.7	39.0	-0.8	39.3	39.4
*U.S. Defense**	*19.1*	*20.6*	*-7.3*	*19.1*	*19.3*
*Other Federal**	*19.6*	*18.4*	*6.5*	*20.2*	*20.1*
State Government	45.2	43.4	4.1	42.1	41.9
*State Education**	*24.8*	*23.9*	*3.8*	*21.6*	*21.6*
*Other State**	*20.4*	*19.5*	*4.6*	*20.5*	*20.3*
Local Government	72.9	70.9	2.8	71.4	62.8
*Public School Districts**	*47.5*	*46.1*	*3.0*	*44.9*	*35.4*
*Other Local**	*25.4*	*24.8*	*2.4*	*26.5*	*27.4*

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). NOTE: Forecast data and cells marked by an asterisk (*) are not sanctioned by BLS.

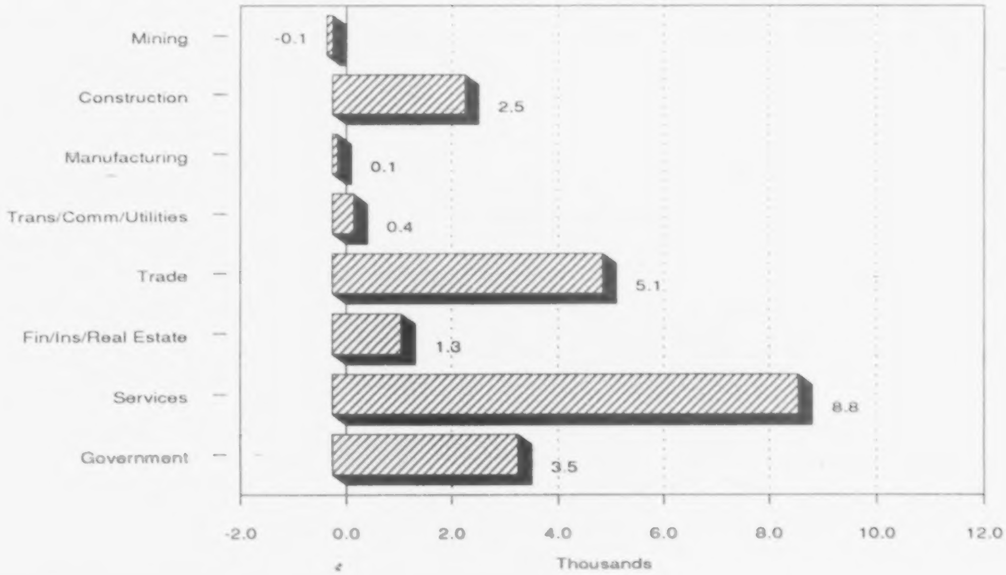
ADJUSTED

Table 2. Utah Civilian Labor Force and Nonagricultural Jobs Seasonally Adjusted *(Numbers in Thousands)*

	Oct 1991(f)	Oct 1990	Percent Change	Sept 1991(p)	Aug 1991(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	804.7	797.3	0.9	802.7	811.0
Employed	763.6	763.0	0.1	760.1	767.4
Unemployed	41.1	34.3	19.8	42.6	43.6
Percent of Labor Force	5.1	4.3	-.-	5.3	5.4
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS	754.5	733.3	2.9	750.9	747.9
Mining	8.7	8.8	-1.1	8.7	9.0
Contract Construction	30.4	28.2	8.1	30.0	30.1
Manufacturing	108.2	108.1	0.1	107.9	108.3
Durable Goods	71.5	71.8	-0.4	71.5	71.5
Nondurable Goods	36.6	36.2	1.1	36.4	36.8
Trans., Comm., Public Utilities	43.1	42.7	0.9	42.6	42.8
Trade	180.2	175.1	2.9	179.2	178.9
Wholesale	39.9	39.4	1.3	39.5	39.5
Retail	140.3	135.7	3.4	139.6	139.4
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	35.7	34.4	3.8	35.8	35.8
Services	192.5	183.7	4.8	191.9	194.0
Government	155.8	152.4	2.3	154.9	151.1
Federal Government	39.2	39.5	-0.8	39.1	39.0
State Government	44.5	42.7	4.1	44.4	44.8
Local Government	72.2	70.2	2.8	71.3	67.3

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

October 1990-91 Growth in Utah Nonfarm Jobs by Industry



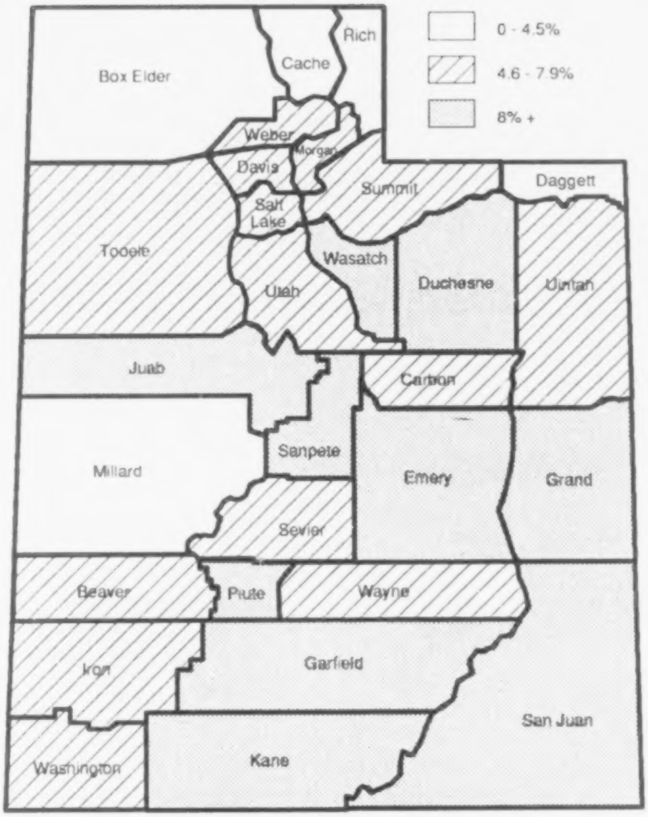
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

Economic Events

Please note: Information contained in Economic Events is obtained from regional newspapers, local Job Service offices, trade publications, clipping services, and local area Chamber of Commerce publications.

- Novell, Inc., announced that it will expand its operations in the Provo East Bay Industrial park by 1993. Sixteen acres adjacent to the present location have been purchased from the city, which could eventually add 3,200 new jobs to the software manufacturer's operations. Novell currently employs 1,200 workers at its Provo and Sandy sites.
- OEA, Inc., a Denver-based firm broke ground in the Tremonton Industrial Development Park on a new industrial layout. The company will work closely with Morton International, the makers of driver-side airbags. OEA will supply Morton with initiators for the airbags. The facility is expected to be operational by next year, and employment is projected at 200 to 250 people. The company plans within two years to expand the operation even further and increase employment to over 550 workers.
- The United States Navy awarded a $161 million contract to Unisys Communication Systems Division in Salt Lake City. The contract is to develop a defense communication program that will link surveillance aircraft with aircraft carriers. The initial award is for research and development, with options available over the contract's life which could total $161 million. The contract may not result in new hires, but it does provide long-term production for those already working in the defense-related division.
- Hercules' Utah Aerospace Division announced an additional round of layoffs. The firm expects that 400 workers will lose their jobs due to proposed nuclear arms reductions and anticipated contract extensions.
- Modernization is responsible for a cut of 55 employees at Geneva Steel. New Q-BOP furnaces decreased the plant's manpower needs. The company has tried to keep as many people as possible by cutting overtime and adjusting hours.
- Ground has been broken for a new "luxury budget" hotel in South Jordan—the South Jordan Sleep Inn. Construction on the 128-room hotel will proceed in two phases. The first phase construction for 68 rooms will begin immediately, while work on the second phase of 60 rooms is scheduled to begin in 1994. The hotel will be owned by Choice Hotels, the world's third largest hotel system.
- Oil well operation and drilling in the State is at its highest level in five years. Seismic evaluations and the drilling of new wells is increasing in the Uintah Basin and the southeastern part of the State. Also, older wells are being refurbished in response to a tax credit enacted by last year's state legislature. ☐

Utah's counties offer a diversity economic experiences



Unemployment Rates October 1991

Four of Utah's eight multi-county planning districts followed the State's lead with declining unemployment rates. However, the current rates for all districts are at least moderately higher than the year-ago figures. Concurrently, and somewhat contradictorily, year-over growth in nonfarm employment totals continued to slow in most districts.

The Southeastern, Uintah Basin, Bear River, and Southwestern Districts experienced increasing unemployment rates. The Southeastern District (Carbon, Emery, Grand, and San Juan counties) experienced the highest rate of joblessness (9 percent) during the past year. Energy-related difficulties still plague the area.

Uintah Basin's unemployment rate increased slightly to 7.6 percent, but its year-over job growth is a seemingly healthy 4.4 percent. However, virtually all of these new jobs are due to increased oil exploration last spring; other facets of the economy are nearly stagnant.

The Bear River District's unemployment rate increased nearly one-half point, but at 4 percent, is by far the lowest district rate. Also, its diversified nonfarm employment growth of 3 percent is indicative of the area's economic strength.

The Southwestern District's unemployment rate inched up to 5.7 percent. Both Garfield and Kane counties have gloomy economic indicators. However, low unemployment rates and rapid job growth in Iron and Washington counties make the overall district statistics look good.

Unemployment in the Central District, at nearly 8 percent, is higher than both the state and national averages. Despite slight overall job growth of 1.3

Continued on page 8

- ***Despite falling joblessness, all districts are experiencing higher unemployment rates this year.***

- ***The Bear River District has the lowest jobless rate as well as strong diversified job growth.***

- ***The Central and Southeastern Districts are experiencing the weakest economies.***

- ***Metro areas, in general, are doing better than nonmetro areas.***

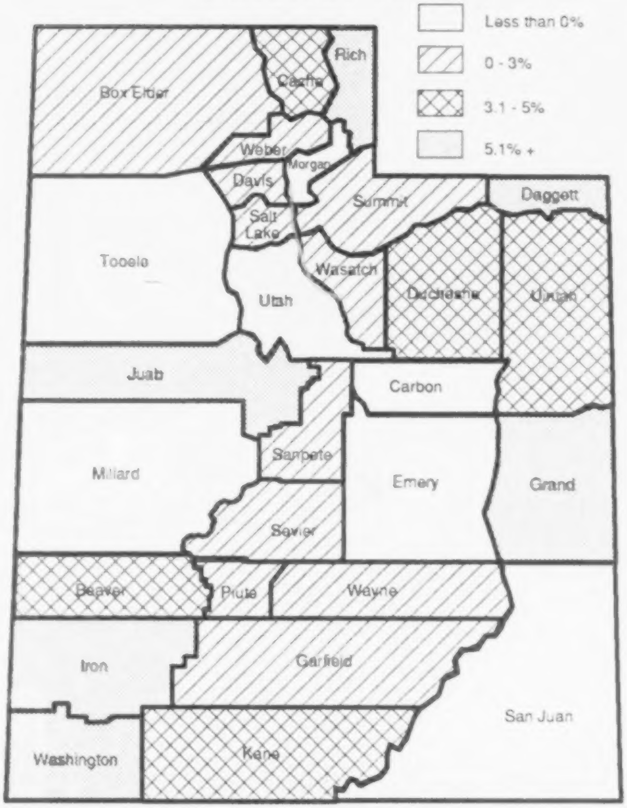
Continued from page 7

percent, this area's economy is suffering.

The districts containing metropolitan counties are, generally weathering the U.S recession well. In fact, Mountainland's major indicators (because of Utah County's strength) reflect only "good times." Salt Lake and Davis counties both have low unemployment, but Davis's job growth is anemic due to defense-related cutbacks as is Weber County's job growth. Weber's unemployment rate, at six percent, reflects this economic slowdown. The nonmetro counties in these districts—Wasatch, Summit, Tooele, and Morgan—are, in varying degrees, all struggling with higher unemployment and/or slow job growth. ❐

Kenneth E. Jensen
Labor Market Economist

Year-Over Percent Change in Nonfarm Jobs October 1991



Less than 0%
0 - 3%
3.1 - 5%
5.1% +
Box Elder
Cache
Rich
Weber
Morgan
Davis
Salt Lake
Summit
Daggett
Tooele
Wasatch
Utah
Duchesne
Uintah
Juab
Carbon
Sanpete
Millard
Emery
Grand
Sevier
Beaver
Piute
Wayne
Iron
Garfield
San Juan
Kane
Washington

Metro Areas

Table 3. Civilian Labor Force and Nonfarm Jobs for SaltLake/Ogden and Provo/Orem Metropolitan Statistical Areas *(Numbers in Thousands)*

	Salt Lake/Ogden					Provo/Orem				
	Oct 1991 (f)	Oct 1990	Percent Change	Sep 1991 (p)	Aug 1991 (r)	Oct 1991 (f)	Oct 1990	Percent Change	Sep 1991 (p)	Aug 1991 (r)
Civilian Labor Force	**519.9**	**515.7**	**0.8**	**525.3**	**518.2**	**124.5**	**123.0**	**1.2**	**124.7**	**126.8**
Employed	497.3	496.6	0.1	499.1	491.0	119.5	119.0	0.4	119.1	121.0
Unemployed	22.6	19.1	18.3	26.2	27.2	5.0	4.0	25.0	5.6	5.8
Rate	4.3	3.7	—	5.0	5.2	4.0	3.2	—	4.5	4.5
Total Nonfarm Jobs	**514.9**	**503.4**	**2.3**	**516.3**	**509.8**	**104.6**	**98.7**	**6.0**	**103.7**	**99.9**
Mining	2.9	2.9	0.0	3.0	2.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Construction	25.5	21.6	4.2	23.4	23.1	4.3	3.3	30.3	4.2	4.2
Manufacturing	70.2	70.4	-0.3	70.8	70.5	14.7	14.4	2.1	14.7	14.4
Durable	48.3	48.7	-0.8	49.1	48.9	9.0	8.9	1.1	8.9	8.7
Nondurable	21.9	21.7	0.9	21.7	21.6	5.7	5.5	3.6	5.8	5.7
Trans/Comm/Utilities	33.9	33.4	1.5	33.8	33.9	2.4	2.4	0.0	2.4	2.5
Trade	125.8	122.9	2.4	125.3	124.0	24.3	23.4	3.8	24.6	24.3
Wholesale	31.5	31.6	-0.3	31.0	30.9	5.1	4.6	10.9	5.6	5.7
Retail	94.3	91.3	3.3	94.3	93.1	19.2	18.8	2.1	19.0	18.6
Fin/Ins/Real Estate	29.6	28.5	3.9	29.8	29.8	2.3	2.3	0.0	2.4	2.4
Service	128.4	123.5	4.0	130.9	130.8	40.9	37.9	7.9	40.0	37.5
Government	101.6	100.2	1.4	99.3	95.0	15.6	15.0	4.0	15.3	14.5

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

By County

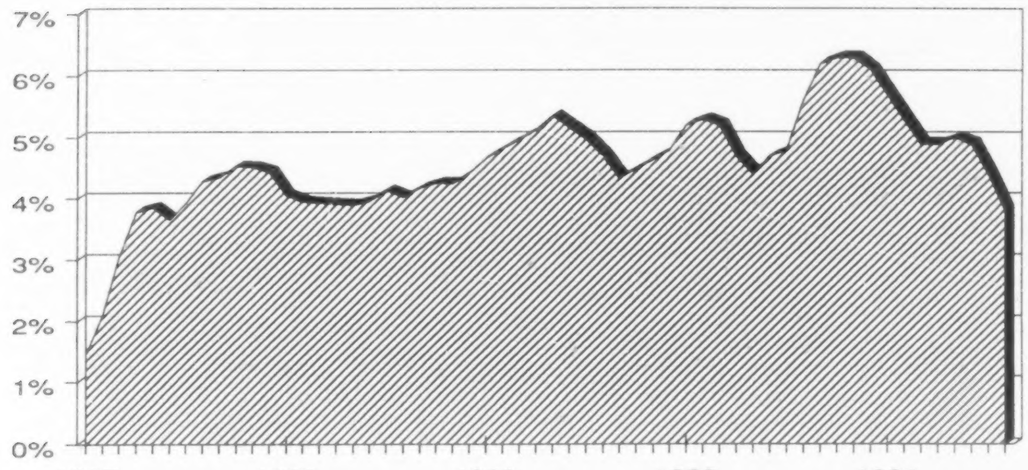
Table 4. Unemployment Rates and Nonfarm Jobs in Utah by County

	Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate				Nonfarm Wage and Salary Jobs				
	Oct 1991(f)	Sept 1991(p)	Aug 1991(r)	Oct 1990	Oct 1991(f)	Oct 1990	Percent Change	Sept 1991(p)	Aug 1991(r)
STATE TOTAL	**5.1**	**5.3**	**5.4**	**4.3**	**761,100**	**739,380**	**2.9**	**761,700**	**748,800**
Bear River	**4.0**	**3.6**	**4.6**	**3.3**	**46,430**	**45,070**	**3.0**	**45,980**	**44,710**
Box Elder	4.5	4.7	5.2	3.2	15,610	15,440	1.1	15,610	15,410
Cache	3.8	3.1	4.4	3.4	30,420	29,260	4.0	29,970	28,880
Rich	1.5	2.3	2.3	1.6	400	370	8.1	400	420
Wasatch Front	**4.9**	**5.3**	**5.2**	**4.2**	**526,010**	**514,400**	**2.3**	**528,080**	**521,250**
Wasatch Front North	**5.3**	**5.9**	**5.8**	**4.8**	**130,290**	**128,570**	**1.3**	**129,490**	**129,230**
Davis	4.7	5.3	4.9	4.1	61,690	60,870	1.3	61,430	61,090
Morgan	6.2	5.6	5.7	5.6	1,020	1,030	-1.0	1,050	1,020
Weber	6.0	6.5	6.8	5.5	67,580	66,670	1.4	67,010	67,120
Wasatch Front South	**4.7**	**5.1**	**4.9**	**4.0**	**395,720**	**385,830**	**2.6**	**398,590**	**392,020**
Salt Lake	4.6	5.1	4.9	4.0	385,600	375,650	2.6	381,520	388,020
Tooele	6.5	5.0	6.2	5.7	10,120	10,180	-0.6	10,500	10,570
Mountainland	**4.9**	**5.2**	**4.8**	**4.1**	**114,510**	**108,230**	**5.8**	**113,970**	**110,280**
Summit	7.8	7.3	7.4	6.5	7,210	6,970	3.4	7,750	7,580
Utah	4.6	4.9	4.5	3.8	104,640	98,650	6.1	103,640	99,800
Wasatch	8.8	9.3	7.0	8.3	2,660	2,610	1.9	2,750	2,730
Central	**7.8**	**8.1**	**7.7**	**6.6**	**16,030**	**15,830**	**1.3**	**15,540**	**15,290**
Juab	8.5	6.9	7.9	6.4	1,960	1,830	7.1	2,040	2,050
Millard	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.2	3,400	3,520	-3.4	3,340	3,240
Piute	9.9	11.1	14.2	8.0	200	200	0.0	200	200
Sanpete	10.4	10.6	9.8	8.5	4,730	4,650	1.7	4,150	4,160
Sevier	7.8	9.0	7.8	6.6	5,130	5,030	2.0	5,210	5,090
Wayne	5.6	8.0	7.8	7.0	610	600	1.7	590	560
Southwestern	**5.7**	**5.6**	**5.6**	**4.9**	**29,790**	**27,420**	**8.6**	**29,030**	**28,660**
Beaver	6.7	3.5	3.9	3.7	1,340	1,280	4.7	1,370	1,390
Garfield	10.9	11.0	15.0	11.7	1,610	1,590	1.3	1,690	1,700
Iron	5.4	5.7	4.1	4.9	8,190	7,480	9.5	7,920	7,730
Kane	8.0	6.6	8.9	5.9	1,630	1,570	3.8	1,690	1,670
Washington	5.1	5.3	5.4	4.3	17,020	15,500	9.8	16,360	16,170
Uintah Basin	**7.6**	**7.4**	**7.2**	**7.0**	**11,550**	**11,060**	**4.4**	**12,050**	**11,910**
Daggett	2.2	2.3	3.5	1.9	370	340	8.8	430	420
Duchesne	9.4	9.2	9.0	7.6	3,800	3,650	4.1	3,850	3,950
Uintah	6.9	6.7	6.4	7.0	7,380	7,070	4.4	7,540	7,770
Southeastern	**8.9**	**8.4**	**8.3**	**7.1**	**16,780**	**17,260**	**-2.8**	**17,080**	**16,740**
Carbon	7.8	7.8	7.5	6.0	7,400	7,690	-3.8	7,650	7,460
Emery	11.0	9.6	9.8	8.9	3,380	3,580	-5.6	3,500	3,420
Grand	8.4	7.7	7.8	7.7	2,710	2,490	8.8	2,840	2,820
San Juan	9.7	9.3	9.0	7.3	3,290	3,500	-6.0	3,090	3,040
Salt Lake/Ogden MSA	**4.8**	**5.3**	**5.2**	**4.2**	**514,900**	**503,400**	**2.3**	**516,300**	**509,800**
Provo/Orem MSA	**4.6**	**4.9**	**4.5**	**3.8**	**104,600**	**98,700**	**6.0**	**103,600**	**99,800**

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

Note: Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates should not be used for federal or state funding applications.

Year-over Percent Increase in U.S. Consumer Price Index



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

PRICES

Table 5. Current U.S. Price Indexes

	INDEX		% CHANGE FROM	
	Sept 1991	Sept 1990	Prior Year	Prior Month
CONSUMER PRICES (1982-84=100)				
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])	**137.2**	**132.7**	**3.4**	**0.4**
Food and Beverages	136.7	133.0	2.8	0.1
Food at Home	134.9	132.9	1.5	0.0
Housing	134.7	130.5	3.2	0.1
Rent Residential	144.6	140.0	3.3	0.6
Fuel and Other Utilities	116.8	114.0	2.5	0.5
Medical Care	179.7	165.8	8.4	0.4
Apparel and Upkeep	131.3	126.8	3.5	2.9
Transportation	123.8	123.0	0.7	0.0
Gasoline	99.8	111.8	-10.7	0.5
Energy[3]	103.6	108.8	-4.8	0.7
PURCHASING POWER OF CONSUMER DOLLAR: (1982-84 = $1.00)	**$0.729**	**$0.754**	**-3.3**	**-0.4**
ALL ITEMS (CPI-W[2])	**135.2**	**131.1**	**3.1**	**0.4**
PRODUCER PRICES (1982 = 100)				
ALL COMMODITIES	**116.0**	**118.3**	**-1.9**	**-0.2**
Finished Goods	121.3	120.4	0.7	-0.3
Intermediate Materials	114.5	116.3	-1.5	0.2
Crude Materials	98.0	115.3	-15.0	-1.2

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[1] Consumer Price Index—All Urban Consumers.

[2] Consumer Price Index—Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers.

[3] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: fuel oil, coal, bottled gas, electricity, gasoline, and motor oil and coolant. It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statisitcs.

Job Service

Table 6. Employment Security Activities in Utah

	Oct 1991(p)	Oct 1990	Percent Change	Sep 1991
Nonfarm Jobs Available	22,911	26,952	-15.0	21,541
New Applications for Jobs	10,515	9,986	5.3	9,956
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	7,570	9,180	-17.5	5,799
Initial Claims	1,076	1,219	-11.7	1,171
Weeks Claimed	8,202	6,804	20.5	8,326
Insured Unemployment Rate	1.14	0.95	—	1.15
Benefits Paid (Monthly)	$4,368,518	$3,741,216	16.8	$4,523,698

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX claims only and are listed for the week containing the 15th day of the month.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

Utah's 1991-92 Career Guide Now Available

The Utah State Occupational Information Coordinating Committee (SOICC) is pleased to announce that copies of the *1991-1992 Edition of Utah's Career Guide* are now available. The *Career Guide*, a publication designed to provide Utahns with information about job and career options, is full of helpful information about career planning, national/statewide employment trends, and job training and education opportunities.

Career Information

The results of a Gallup Poll released in early 1990 indicated that 65 percent of adult Americans would try to get more information about their career options if they could plan their worklife again. The survey also indicated that almost 75 percent of young people ages 18-25 said they would get more information about their job and career options. The 36-page *Career Guide* is an excellent "one-stop" source for the information both career counselors and job seekers need to explore career choices.

Experts Provide Insight

According to Tammy Thorin Stewart, Director of the Utah SOICC, articles in *Utah's Career Guide* have been written by experts in the fields of education, job training, career planning and development, job placement, financial aid, and labor market information. Kristine Dobson, editor of the Career Guide, added that "The Utah Career Chart," one of the *Guide's* most popular features, has been completely updated. The Career Chart contains descriptions and job duties for over 200 occupations along with the employment outlook and starting salaries for each occupation, the training required to enter the occupation, and the public education entities in Utah that offer training for the occupation.

Already, school districts, post-secondary education entities, local Job Service offices, JTPA programs, Vocational Rehabilitation offices, and other groups that provide career counseling have purchased copies of the *1991-1992 Guide* for distribution.

A Product of SOICC

Utah's Career Guide is published annually by the Utah SOICC, an interagency committee dedicated to ensuring that Utah's citizens get the career and labor market information they need to make good decisions for the their future and for the future of Utah. The SOICC is comprised of representatives from the following seven agencies: the Office of Planning and Budget, the Department of Employment Security, the State Board for Vocational Education, the State Job Training Coordination Council, the State Board of Regents, the State Office of Rehabilitation, and the Department of Community and Economic Development.

Copies Available

Copies of *Utah's Career Guide* for 1991-1992 are available for 25 cents each or $10.00 for a bundle of 60 copies. You may obtain copies of the *Guide* by writing or calling:

Utah SOICC
140 East 300 South
P.O. Box 11249
Salt Lake City, UT 84147

(801)536-7806 ❐

Hours and Earnings

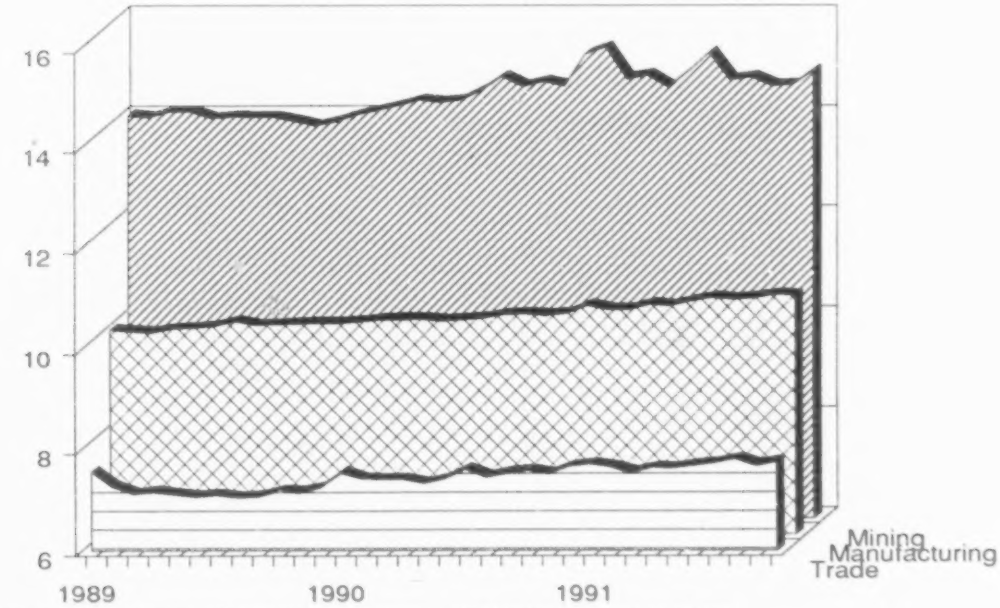
Table 7. Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in Utah

	Average Hourly Earnings				Average Weekly Hours			
	Sep 1991(p)	Sep 1990	% Chng	Aug 1990(r)	Sep 1991(p)	Sep 1990	% Chng	Aug 1990(r)
MINING	**14.93**	**14.71**	**1.5**	**14.64**	**44.5**	**46.1**	**-3.5**	**42.6**
Metal Mining	14.01	13.73	2.0	13.44	45.9	47.0	-2.3	44.2
Bituminous Coal Mining	16.96	17.21	-1.5	17.75	44.7	39.3	1.3	39.8
MANUFACTURING	**10.75**	**10.38**	**3.6**	**10.76**	**40.7**	**40.3**	**1.0**	**40.0**
Durable Goods	11.08	10.65	4.0	11.02	40.4	40.6	-0.5	40.1
Primary Metals	14.12	13.35	5.8	13.54	41.5	40.0	3.8	39.9
Fabricated Metal Prod. and Mach.	10.51	10.09	4.2	10.55	40.2	40.5	-0.7	40.5
Transportation Equipment	13.30	13.29	0.0	13.44	40.4	41.0	-1.5	40.1
Nondurable Goods	10.13	9.83	3.1	10.25	41.2	39.8	3.5	39.7
Food and Kindred Products	9.05	8.81	2.7	8.91	44.9	41.2	9.0	40.7
TRADE	**7.75**	**7.53**	**2.9**	**7.68**	**29.2**	**29.5**	**-1.0**	**29.1**
Wholesale	10.58	9.98	6.0	10.47	37.9	38.6	-1.8	37.3
Retail	6.72	6.58	2.1	6.67	26.9	27.0	-0.3	26.9
Food Stores	7.00	6.38	9.7	6.77	25.2	25.4	-0.8	25.8
General Merchandise	6.28	6.22	1.0	6.20	28.5	27.9	2.2	28.4

Note: Average hours include hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Average Hourly Wage for Selected Industries



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services

Utah Mass Layoffs—1990

Congress has mandated the collection of data about "mass layoffs."— What does this information tell us about the state of Utah's economy?

We have all heard government reports on how the economy is doing at a particular point in time. Reports such as "the service and finance industries are experiencing robust growth while manufacturing slid for the second quarter in a row." This type of information can be very useful for businesses, schools, and even individuals who are interested in national, state, or regional economic activity. But, did you ever wonder how the government can assemble this information? What are the methods and procedures used which reveal this knowledge?

A major source for compiling information is through congressionally authorized programs which are designed to survey, measure, and monitor the amount of activity within industrial sectors, and then translate this data into meaningful economic analyses. One such program used is the Department of Labor's Mass Layoff Statistics Program (MLS). This program tracks layoff events and records the numbers and demographic characteristics of layoffs which affect 50 or more people over a consecutive three-week period.

This program helps congressional sources and economists evaluate the extent and plight of the dislocated or displaced worker. The terms "dislocated" or "displaced" are used in reference to persons who have substantial experience and skills in a certain job but have lost that job because of a plant closing, slack work, elimination of their position, or other reason. In addition to these displaced workers, the program also includes seasonal workers and other contractual employees.

Congress authorized the Mass Layoff Statistics program in 1984. Originally tested in eight states, the program now encompasses 47 states, and it is anticipated that all 50 states will be participating in the near future. Utah began data collection for the MLS program in 1986. It is currently the only program in the State which provides statistics on mass layoffs.

Mass Layoffs in Utah

In 1990, Utah experienced 26 layoff events which qualified as mass layoffs (see Table A). Government, manufacturing, and services accounted for the majority of these layoffs. There were no mass layoffs reported in the finance\insurance\real estate category, the trade industry, or the transportation sector.

There were 4,602 workers impacted by these layoffs. This translates into an average of 177 workers laid off per layoff event. The national average for 1990 was 170 workers per layoff event. Figure 1 shows that Utah's separations per layoff event are generally smaller than

WHAT IS THE MLS PROGRAM?

The Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) program is a federal-state program which uses a standardized, automated approach to identifying, describing, and tracking the effects of major job cutbacks, using data from each state's unemployment insurance database. Establishments which have at least 50 initial claims filed against them during a consecutive 3-week period are targeted for contact by the state agency to determine whether the separations are of at least 31 days duration, the total number of persons separated, and the reasons for these separations. Establishments are identified by industry and location, and detailed demographic characteristics of unemployment insurance claimants, such as age, race, sex, ethnic group, and place of residence are provided. The program yields information on an individual's entire spell of unemployment, to the point when regular unemployment insurance benefits are exhausted.

Continued on page 14

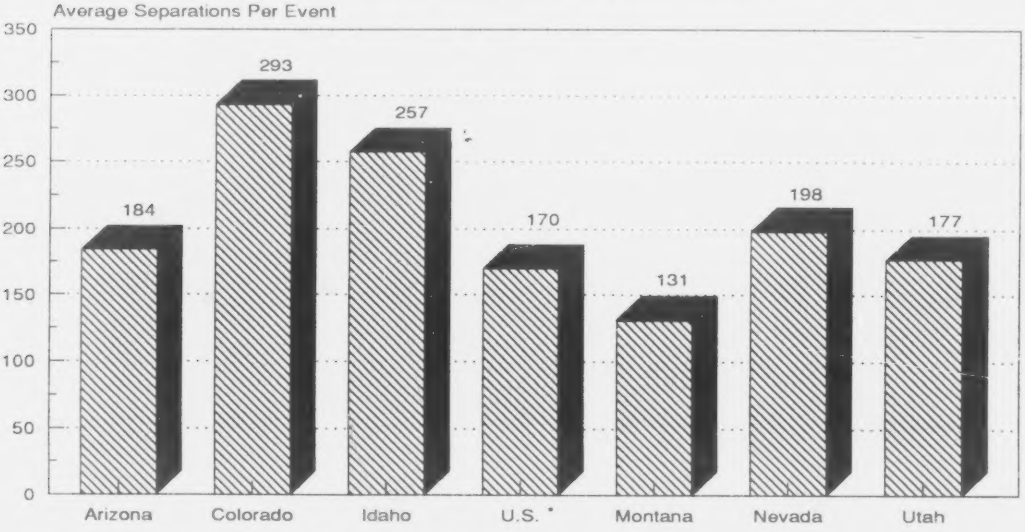
Table A

1990 Utah Mass Layoff Information

	Number of Events	Percent of Total	People Laid Off	Percent of Total	Initial UI Claims	Percent of Total
Industry						
Mining	2	7.7	188	4.1	143	4.3
Construction	2	7.7	136	3.0	91	2.7
Manufacturing	8	30.8	875	19.0	903	27.0
Services	5	19.2	1,623	35.3	805	24.0
Government	9	34.6	1,780	38.7	1,407	42.0
Reason for Layoff						
Seasonal	5	19.2	1,201	26.1	409	12.2
Contract Completed	7	26.9	1,569	34.1	1,232	36.8
Import Competition	1	3.8	96	2.1	79	2.4
Weather Related	2	7.7	139	3.0	134	4.0
Slack Work	3	11.5	472	10.3	494	16.8
Model Changeover	2	7.7	151	3.3	139	4.2
Other	5	19.2	912	19.8	805	24.0
Total	**26**	**100.0**	**4,602**	**100.0**	**3,349**	**100.0**

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Figure 1
1990 Average Mass Layoff Separation per Event



* Note: The U.S. figure is the national average for 1990

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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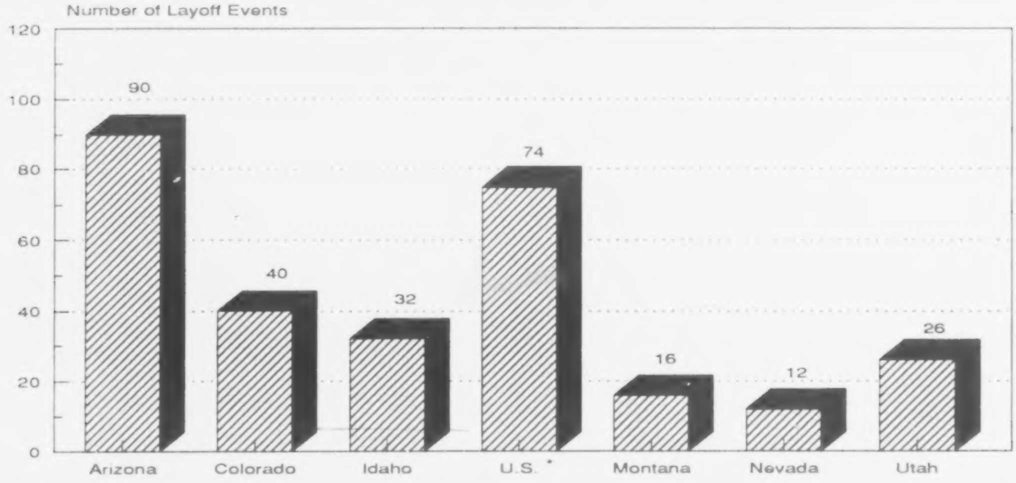
Figure 2
1990 Mass Layoff Events in Selected Areas



* Note: The U.S. figure is the national average for 1990

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

most of its western neighbors.

The circumstances which prompt a company to layoff large numbers of workers vary, but Table A shows that in 1990 completed contracts and seasonal layoffs were Utah's major reasons. Many of the layoffs attributed to completed contracts occurred in government-related industries. There was an increase in government-related layoffs in 1990, largely due to cutbacks in the U.S. defense budget which began that same year.

The Effects of Seasonal Employment

As noted, layoffs from seasonal employment were significant in Utah. However, seasonal employment has a way of distorting the true nature of the State's mass layoff economic effects. One of the purposes of monitoring mass layoffs is to evaluate the direction of an economy. Many people assume that increased numbers of mass layoffs are a harbinger of an economic downturn. However, layoffs from seasonal employment may distort this analysis, as seasonal layoffs occur regardless of the state's economic condition.

A large majority of the State's seasonal mass layoffs come within the ski industry. There will be layoffs in this industry no matter what the State's economic health may be. Thus, trying to ascertain the well-being of Utah's economy by measuring the total number of mass layoffs reported may result in overestimation. Seasonal factors should be considered and evaluated. Many people who work in the ski industry come from out-of-state, and when their employment has expired, they return to their home states. Thus, the economic effects attributed to Utah's workers and its economy are usually less than the mass layoff numbers suggest.

Nationally, seasonal employment accounted for 29 percent of the nation's mass layoffs. In Utah, that percentage was 19 percent. However, in Utah, 26 percent of all the workers categorized within mass layoffs were displaced due to seasonal employment.

National Comparison

As noted, in 1990 there were 26 mass layoff events in Utah, and in the previous year there were 27. These numbers are not large compared with the 1990 national average of 74 layoff events per state. But then, Utah has only a small percentage of the nation's work force. Proportionally though, Utah's mass layoffs are

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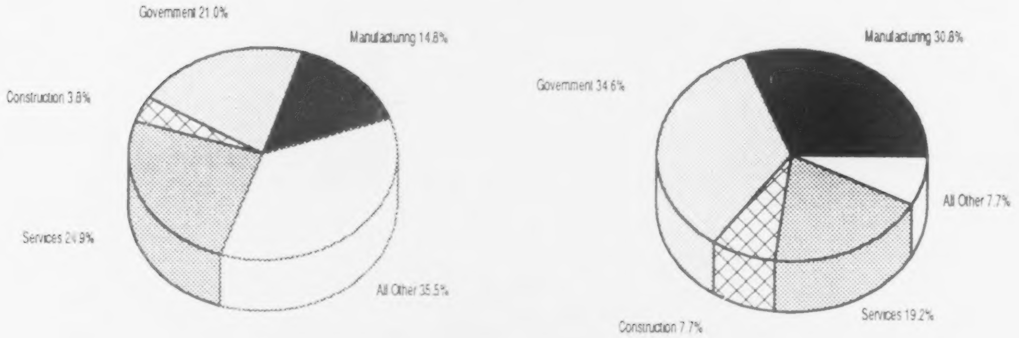
Figure 3
1990 Utah Industry Composition Employment and MLS Events



EMPLOYMENT

MLS LAYOFF EVENTS

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

in line with its employment totals. Utah constitutes 0.65 percent of the nation's total employment, while its mass layoffs made up 0.79 percent of the nation's total mass layoffs in 1990. Figure 2 shows Utah's mass layoff events in comparison to its western neighbors and the U.S. average.

Utah's mass layoff characteristics have some distinct differences from the national characteristics. Figures 3 and 4 help to illustrate these differences. The illustrations compare employment percentages by industry, and mass layoff event percentages by industry, for Utah and the United States in 1990. Utah's employment breakdown by industry closely mirrors the national average, but the industrial breakdown in mass layoff events differs dramatically. In Utah, manufacturing represented 31 percent of the mass layoffs, whereas nationally, it represented over half of all the mass layoffs. Government layoffs constitute a mere 3.6 percent of the nation's total mass layoffs, whereas in Utah it accounts for 34.6 percent of all mass layoffs.

Why is government-related mass layoffs high in Utah? It is a combination of high defense-related employment within the State, and the overall strength of the non-defense industries in Utah. Some of the State's largest employers are in the public sector, particularly in defense. Within the last few years, Congress has been paring back the defense budget resulting in personnel reductions within the nation's defense related industries. These personnel cutbacks have not bypassed Utah. The reductions, in conjunction with the strong nature of Utah's non-defense economy producing few non-defense related mass layoffs, act together to increase government's percentage of total mass layoffs in Utah.

One additional factor contributing to high government-related layoffs are seasonal fluctuations at the IRS Data Center in Ogden, which processes federal income tax returns. By its very nature, there is a high degree of seasonal employment at the Center, and large numbers of individuals are laid off each year. These layoffs are a normal process at the Data Center, but they add a significant contribution to government-related layoffs in the State.

Another area for comparison is the number of laid off individuals who file for unemployment insurance claims. Utah's 1990 claims-to-layoffs ratio (which compares the number of workers who file unemployment insurance claims against the total number of workers laid off) for

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workers dislocated through a mass layoff was 73 percent, compared to the 1990 national average of 82.3 percent. Utah's low claims-to-layoffs ratio can be attributed to the ski industry and the nature of its workers. Many ski industry workers are there taking advantage of free skiing opportunities. They accept the fact that this is seasonal employment, and they are aware of when this employment will terminate. Thus, many are prepared to move into other employment areas when the season has ended, or have made other arrangements. If ski resort employment is excluded, then Utah's claims to layoff ratio jumps to almost 87 percent.

What Have Mass Layoffs Told Us About Utah's Economy

In Utah, 1990 was a strong economic year. There are numerous reasons why mass layoffs may occur, but the reasons that point to a weakening of the economy, such as slack work, bankruptcy, or contract cancellation, make up a very small percentage of the mass layoffs in Utah last year. As 1990 unfolded, the monitoring of mass layoffs, and the small percentage of layoffs attributed to austere economic conditions, helped economists and planners monitor the direction of Utah's economy.

This year, there is very little change in the mass layoff outlook. There were only three mass layoffs recorded in the third quarter, and 20 for 1991 to date. Utah's economy remains relatively strong, and the mass layoff program has revealed very little change in this economic condition to date.

Conclusion

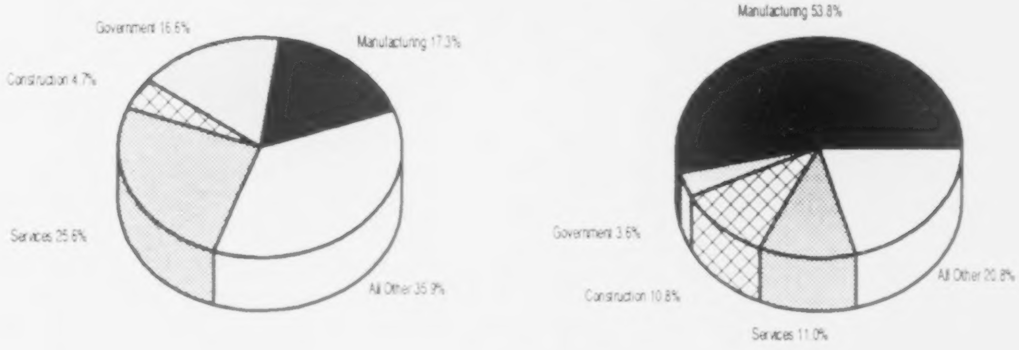
The Mass Layoffs Statistics Program can be a valuable tool to economists and government planners monitoring the State's economic direction. The information supplied by businesses who participate in the mass layoff survey is extremely valuable in helping analysts observe Utah's economic course.

Utah has been fortunate thus far in avoiding the economic downturn that has gripped many other parts of the nation. The relatively small number of mass layoffs in the State are an indication of Utah's continuing economic strength.

Most of the layoffs that occurred in the State last year were in government-related industries affected by the defense budget cutbacks, and many other layoffs are seasonal in nature. Layoffs spawned by a languid economy or poor business conditions are limited in Utah's current economy. ❐

Mark S. Knold
Labor Market Economist

Figure 4
1990 U.S. Industry Composition Employment and MLS Events



EMPLOYMENT

MLS LAYOFF EVENTS

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

ACCRA Composite Cost-of-Living Comparisons for Selected Metropolitan Areas—SECOND QUARTER 1991

Component Weights:	**100% All Items**	**13% Groceries**	**28% Housing**	**9% Utilities**	**10% Transption**	**5% Hlth Care**	**35% Misc**
U.S. Average	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Salt Lake City UT	93.8	95.4	81.5	93.5	100.4	93.3	99.2
Cedar City UT (Nonmetro)	89.5	101.7	76.9	83.9	91.1	86.7	93.5
Provo-Orem UT	95.1	94.4	77.2	88.2	105.3	100.2	105.4
St George UT (Nonmetro)	100.6	98.3	102.2	91.5	104.7	97.6	103.0
Western States							
Phoenix AZ	101.6	97.2	98.3	102.3	104.6	113.7	102.3
Los Angeles CA	113.1	100.4	150.1	82.9	106.2	124.2	104.6
San Diego CA	104.5	101.8	115.8	83.2	108.6	115.5	101.3
Denver CO	101.9	96.8	104.5	96.7	103.1	120.5	99.9
Boise ID	99.9	97.1	114.0	74.1	86.1	110.1	104.2
Las Vegas NV	110.3	99.7	128.2	82.0	116.7	118.3	108.9
Albuquerque NM	100.6	92.1	105.3	96.2	96.7	108.9	103.5
Portland OR	110.4	109.4	136.1	72.2	105.8	131.1	103.2
Seattle WA	112.7	110.9	147.3	62.7	106.2	133.0	104.6
Casper WY	100.2	107.6	99.0	96.8	96.9	102.5	98.9
Other Areas							
Juneau AK (Nonmetro)	131.0	128.1	151.1	114.6	109.1	170.9	124.0
Atlanta GA	99.7	94.0	102.0	115.4	98.6	110.1	93.4
St. Louis MO	97.6	95.3	98.7	92.1	101.1	102.1	97.7
Nassau-Suffolk NY	149.8	120.4	199.4	209.9	126.7	133.0	122.1
Houston TX	101.0	106.3	91.9	93.0	111.8	103.3	102.3
***Highest City**	San Jose CA 135.6	Philadelphia PA 115.4	San Jose CA 234.8	Philadelphia PA 180.1	Columbus OH 121.3	San Jose CA 154.6	Richmond VA 116.7
***Lowest City**	Pueblo CO 87.1	Wichita KS 81.1	Longview TX 67.8	Tacoma WA 59.9	Canton OH 85.1	Nashville TN 73.8	St Joseph MO 85.6

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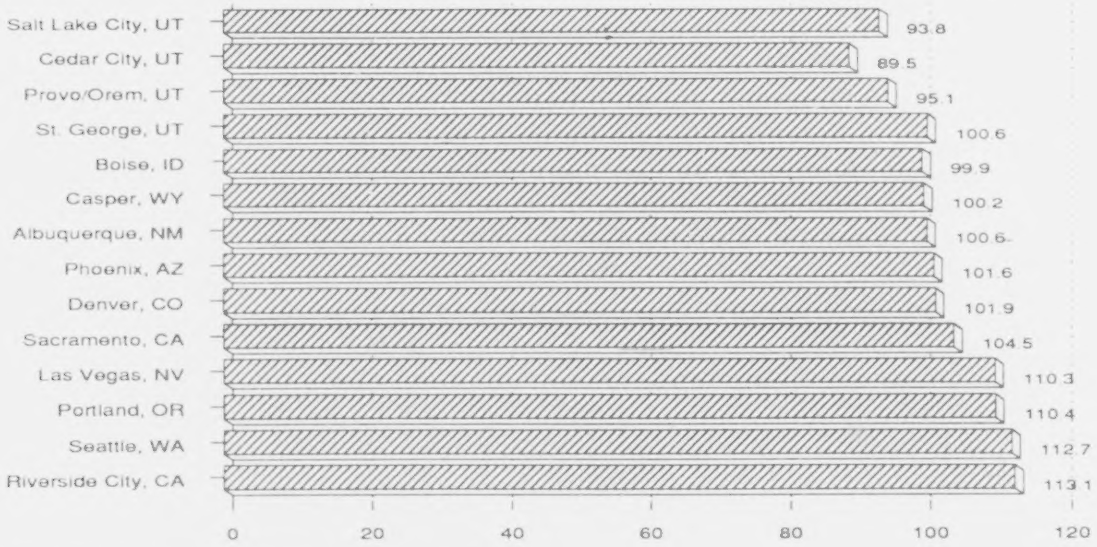
*Does not include cities in Alaska or New York.

Source: American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association

Second Quarter ACCRA Indices for Selected Cities



Source: American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association

Electronic Bulletin Board Service

We are continuing to add data to our electronic bulletin board service! You can access employment, unemployment, affirmative action, and consumer/producer price indices at the touch of personal computer button. The service is free and can be accessed via a statewide "800" number. Contact Dwight Norris at (801) 536-7835 for more information.❐

Data Definitions

(f)—forecast.

(p)—preliminary.

(r)—revised.

Salt Lake/Ogden Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)—Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.

Provo/Orem Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)—Utah County.

Employed Persons—Civilians who did any work as paid employees, worked more than 15 hours as unpaid workers in a family business, or were temporarily absent from work because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management disputes. Each person is counted only once.

Unemployed Persons—Civilians who had no employment, were available for work, and made specific efforts to find work sometime during the prior four weeks. Persons waiting to be recalled to a job or waiting to report for a new job within 30 days need not be looking for work to be classified as unemployed.

Civilian Labor Force—Employed persons plus unemployed persons. Individuals are counted by place of residence.

Unemployment Rate—Unemployed persons as a percentage of the civilian labor force.

Nonfarm Employment—A count of jobs by place of work for the pay period including the 12th of the month. Excludes proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid/volunteer workers, military personnel, Central Intelligence Agency employees, and employees of the National Security Agency. Includes salaried officers of corporations.

Production and Related Workers—Includes working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers closely associated with the production process.

Average Weekly Hours—The average hours for which pay was received during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Includes paid holidays, vacations, and sick leave.

Average Weekly Earnings—Includes hourly and incentive pay and is reported before deductions. Includes pay for overtime, holidays, vacation, and sick leave.

Initial Claims—Requests by individuals following a period of unemployment to determine entitlement to compensation under unemployment compensation laws .

Weeks Claimed—Requests for weekly unemployment insurance benefits filed by claimants.

Insured Unemployment Rate—The ratio of (1) the number of weeks claimed by individuals under the unemployment compensation program to (2) average employment covered by the program.

Reserve Fund Balance—Amount of funds available in the State's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund to pay unemployment compensation benefits.

Utah Labor Market Report

Floyd G. Astin, Administrator

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Lecia Parks Langston, Chief Economist

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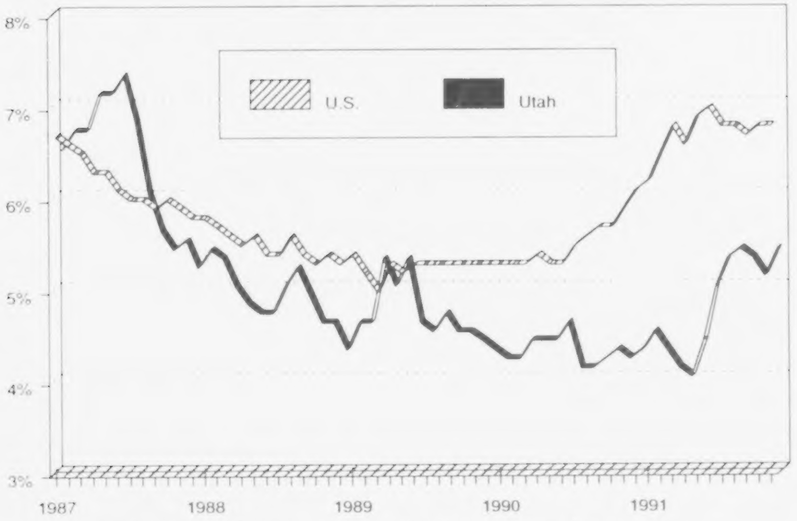
Utah Labor Market Report

November 1991
Volume 1, No. 11

Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rates



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services

Utah's unemployment rate took an unexpected hike—Layoffs proved the culprit

After a two-month decline, Utah's jobless rate jumped three-tenths of a percentage point from 5.1 percent in October to 5.4 percent in November.

The November rate equals the highest unemployment experienced in Utah during 1991 and registers 1.2 percentage points higher than the November 1990 rate of 4.2 percent. However, during much of 1990 Utah experienced its lowest unemployment rates in more than 10 years. In fact, right now the State's jobless rate registers significantly below its ten year average unemployment rate of 6.2 percent.

Roughly 43,500 Utahns were out of work during November—nearly 10,000 more than November of last year. Unlike the earlier rise in unemployment this year, additions to the list of jobless Utahns appear to have come from layoffs and slower job growth rather than from entrants.

However, even with this rise in Utah unemployment, the State's rate still falls almost a point and a half below the national average of 6.8 percent. And, Utah continues to produce new jobs while the nation, in general, is suffering net employment losses. Much of Utah's future will depend on the national economy. If the U.S. stays in a recovery mode—however sluggish—Utah should still be able to avoid her own recession.

Between November 1990 and November 1991, the State's economy produced 20,600 net new nonagricultural jobs—an increase of almost 3 percent. This rate of growth falls only slightly below the State's long-term average. However, Utah's employment expansion has slipped from 4 percent during the past few months. Not only has Utah been affected by the national economic downturn, but cuts in defense spending have left their mark on the State's economy, too.

Continued on page 2

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THE RATE *(Seasonally Adjusted)*

Nov 1991	Utah	5.4%	U.S.	6.8%
Oct 1991	Utah	5.1%	U.S.	6.8%
Nov 1990	Utah	4.2%	U.S.	5.9%

NONFARM JOBS *(% change from a year ago)*

Nov 1991	Utah	2.8%	U.S.	-0.8%

CPI-U *(Base Year 1982-84 = 100)*

Oct 1991	U.S.	137.4	Yr-over chng	2.9%

PPI *(Base Year 1982-84 = 100)*

Oct 1991	U.S.	116.4	Yr-over chng	-3.6%

Manufacturing has been hardest hit by the double whammy of U.S. recession and defense cuts. Employment declines in this sector (1,500 since November 1990) are contributing to higher Utah jobless rates. The mining industry also experienced year-to-year job losses. Layoffs in the coal mining industry combined with no growth in other mining sectors produced a 1 percent, 100-job decline.

However, while two (mining and manufacturing) of the three industries usually hardest hit in a downturn experienced contracting employment, the third industry—construction—registered the highest growth rate of any major industrial sector. Construction employment is up a whopping 8 percent (2,500 jobs) from last year.

- ***Job growth in Utah has slowed to less than 3 percent.***

Low interest rates combined with a stronger than average Utah economy have helped produce a boom in housing.

Services turned in a better than average employment performance. This industry continues to produce the largest *number* of new Utah jobs. Service employment is up by 8,800 jobs—a growth rate of almost 5 percent. Medical/health services and computer services (which include software companies) showed the strongest year-over increase.

The finance/insurance/real estate industry also showed higher than average growth (4 percent). After stagnating for many months, this industry has turned around with the location of several new financial services centers.

- ***Utah's jobless rate jumped three-tenths of a percentage point to 5.4 percent.***

- ***Utah joblessness still falls almost a point and a half below the national average.***

Both trade and government produced growth rates near 3 percent. Trade has added 5,000 new Utah jobs, while government has contributed 4,200 positions. Job losses in federal defense-related employment continue to plague the public sector. However, the addition of new state and local government positions helped keep this sector in the moderate range.

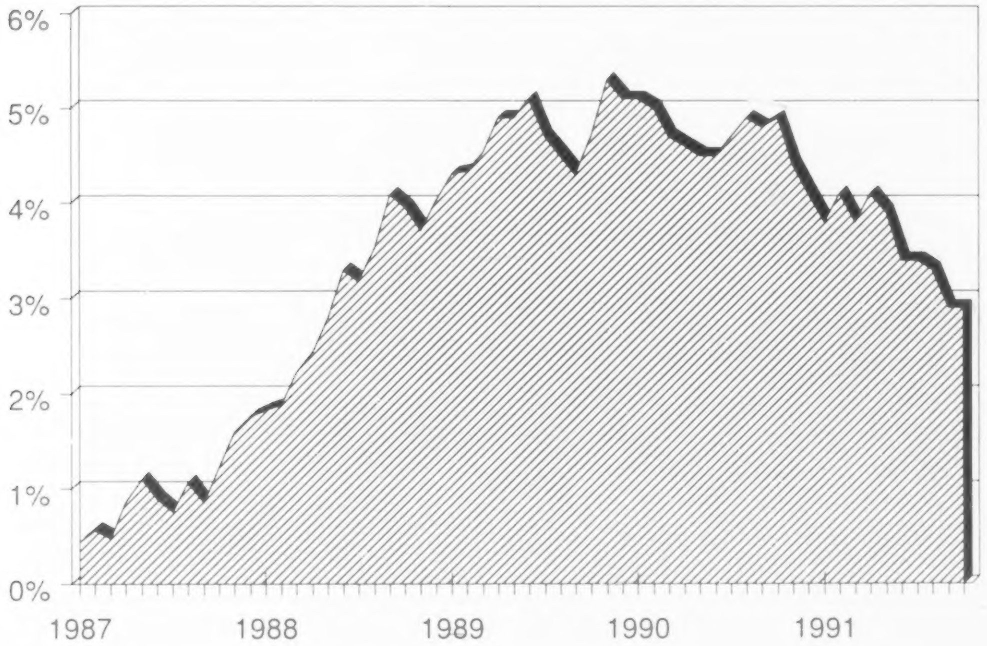
Transportation/communications/utilities continued to grow—but slowly. This sector added a mere 400 jobs for a November 1990 to November 1991 expansion rate of less than 1 percent. Most sectors of this industry experienced a slow or no growth scenario, but railroad employment grew by 8 percent (200 jobs).

We still feel optimistic about Utah's economy. While the national economy is not growing in leaps and bounds, it is still showing expansion. That's a positive sign. And while Utah has been affected by the national recession and defense cuts, our outlook for 1992 is one of moderate job growth and declining unemployment.

Lecia Parks Langston
Chief Economist

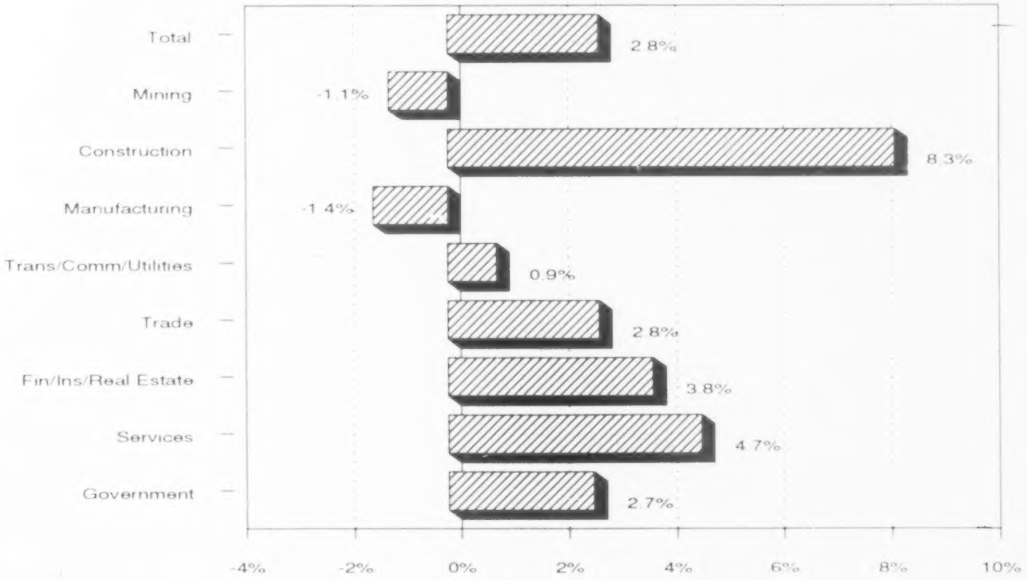
- ***The Utah construction industry ignored the U.S. downturn with an 8 percent growth rate and 2,500 new jobs.***

Year-Over Percent Change in Utah Nonfarm Jobs



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

November 1990-91 Percent Growth In Utah Nonfarm Jobs by Industry



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services

RAW

Table 1. Utah Civilian Labor Force and Nonagricultural Jobs, Not Seasonally Adjusted *(Numbers in Thousands)*

	Nov 19901(f)	Nov 1990	Percent Change	Oct 1991(p)	Sept 1991(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**810.0**	**801.9**	**1.0**	**808.0**	**816.0**
Employed	**772.0**	**772.6**	**-0.1**	**772.0**	**775.8**
Unemployed	**38.0**	**29.4**	**29.3**	**30.1**	**40.2**
Percent of Labor Force	4.7	3.7	—	4/5	5/3
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS	**765.9**	**745.3**	**2.8**	**760.0**	**757.5**
Mining	**8.7**	**8.8**	**-1.1**	**8.7**	**8.7**
Metal Mining	3.1	3.1	0.0	3.1	3.1
Bituminous Coal Mining	2.4	2.5	-4.0	2.4	2.4
Oil/Gas Extraction & Quarrying*	3.2	3.2	0.0	3.2	3.2
Contract Construction	**32.8**	**30.3**	**8.3**	**33.2**	**33.9**
Manufacturing	**107.9**	**109.4**	**-1.4**	**107.8**	**108.4**
Durable Goods	70.9	72.3	-1.9	71.1	71.6
Primary Metals	*5.9*	*6.0*	*-1.7*	*5.9*	*5.9*
Fabricated Metals, Machinery, & Computers	*14.2*	*14.3*	*-0.7*	*14.2*	*14.1*
Electrical/Electric Equipment (ex. Computers)	*10.4*	*11.6*	*-10.3*	*10.6*	*10.8*
Transportation Equipment	*17.0*	*17.6*	*-3.4*	*17.2*	*17.3*
*Lumber/Furniture,Stone/Clay/Glass**	*10.5*	*10.6*	*-0.9*	*10.5*	*10.7*
*Other Durable Goods**	*12.9*	*12.2*	*5.7*	*12.7*	*12.8*
Nondurable Goods	37.0	37.1	-0.3	36.7	36.8
Food & Related Products	*12.3*	*12.4*	*-0.8*	*12.2*	*12.1*
*Other Nondurable Goods**	*24.7*	*24.7*	*0.0*	*24.5*	*24.7*
Transportation, Communications, & Utilities	**43.3**	**42.9**	**0.9**	**43.3**	**43.3**
Railroad Transportation	2.6	2.4	8.3	2.7	2.7
Trucking & Warehousing	16.0	15.8	1.3	15.9	15.9
Transportation by Air*	7.0	7.0	0.0	7.1	7.0
Other Transportation & Related Services*	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2
Communications	6.9	7.0	-1.4	6.9	6.9
Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services	7.5	7.5	0.0	7.5	7.6
Trade	**185.2**	**180.2**	**2.8**	**180.3**	**180.4**
Wholesale Trade	40.5	39.7	2.0	40.2	40.0
*Durable Goods**	*23.6*	*23.2*	*1.7*	*23.4*	*23.2*
*Nondurable Goods**	*16.9*	*16.5*	*2.4*	*16.8*	*16.8*
Retail Trade	144.7	140.5	3.0	140.1	140.4
Food Stores	*25.1*	*24.5*	*2.4*	*25.0*	*25.2*
Auto Dealers/Parts Stores, & Gas Stations	*16.2*	*16.2*	*0.0*	*16.3*	*16.5*
Eating & Drinking Places	*44.9*	*43.7*	*2.7*	*44.6*	*45.7*
*Home Furniture/Equipment & Clothing Stores**	*13.8*	*12.4*	*11.3*	*12.6*	*12.3*
*Gen. Merchandise/Building & Garden Supply**	*24.7*	*24.4*	*1.2*	*22.6*	*22.1*
Miscellaneous Retail	*20.0*	*19.3*	*3.6*	*19.0*	*18.6*
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**35.7**	**34.3**	**3.8**	**35.7**	**36.0**
Depository Institutions*	13.2	12.9	2.3	13.2	13.4
Other Finance/Insurance/Real Estate*	22.5	21.5	4.7	22.5	22.6
Services	**194.6**	**185.8**	**4.7**	**193.9**	**194.0**
Hotels & Lodging Places	12.2	11.7	4.3	12.1	12.5
Personal, Amusement & Recreational*	17.5	17.0	2.9	17.6	18.8
Computer-Related*	9.2	8.6	7.0	9.1	9.1
Other Business Services*	32.2	31.2	3.2	32.0	32.1
Auto Repair/Rental/Parking*	7.0	6.8	2.9	7.0	7.0
Health	50.1	46.7	7.3	49.8	49.2
Education/Social & Membership Organizations*	40.3	38.6	4.4	40.1	38.6
Legal & Miscellaneous Services	5.0	4.7	6.4	5.0	5.0
Engineering, Accounting, & Related*	15.3	14.9	2.7	15.2	15.4
Other Repair/Ag. Services & Museums, etc.*	5.8	5.6	3.6	6.0	6.3
Government	**157.7**	**153.5**	**2.7**	**157.1**	**152.8**
Federal Government	38.3	38.2	0.3	38.8	39.3
*U.S. Defense**	*19.2*	*20.2*	*-5.0*	*19.2*	*19.3*
*Other Federal**	*19.1*	*18.0*	*6.1*	*19.6*	*20.0*
State Government	45.6	44.0	3.6	44.9	41.8
*State Education**	*25.6*	*24.6*	*4.1*	*24.8*	*21.4*
*Other State**	*20.0*	*19.4*	*3.1*	*20.1*	*20.4*
Local Government	73.8	71.3	3.5	73.4	71.7
*Public School Districts**	*48.6*	*46.9*	*3.6*	*47.8*	*45.1*
*Other Local**	*25.2*	*24.4*	*3.3*	*25.6*	*26.6*

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). NOTE: Forecast data and cells marked by an asterisk (*) are not sanctioned by BLS.

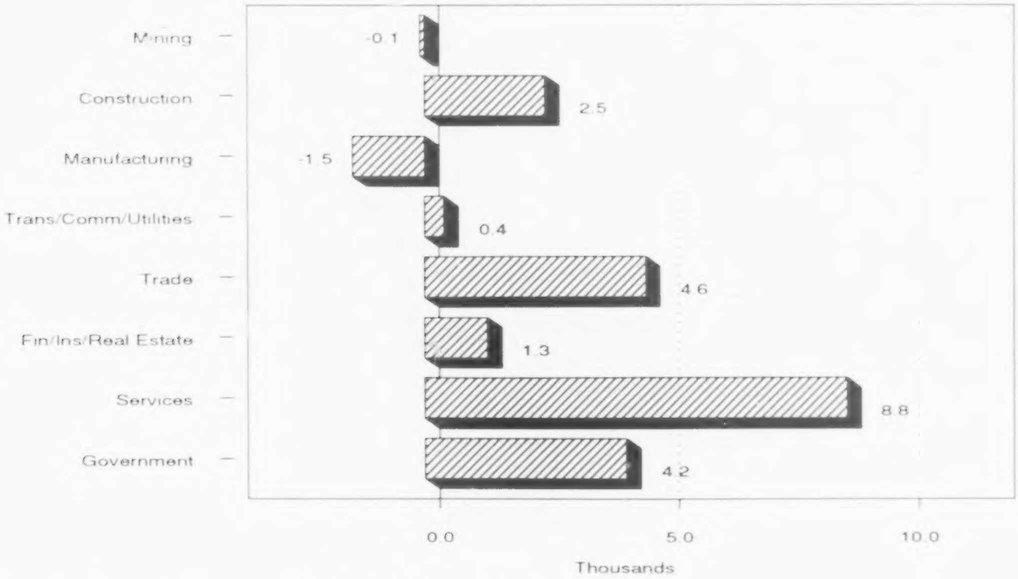
ADJUSTED

Table 2. Utah Civilian Labor Force and Nonagricultural Jobs Seasonally Adjusted *(Numbers in Thousands)*

	Nov 1991(f)	Nov 1990	Percent Change	Oct 1991(p)	Sept 1991(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**805.1**	**794.8**	**1.3**	**804.2**	**802.1**
Employed	**761.6**	**761.2**	**0.1**	**763.2**	**759.5**
Unemployed	**43.5**	**33.6**	**29.5**	**41.0**	**42.6**
Percent of Labor Force	5.4	4.2	--	5.1	5.3
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS	**756.6**	**736.3**	**2.8**	**753.5**	**750.1**
Mining	**8.4**	**8.5**	**-1.1**	**8.7**	**8.7**
Contract Construction	**31.3**	**28.9**	**8.3**	**30.4**	**30.2**
Manufacturing	**107.0**	**108.5**	**-1.4**	**106.7**	**107.3**
Durable Goods	70.7	72.1	-1.9	70.6	71.0
Nondurable Goods	36.3	36.4	-0.3	36.1	36.3
Trans., Comm., Public Utilities	**43.1**	**42.7**	**0.9**	**43.1**	**42.9**
Trade	**180.8**	**175.9**	**2.8**	**179.8**	**179.0**
Wholesale	40.4	39.6	2.0	40.1	39.6
Retail	140.3	136.3	3.0	139.7	139.3
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	**35.8**	**34.5**	**3.8**	**35.8**	**35.9**
Services	**194.6**	**185.8**	**4.7**	**192.9**	**191.3**
Government	**155.7**	**151.6**	**2.7**	**156.1**	**154.9**
Federal Government	39.0	38.9	0.3	39.3	39.1
State Government	44.0	42.5	3.6	44.2	44.1
Local Government	72.7	70.3	3.5	72.7	71.6

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services

November 1990-91 Growth in Utah Nonfarm Jobs by Industry



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services

Economic Events

Please note: Information contained in Economic Events is obtained from regional newspapers, local Job Service offices, trade publications, clipping services, and local area Chamber of Commerce publications.

- The Tandy Corporation is considering Utah as a potential site for one of its Computer SuperCenters, which are the only computer stores marketing products from each of the top five computer manufacturers. The company currently has eight SuperCenters open or under construction nationwide, and their plans call for at least 50 SuperCenters nationwide by 1995. The stores normally employ 50 workers and carry over 5,000 different products.

- A Pennsylvania-based aluminum firm is expanding its operations into Utah County. Cressona Aluminum Company announced it has purchased a 210,000 square-foot building and 30 surrounding acres in Spanish Fork. The firm does considerable business on the West Coast, and Utah offered the firm an ideal centralized location—and an outstanding, available work force. Company officials declined to speculate on projected employment but stated there is a potential for this site to become a very large operation.

- Skywest Airlines announced the construction of a new $3 million headquarters building on River Road in St. George. The two Skywest facilities currently located in St. George will be consolidated into the new building. The 1,500-employee company is one of the few profitable airlines in the country, and its bright future is initiating the move to the new facility. Skywest primarily serves as a feeder airline to the large hubs in Los Angeles and Salt Lake City.

- Pre Skis, a Sun Valley-based specialty ski company, announce that it will move its headquarters to Park City. The company cited the State's rich skiing atmosphere and Park City's western ambience as the reasons for the move. Pre Skis are currently manufactured in Washington State.

- Questar Pipeline Company announced the Colorado-based gas producers wish to market their gas to the Midwest and Eastern United States. In order to make this possible, a new gas pipeline has been proposed, running parallel to the current pipeline from Clay Basin, Utah to Rock Springs, Wyoming. In addition, within Utah, other projects will include three new compressors at the Fidlar Compression Station on the Uintah-Ouray Indian Reservation and 3.5 miles of additional pipeline.

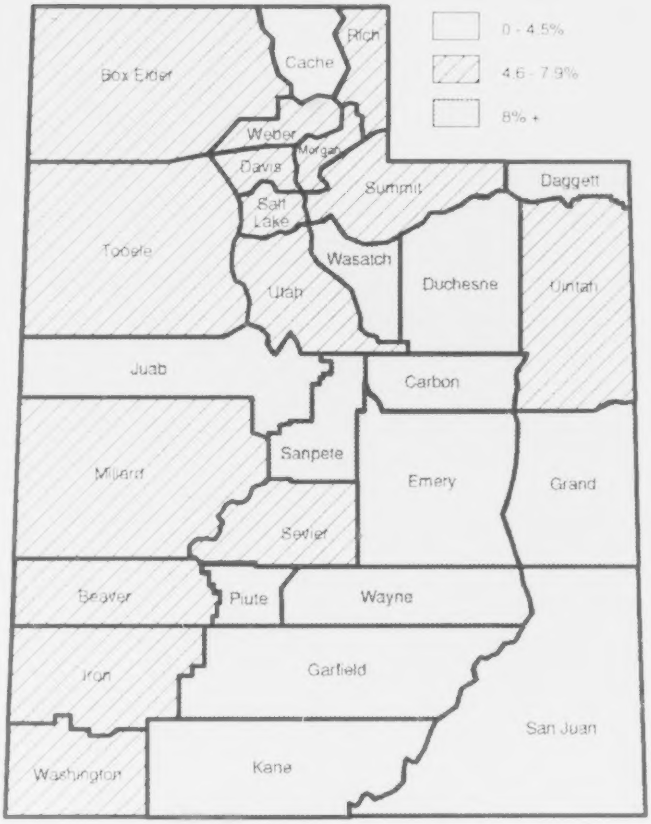
- United Parcel Service announced it will move 400 administrative and technical jobs from Southern California to the Salt Lake City area. The company's telephone center is the prime target of the move. The company cited the lack of workers in California as the reason for the move, and the availability of workers in Utah as the motivation for coming to Utah. The operation could expand to 600 workers by the end of the decade.❒

Utah's counties offer a diversity of economic climates

All of Utah's multi-county planning districts experienced at least modest unemployment rate increases. Nevertheless, the rates in four (Bear River, Wasatch Front North and South, and Mountainland) districts—those including metro and urbanized areas — remain relatively low (5.5 or below).

The Southeastern District, comprised of Carbon, Emery, Grand, and San Juan counties, has the highest rate of all districts—10 percent. Energy-related economic difficulties, evidenced by job losses of four percent, still plague the area.

The Uintah Basin's unemployment rate, at 8.4, ranks second-highest in the State. This district's three counties are experiencing widely different economic climates. Despite higher-than-normal seasonal layoffs and a resulting high unemployment rate in Duchesne County, the Roosevelt Job Service office still has an unusually high number of job openings and the feeling there is upbeat. In contrast, Uintah County's unemployment rate is much lower and falling, but the economic climate, as reported by the Vernal Job Service office, is gloomy. The recent rise in Daggett County's unemployment rate is likely due to seasonal layoffs.



Unemployment Rates November 1991

Unemployment in the Central District, at nearly 8 percent, is far higher than the state and national averages. Despite slight overall job growth of 1.5 percent, this area's economy must be considered "in the recession."

The Southwestern District as a whole is experiencing very rapid job growth and an unemployment rate (6.1 percent) slightly higher than the State average. However, this area's labor market statistics are dominated by rapidly-growing Washington and Iron counties. Garfield and Kane coun-

Continued on page 8

- *All districts followed the State's lead with rising joblessness.*

- *Counties in the metro and urbanized areas of Utah generally have the strongest economies.*

- *Some nonmetro districts appear to be "in recession."*

- *Mountainland and Southwestern districts are dominated by the strong economies of Utah, Iron, and Washington counties.*

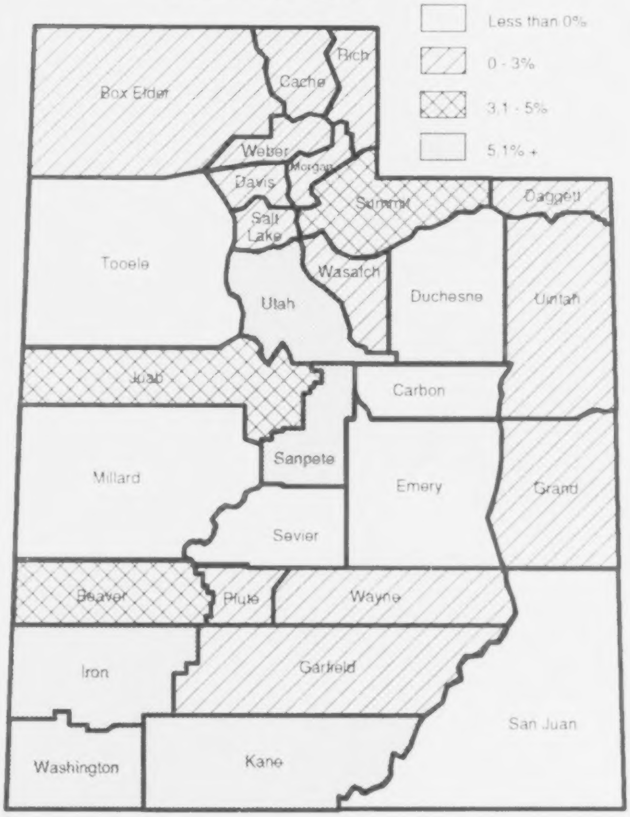
Continued from page 7

ties are economically distressed due to seasonal cutbacks in the logging industry. And Beaver County, despite a low unemployment rate, is not prospering.

The Mountainland District also presents a dichotomy. Its favorable statistics are dominated by rapidly-growing Utah County. But, Summit and Wasatch counties have much higher unemployment rates and slower job growth.

As usual, Weber County faces the highest unemployment and slowest job growth of all Utah's metropolitan counties, and more manufacturing layoffs are pending. On the other hand, Salt Lake County's unemployment and job growth rates both remain in the moderate range because of the diversity of its economy. And lastly, Bear River has the lowest unemployment rate of all dis-

Year-Over Percent Change in Nonfarm Jobs November 1991


Less than 0%
0 - 3%
3.1 - 5%
5.1% +
Box Elder
Cache
Rich
Weber
Morgan
Davis
Summit
Daggett
Salt Lake
Tooele
Wasatch
Utah
Duchesne
Uintah
Juab
Carbon
Sanpete
Millard
Emery
Grand
Sevier
Beaver
Piute
Wayne
Iron
Garfield
San Juan
Washington
Kane

Metro Areas

Table 3. Civilian Labor Force and Nonfarm Jobs for SaltLake/Ogden and Provo/Orem Metropolitan Statistical Areas ***(Numbers in Thousands)***

	Salt Lake/Ogden					Provo/Orem				
	Nov 1991(f)	Nov 1990	Percent Change	Oct 1991(p)	Sep 1991(r)	Nov 1991(f)	Nov 1990	Percent Change	Oct 1991(p)	Sep 1991(r)
Civilian Labor Force	**522.1**	**516.6**	**1.1**	**519.9**	**525.3**	**126.2**	**123.8**	**1.9**	**124.5**	**124.7**
Employed	499.0	498.6	0.1	497.3	499.1	120.5	119.1	1.2	119.5	119.1
Unemployed	23.2	18.0	28.9	22.6	26.2	5.7	4.7	21.3	5.0	5.6
Rate	4.4	3.5	—	4.3	5.0	4.5	3.8	—	4.0	4.5
Total Nonfarm Jobs	**520.1**	**507.1**	**2.6**	**514.6**	**510.6**	**105.8**	**99.9**	**5.9**	**104.4**	**104.2**
Mining	3.3	2.9	13.8	3.3	2.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Construction	22.3	21.2	5.2	22.5	22.2	4.4	3.3	33.3	4.3	4.8
Manufacturing	69.1	70.3	-1.7	69.0	69.4	14.4	14.5	-0.7	14.4	14.7
Durable	47.3	48.5	-2.5	47.5	47.9	8.8	8.9	-1.1	8.8	8.9
Nondurable	21.8	21.8	0.0	21.5	21.5	5.6	5.6	0.0	5.6	5.8
Trans/Comm/Utilities	34.0	33.5	1.5	34.0	33.9	2.5	2.5	0.0	2.4	2.4
Trade	129.7	126.4	2.6	125.5	124.5	25.2	24.0	5.0	24.3	24.4
Wholesale	32.1	31.7	1.3	31.8	31.3	5.2	4.7	10.6	5.1	5.4
Retail	97.6	94.7	3.1	93.7	93.2	20.0	19.3	3.6	19.2	19.0
Fin/Ins/Real Estate	29.6	28.5	3.9	29.7	29.7	2.3	2.2	4.5	2.3	2.4
Service	129.5	124.3	4.2	128.8	129.1	41.0	38.2	7.3	40.9	40.0
Government	102.6	100.0	2.6	101.8	98.9	15.9	15.2	4.6	15.7	15.4

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services

By County

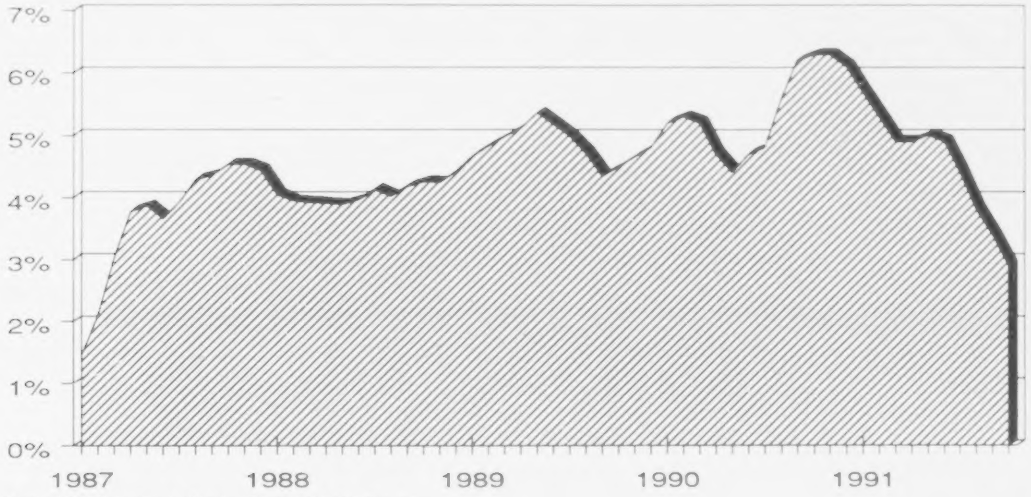
Table 4. Unemployment Rates and Nonfarm Jobs in Utah by County

	Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate				Nonfarm Wage and Salary Jobs				
	Nov 1991(f)	Oct 1991(p)	Sept 1991(r)	Nov 1990	Nov 1991(f)	Nov 1990	Percent Change	Oct 1991(p)	Sept 1991(r)
STATE TOTAL	**5.4**	**5.1**	**5.3**	**4.2**	**765,900**	**754,230**	**2.8**	**760,000**	**757,500**
Bear River	**4.4**	**3.9**	**3.6**	**3.7**	**45,740**	**45,260**	**1.1**	**46,410**	**45,960**
Box Elder	5.5	4.5	4.8	4.0	15,480	15,380	0.7	15,610	15,710
Cache	3.8	3.7	3.1	3.6	29,900	29,520	1.3	30,410	29,850
Rich	7.9	1.2	2.3	1.4	360	360	0.0	390	400
Wasatch Front	**5.1**	**4.9**	**5.2**	**4.1**	**531,190**	**518,260**	**2.5**	**525,650**	**521,820**
Wasatch Front North	**5.5**	**5.3**	**5.7**	**4.9**	**129,750**	**128,070**	**1.3**	**130,320**	**129,950**
Davis	4.8	4.7	5.0	4.3	60,920	59,920	1.7	61,790	61,780
Morgan	7.9	6.2	5.7	5.1	1,010	1,010	0.0	1,020	1,050
Weber	6.2	6.1	6.4	5.6	67,820	67,140	1.0	67,510	67,120
Wasatch Front South	**4.9**	**4.7**	**5.1**	**3.8**	**401,440**	**390,190**	**2.9**	**395,330**	**391,870**
Salt Lake	4.9	4.6	5.1	3.7	391,370	380,070	3.0	385,210	381,530
Tooele	5.9	6.5	5.0	5.1	10,070	10,120	-0.5	10,120	10,340
Mountainland	**5.5**	**5.1**	**5.2**	**4.6**	**116,390**	**110,390**	**5.4**	**114,280**	**114,520**
Summit	7.4	7.2	7.3	5.4	8,110	7,820	3.7	7,180	7,510
Utah	5.2	4.8	4.9	4.5	105,700	100,040	5.7	104,440	104,240
Wasatch	9.5	9.2	9.2	7.2	2,580	2,530	2.0	2,660	2,770
Central	**7.9**	**7.6**	**8.1**	**6.3**	**15,990**	**15,760**	**1.5**	**15,940**	**16,080**
Juab	8.1	8.6	6.9	6.3	1,890	1,820	3.8	1,960	2,070
Millard	5.6	4.3	4.2	3.9	3,380	3,470	-2.6	3,400	3,520
Piute	11.7	10.3	12.1	8.5	190	190	0.0	200	200
Sanpete	10.4	9.8	10.6	8.9	4,980	4,700	6.0	4,730	4,520
Sevier	6.5	7.8	9.0	5.5	4,990	5,030	-0.8	5,040	5,160
Wayne	9.1	5.3	8.0	7.0	560	550	1.8	610	610
Southwestern	**6.1**	**5.5**	**5.7**	**4.1**	**29,320**	**27,410**	**7.0**	**29,780**	**29,970**
Beaver	5.5	9.3	4.5	5.2	1,300	1,260	3.2	1,340	1,440
Garfield	18.9	8.9	11.0	8.5	1,370	1,370	0.0	1,600	1,690
Iron	5.3	4.9	5.7	4.0	8,150	7,740	5.3	8,190	8,320
Kane	8.6	7.8	6.6	5.2	1,570	1,460	7.5	1,630	1,690
Washington	5.2	5.0	5.3	3.6	16,930	15,580	8.7	17,020	16,830
Uintah Basin	**8.4**	**7.8**	**7.4**	**6.2**	**10,940**	**10,980**	**-0.4**	**11,250**	**12,020**
Daggett	8.3	1.8	2.3	1.4	310	310	0.0	370	430
Duchesne	11.8	9.4	9.2	8.1	3,630	3,670	-1.1	3,800	3,840
Uintah	6.6	7.3	6.7	5.4	7,000	7,000	0.0	7,080	7,750
Southeastern	**10.0**	**8.5**	**8.4**	**7.3**	**16,350**	**17,010**	**-3.9**	**16,780**	**17,150**
Carbon	9.8	8.0	7.8	6.0	7,380	7,730	-4.5	7,400	7,570
Emery	11.1	10.3	9.6	9.0	3,310	3,510	-5.7	3,380	3,480
Grand	8.9	8.3	7.7	7.1	2,420	2,360	2.5	2,710	2,850
San Juan	10.5	7.9	9.4	8.4	3,240	3,410	-5.0	3,290	3,250
Salt Lake/Ogden MSA	**5.0**	**4.8**	**5.3**	**4.1**	**520,100**	**507,100**	**2.6**	**514,600**	**510,600**
Provo/Orem MSA	**5.2**	**4.8**	**4.9**	**4.5**	**105,700**	**100,040**	**5.7**	**104,440**	**104,240**

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

Note: Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates should not be used for federal or state funding applications.

Year-over Percent Increase in U.S. Consumer Price Index



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

PRICES

Table 5. Current U.S. Price Indexes

	INDEX		% CHANGE FROM	
	Oct 1991	Oct 1990	Prior Year	Prior Month
CONSUMER PRICES (1982-84=100)				
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])	**137.4**	**133.5**	**2.9**	**0.1**
Food and Beverages	136.5	133.4	2.3	-0.1
Food at Home	134.4	133.4	0.7	-0.4
Housing	134.7	130.6	3.1	0.0
Rent Residential	144.6	140.5	2.9	0.0
Fuel and Other Utilities	115.7	113.4	2.0	-0.9
Medical Care	180.7	137.1	8.1	0.6
Apparel and Upkeep	132.7	128.4	3.3	1.1
Transportation	124.0	125.8	-1.4	0.2
Gasoline	98.2	118.7	-17.3	-1.6
Energy[3]	101.8	111.4	-8.6	-1.7
PURCHASING POWER OF CONSUMER DOLLAR: (1982-84 = $1.00)	**$0.728**	**$0.749**	**-2.8**	**-0.1**
ALL ITEMS (CPI-W[2])	**135.4**	**131.9**	**2.7**	**0.1**
PRODUCER PRICES (1982 = 100)				
ALL COMMODITIES	**116.4**	**120.8**	**-3.6**	**0.3**
Finished Goods	122.3	122.3	0.0	0.8
Intermediate Materials	114.1	117.9	-3.2	-0.3
Crude Materials	99.6	124.8	-20.2	1.6

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[1] Consumer Price Index—All Urban Consumers.

[2] Consumer Price Index—Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers.

[3] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: fuel oil, coal, bottled gas, electricity, gasoline, and motor oil and coolant. It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statisitcs.

Job Service

Table 6. Employment Security Activities in Utah

	Nov 1991(p)	Nov 1990	Percent Change	Oct 1991
Nonfarm Jobs Available	23,147	22,269	3.9	25,121
New Applications for Jobs	8,939	8,040	11.1	11,102
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	5,452	6,733	-19.0	7,434
Initial Claims	1,993	1,785	11.7	1,076
Weeks Claimed	11,059	8,400	31.6	8,202
Insured Unemployment Rate	1.33	1.18	—	1.14
Benefits Paid (Monthly)	$5,296,750	$3,983,770	33.0	$5,139,464

Note All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX claims only and are listed for the week containing the 15th day of the month

Source Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services

New Data, New Publications

The following data and/or publications are now available:

- ☐ *Annual Report of Labor Market Information, 1990.*
- ☐ *1991 Utah State Compensation Survey Summary Report of Salaries and Fringe Benefits.*

If you would like to receive copies, please check the desired items and fill in your name and address.

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Mail to: Labor Market Information Services, Utah Department of Employment Security,
P.O. Box 11249, Salt Lake City, UT, 84147-0249.

Hours and Earnings

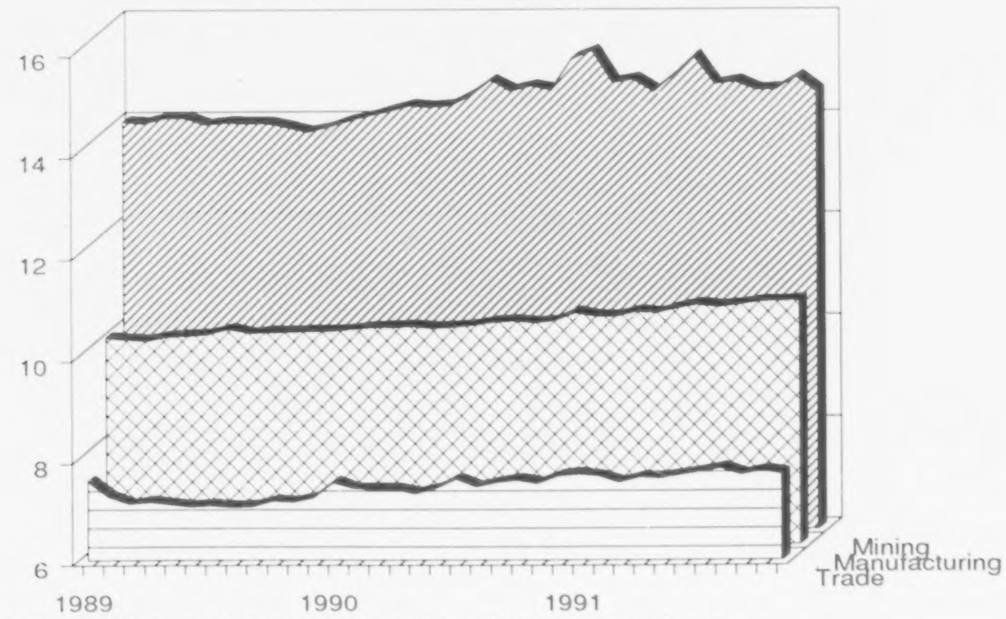
Table 7. Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in Utah

	Average Hourly Earnings				Average Weekly Hours			
	Oct 1991(p)	Oct 1990	% Chng	Sep 1990(r)	Oct 1991(p)	Oct 1990	% Chng	Set 1990(r)
MINING	**14.58**	**14.63**	**-0.3**	**14.88**	**44.8**	**43.7**	**2.5**	**44.3**
Metal Mining	13.71	13.70	0.0	14.01	45.6	46.6	-2.1	45.9
Bituminous Coal Mining	16.88	17.35	-2.7	16.96	44.3	40.0	10.8	44.7
MANUFACTURING	**10.79**	**10.35**	**4.3**	**10.77**	**40.4**	**40.0**	**1.0**	**40.7**
Durable Goods	11.13	10.68	4.2	11.13	40.6	40.3	0.7	40.4
Primary Metals	13.59	13.33	2.0	14.09	39.7	39.8	-0.2	41.5
Fabricated Metal Prod. and Mach.	10.49	10.13	3.6	10.53	40.5	40.0	1.3	40.1
Transportation Equipment	13.69	13.26	3.2	13.53	40.1	41.2	-2.7	40.3
Nondurable Goods	10.16	9.69	4.9	10.10	40.2	39.5	1.8	41.3
Food and Kindred Products	9.04	8.67	4.3	9.04	42.0	40.8	2.9	44.8
TRADE	**7.70**	**7.58**	**1.6**	**7.76**	**28.2**	**28.7**	**-1.7**	**29.2**
Wholesale	10.29	10.12	1.7	10.53	35.5	36.9	-3.8	37.9
Retail	6.78	6.63	2.3	6.74	26.3	26.5	-0.8	26.9
Food Stores	7.26	6.54	11.0	6.96	25.4	26.2	-3.0	25.3
General Merchandise	6.24	6.14	1.6	6.28	27.6	27.4	0.7	28.5

Note: Average hours include hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Average Hourly Wage for Selected Industries



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services

The Economic Effects of Part-time Employment

Over the past three decades part-time employment has been a growing component of the American labor market. Nationally, part-time employment, since the late 1950s, has risen from 12 percent of the total work force to its current level of 18 percent. Since 1976, Utah's part-time employment rate has remained steady at 23 percent, but this level remains notably higher than the national average.[1] This high level of part-time employment has prompted some concern. There is a growing number of academicians who believe that this part-time employment growth is unwanted by the American labor force. Their contention is explained by pointing to the increase in involuntary part-time employment (those who wish to work full-time but can only find part-time employment).

The Growth of Part-Time Employment

This issue was addressed recently by Assistant Professor Chris Tilly of the University of Lowell.[2] Tilly asserts that the growth in part-time employment originated as a response to worker's desires, but has since expanded under employers' motives. Tilly concludes that involuntary part-timers account for most of part-time employment's growth since the mid 70s.

During the 60s and early 70s, demographic and economic circumstances were such that an increasing number of women and teenagers entered the work force. The desire for partial employment among these demographic cohorts was a contributing factor to part-time

- Since 1976, Utah's part-time employment rate has remained steady at 23 percent, but this level remains notably higher than the national average.
- Some economists contend that involuntary part-timers account for most of part-time employment's growth since the mid 70s.
- Trade and service industry employers are utilizing the largest number of part-time workers. And since trade and services (especially services) have increased their share of the overall American economy, total part-time employment has also increased.
- Multiple job-holding may actually mask the true number of people who are counted as working part-time.

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[1] *Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment 1989*, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[2] *Monthly Labor Review*, March 1991, U.S. Department of Labor.

Continued on page 14

employment's growth. In other words, employee's demand for part-time employment increased.

However, since the mid 70's, this demographic effect has subsided. But, part-time employment continued to grow. Tilly contends that the driving mechanism shifted to the employers' desire to utilize more part-time labor. So, employers have increased the supply of part-time jobs despite a decline in the number of workers demanding part-time employment. Thus, there has been an increase in involuntary part-time employment.

Trade and service industry employers are utilizing the largest number of part-time workers. And since trade and services (especially services) have increased their share of the overall American economy, total part-time employment has also increased. These industrial sectors have taken a different approach in their hiring practices. They have found it profitable to employ part-time workers, because many trade and service firms don't need a highly skilled, stable labor force. For the most part, a low-wage, low-skill, high-turnover labor market satisfies their labor needs. Additional advantages to the employer are more scheduling flexibility and a work force that tolerates lower levels of financial compensation and minimal benefits.

Types of Part-Time Jobs

Tilly recognizes three different types of part-time employment. These are short-time, retention part-time, and secondary part-time. Short-time employment results within industries experiencing economic slowdowns. Instead of laying off workers, the employer utilizes his staff part-time until business picks up. This way the employer does not risk losing trained employees during the slow-down period, and thus the long-run productivity levels remain high.

Retention part-time is employment favoring the employee. The employee's skills are valuable enough that the employer is willing to bend his demands to meet the employee's needs. These jobs are generally well paying, highly skilled, and offer advancement opportunities. Also, productivity levels are generally high.

The third type is secondary part-time. The situation here is basically the reverse of the retention part-time. This "secondary" labor market is characterized by low skills, low pay, few fringe benefits, low productivity, and high turnover. There is an abundant labor supply available to fill vacancies, so the employer sets the stage. In this setting, it is to the employer's financial advantage to establish part-time, minimal-benefit jobs, thus keeping financial compensation reduced.

The Role of the Service-Based Economy

The industrial composition of the American economy can be dissected into two categories, the goods-producing sector and the service-based sector. The goods-producing sector is comprised of manufacturing, mining, and construction. In this sector, a physical product is produced.

Continued on page 15

The service-based sector, on the other hand, is characterized by industries which produce a service to individuals or other industries, without producing a physical product. Industries within the service-based economy include trade, finance/insurance/real estate, transportation/communications/utilities, service, and government.

Tilly notes that 90 percent of part-time employment occurs in the service-based economy. And, within the service-based economy, trade and services account for most of total employment and total part-time employment. From 1969 to 1989, more than half of part-time employment's growth, compared with all industries, occurred in trade and services. This increase is the result of the service-based economy's growth during this time period.

Employment in services has grown for several reasons. The most evident is the relative increase in the demand for service-related activities. This in turn translates into an almost proportional increase in the demand for service-based employment, since the service-based economy is people oriented and improvements in productivity levels are harder to achieve than in capital-based industries. So, increases in the size of the service-based economy translate directly into increased demand for service-based employment. And, thus the rise in employer-driven part-time jobs.

Nationally, the service sector has been a growing component of the American economy. In 1960, service-based industries comprised 62 percent of American employment. By 1989, this share had increased to 77 percent. Utah, during this period, was already characterized with a service-based economy, but it increased even further. In 1960, 71 percent of all Utah jobs were classified in the service-based sector. By 1990, this percentage had increased to 80 percent.

Effects on the Work Force

How does this increase in a service based economy and the corresponding part-time employment affect workers and the labor market? One major change is the shifting of employee training responsibilities. In the manufacturing, mining, and construction industries, the training responsibilities largely fall to the employer. Most jobs in these industries require skills, but developing these skills are largely left to on-the-job training or employer-financed training sessions. Thus, it was often possible for individuals to acquire a well-paying, high-skill job having just a high school diploma. The employees' costs of acquiring these skills was minimal.

This training path has not been eliminated. But, with the enlarging of the service economy, it has been diminished. With a service based economy, the training responsibilities are different. It is more the individual's responsibility to acquire skills which are needed to obtain financially beneficial jobs. Whether this be through college or some other learning source, it is largely done at

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the individual's motivation and expense. Skills needed in a service-based economy have generally been acquired outside of the work environment. So the service sector's increase means more workers must acquire these skills on their own to attract good service-based jobs.

This movement has another dimension. Increasing numbers of participants in the work force are obtaining college educations. But this increase has, to a degree, reduced the value of a college education. With more people holding degrees, employers can be more selective, and can thus offer employment on their terms. Some analysts have observed that people with high academic qualifications are accepting jobs that, say ten years ago, may have been beneath their qualifications. This is the result of labor market supply and demand. The supply of available college-educated applicants has increased at a faster rate than the demand for these applicants, so employees are accepting positions providing lower financial compensation. This phenomenon is expected to continue. The continuation of the information age and the need to be more competitive in the world market will force this trend to continue.

A New Class of Worker?

The top-heavy service sector labor market has pushed some workers with low educational qualifications into the service sector's part-time employment areas. All part-time jobs are not inherently bad. Short-time and retention part-time are generally good jobs because of the high-skill levels required. But people with minimal training and skills end up in secondary part-time jobs. Many wish to obtain full-time employment, but because of their low skills, are forced to accept service employers' part-time positions. To compensate for this lack of full-time work, many take on multiple part-time jobs. So the growth in the number of part-time jobs is even larger than the number of people reported as holding part-time jobs.

This multiple job-holding may actually mask the true number of people who are counted as working part-time. By taking multiple jobs, many workers consider themselves as full-time employees, even though they accomplish this through multiple part-time jobs. Tilly notes that 85 percent of multiple jobholders work 24 hours or less on second jobs, but most multiple jobholders work total hours exceeding 35 hours per week. Thus, when these people are interviewed in government household surveys (the source from which employment and unemployment is calculated), the actual number of people working at part-time jobs may be underestimated.

The growth of the service sector and part-time employment is creating a new classification of working individuals. These are people who facilitate a full-time income by utilizing multiple part-time jobs. With the anticipated continued growth in service employment and the accompanying use of part-time employment, this class of working individuals is ex-

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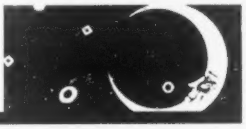
pected to grow as we approach the next century.

Conclusion

America has experienced an increase in the utilization of part-time employment. At first, this increase was prompted by employee demands, but now it seems to be fueled by employer's desires to reduce financial obligations. This change has been most noticeable in the service and trade industries, where employers can take advantage of low-skill positions by drawing on the large pool of available labor. Many individuals who fill these types of positions must hold multiple jobs to facilitate a full-time income. Thus, this trend is creating a new and growing class of workers in America.❐

Mark S. Knold
Labor Market Economist

Moonlighting



The Bureau of Labor Statistics recently reported that:

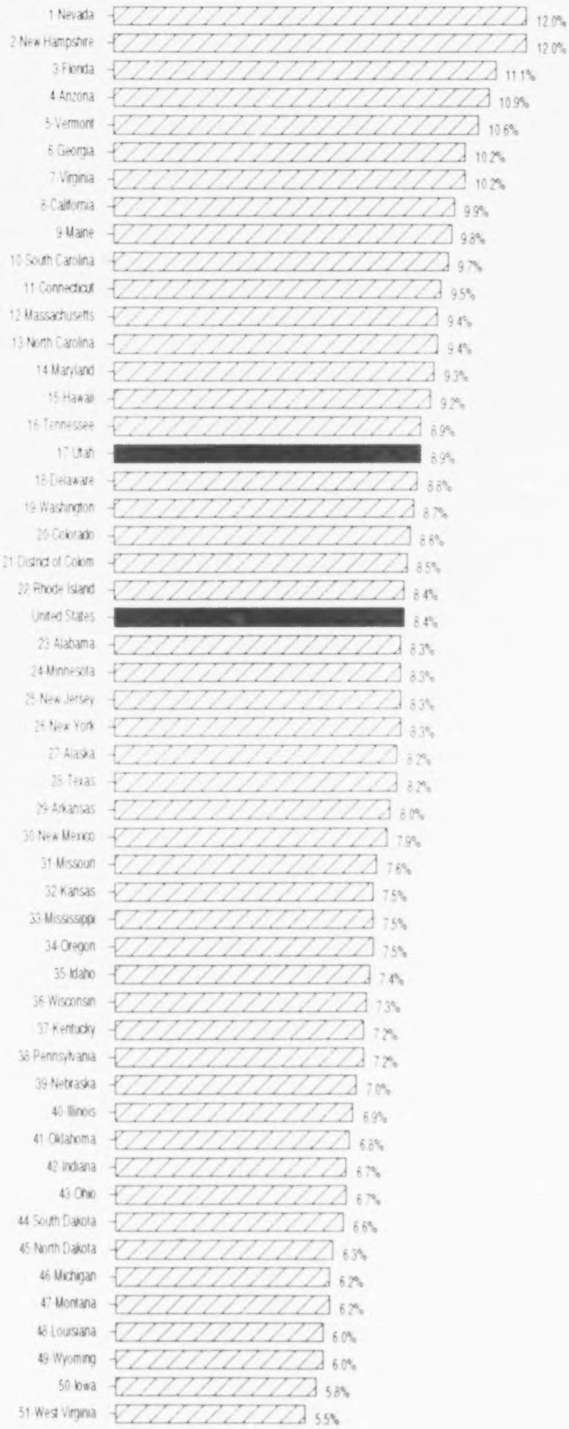
- Roughly 7.2 million persons worked at more than one job in May 1991—a number virtually unchanged from May 1989 when multiple jobholders were last counted. (Moonlighting typically declines or holds steady during a recession.)
- The number of women holding more than one job (3.1 million) and the female multiple jobholding rate (5.9 percent) was also unchanged from 1989. However, over the past two decades, the number of women holding more than one job has increased nearly fivefold and the proportion of all multiple jobholders who were women has risen from 16 to 44 percent.
- The multiple jobholding rate for men (6.4 percent) was also unchanged from May 1989 to May 1991.
- The highest rates of multiple jobholding continued to be among men and women 35 to 44 years of age (7.2 and 6.6 percent respectively). Married men were more likely to work than single, divorced, separated, or widowed men. Married women were somewhat less likely to work two jobs than were women without a spouse.
- Workers whose primary jobs were in public administration and the services industry continued to have the highest multiple jobholding rates—9.3 and 7.7 percent, respectively.
- Workers whose primary jobs were in the managerial and professional fields had the highest jobholding rate (7.3 percent) of any occupational category.
- Over 70 percent of multiple jobholders combined one full-time and one part-time job. Twenty-three percent worked at two jobs. Women were much more likely than men to work at multiple part-time jobs.

Commerce Department releases new Gross State Product Figures—

The Commerce Department's Bureau of Economic Analysis recently released new gross state product (GSP) figures for 1977-1989. Gross state product is the market value of the goods and services produced by labor and property located in the state. It is the state counterpart of the nation's gross domestic product (GDP).

Between 1977 and 1989, Utah's gross state product increased from $10,116 million to $28,135 million—an average annual percent increase of 8.9 percent. Over the same time period, the U.S. GDP increased at an average annual rate of 8.4 percent. Utah ranks as number 17 in the growth in GSP since 1977. States on the east coast and in the west tended to show the highest increase in GSP over the 1977-1989 time period. ❐

Annual Percent Change in Gross State Product 1977-1989



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

Electronic Bulletin Board Service

We are continuing to add data to our electronic bulletin board service! You can access employment, unemployment, affirmative action, and consumer/producer price indices at the touch of personal computer button. The service is free and can be accessed via a statewide "800" number. Contact Dwight Norris at (801) 536-7835 for more information.❐

Data Definitions

(f)—forecast.

(p)—preliminary.

(r)—revised.

Salt Lake/Ogden Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)—Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.

Provo/Orem Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)—Utah County.

Employed Persons—Civilians who did any work as paid employees, worked more than 15 hours as unpaid workers in a family business, or were temporarily absent from work because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management disputes. Each person is counted only once.

Unemployed Persons—Civilians who had no employment, were available for work, and made specific efforts to find work sometime during the prior four weeks. Persons waiting to be recalled to a job or waiting to report for a new job within 30 days need not be looking for work to be classified as unemployed.

Civilian Labor Force—Employed persons plus unemployed persons. Individuals are counted by place of residence.

Unemployment Rate—Unemployed persons as a percentage of the civilian labor force.

Nonfarm Employment—A count of jobs by place of work for the pay period including the 12th of the month. Excludes proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid/volunteer workers, military personnel, Central Intelligence Agency employees, and employees of the National Security Agency. Includes salaried officers of corporations.

Production and Related Workers—Includes working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers closely associated with the production process.

Average Weekly Hours—The average hours for which pay was received during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Includes paid holidays, vacations, and sick leave.

Average Weekly Earnings—Includes hourly and incentive pay and is reported before deductions. Includes pay for overtime, holidays, vacation, and sick leave.

Initial Claims—Requests by individuals following a period of unemployment to determine entitlement to compensation under unemployment compensation laws .

Weeks Claimed—Requests for weekly unemployment insurance benefits filed by claimants.

Insured Unemployment Rate—The ratio of (1) the number of weeks claimed by individuals under the unemployment compensation program to (2) average employment covered by the program.

Reserve Fund Balance—Amount of funds available in the State's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund to pay unemployment compensation benefits.

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JOB SERVICE

Utah Labor Market Report

Floyd G. Astin, Administrator

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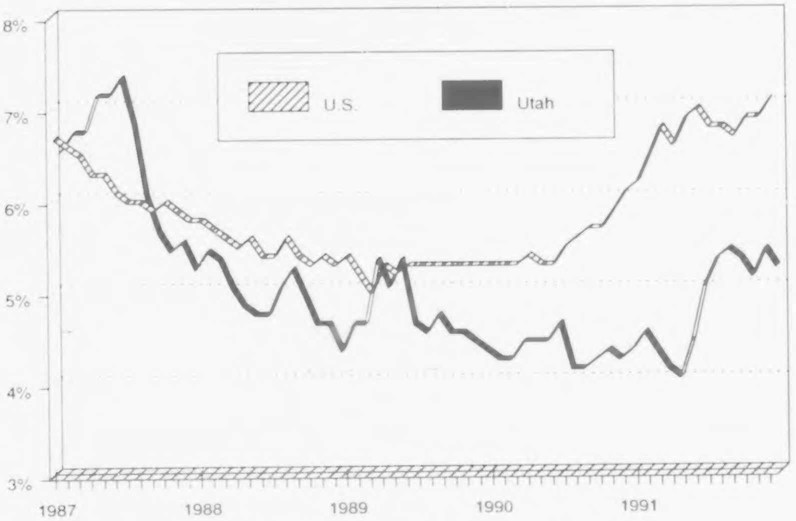
Utah Labor Market Report

December 1991
Volume 1, No. 12

Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rates



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services

Utah bucks the national trend with declining unemployment

While Utah's jobless rate remains relatively low, growth in jobs—often a better indicator of economic health—has slowed substantially during the last 12 months. Still Utah continues to far out-pace the nation.

Utah unemployment dropped to 5.2 percent in December, bucking the national trend of rising job losses. Fewer new and re-entrants to the labor force helped produce a lower unemployment rate. Utah's unemployment rate now registers almost 2 percentage points below the national average of 7.1 percent. However, about 41,400 Utahns were out of work in the last month of 1991—7,200 more than in December 1990. In addition, the State's jobless rate is up almost a full percentage point from the low December 1990 figure of 4.3 percent.

Despite the rise in unemployment during 1991, Utah remains in relatively good economic shape compared to the U.S. as a whole. The bi-coastal recession has landed a few good blows to Utah's economy; but even with the added impact of cuts in defense spending, it certainly hasn't scored a knockout. A lot the economic gloom and doom being bandied about fails to take a broader perspective—joblessness in this State has averaged 6.2 percent over the past 10 years—a point higher than the current rate.

Of course, the State is experiencing some economic difficulties. Growth in Utah's nonagricultural jobs continued to slide in December. Since December 1990, Utah has created 17,300 new jobs—an increase of 2.3 percent. Expansion has slowed considerably since the beginning of 1991 when job growth was averaging 4 percent—thanks to the effects of a national recession and cutbacks in defense spending. However, most major industries continue to show moderate growth. Keep in mind that Utah is still *creating* jobs.Only mining and manufacturing have seen overall job

Continued on page 2

Inside

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THE RATE *(Seasonally Adjusted)*

Dec 1991	Utah	5.2%	U.S.	7.2%
Nov 1991	Utah	5.4%	U.S.	6.8%
Dec 1990	Utah	4.3%	U.S.	6.1%

NONFARM JOBS *(% change from a year ago)*

Dec 1991	Utah	2.3%	U.S.	-0.7%

CPI-U *(Base Year 1982-84 = 100)*

Nov 1991	U.S.	137.8	Yr-over chng	3.0%

PPI *(Base Year 1982-84 = 100)*

Nov 1991	U.S.	116.4	Yr-over chng	-3.1%

losses. And, construction is booming.

Manufacturing has sustained the heaviest economic punches. Employment in this sector is down almost 3 percent from December 1990 for a loss of 2,900 jobs—and more layoffs have been announced. However, some of the decline in electric machinery/supplies is due to the reclassification of a large number of jobs to the wholesale trade sector. While the decline continues to be broad-based, sporting goods and jewelry manufacturing showed a 4 percent *increase*. And, announcements of new manufacturing jobs in the durable goods sector provide a positive note. Utah mining employment is also down 3 percent (300 jobs) due to several coal mine closures and layoffs.

On the positive side, the majority of Utah's industries are experiencing economic good health. The 'surprise' industry of the year is construction. Instead of slowing down, Utah construction jobs are up 9 percent and 2,700 positions from a year ago—thanks to strong residential expansion.

The services and finance/insurance/real estate industries also experienced better-than-average growth rates—about 4 percent. While service employment gains have moderated over the past several months, computer services (which include software companies), medical services, and legal services experienced growth of 7 percent or more. The 1,500-job expansion in finance/insurance/real estate resulted from several financial service centers locating within the State.

Both government and trade turned in year-over growth rates of about 2.5 percent. Despite significant defense-related federal employment cuts, growth in other public sectors gave government a 3,900 job increase when compared to December 1990. Trade employment grew by 4,600 positions—2.5 percent.

The transportation/communications/utilities industry added 500 new Utah jobs over the past 12 months for an expansion rate of slightly more than 1 percent. Most subcategories of this industry remained flat, with only railroad employment showing any significant improvement.

Some prognostications notwithstanding—the nation's economy will recover—perhaps not as fast as many would like. But, it *will* recoup its losses. Despite slower job growth, Utah still sits in an enviable position compared to most of the U.S. and should remain so throughout 1992 as the coasts begin to climb out of their economic troughs. ❐

Lecia Parks Langston
Chief Economist

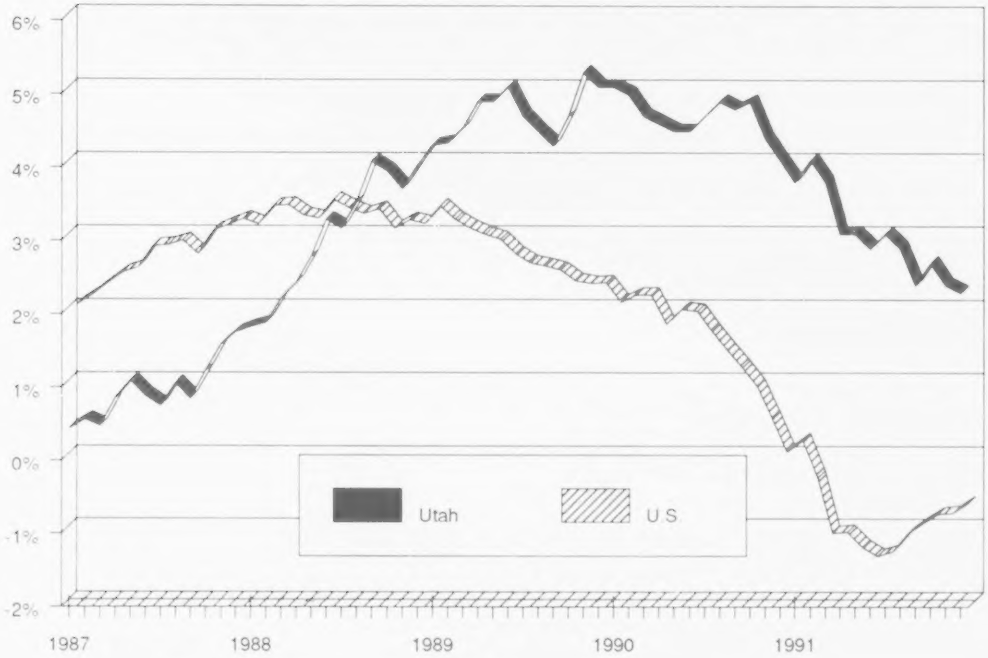
- ***Job growth in Utah has slowed to 2.3 percent.***

- ***Utah's jobless rate slipped two-tenths of a percentage point to 5.2 percent.***

- ***Utah joblessness stands almost two points below the national average.***

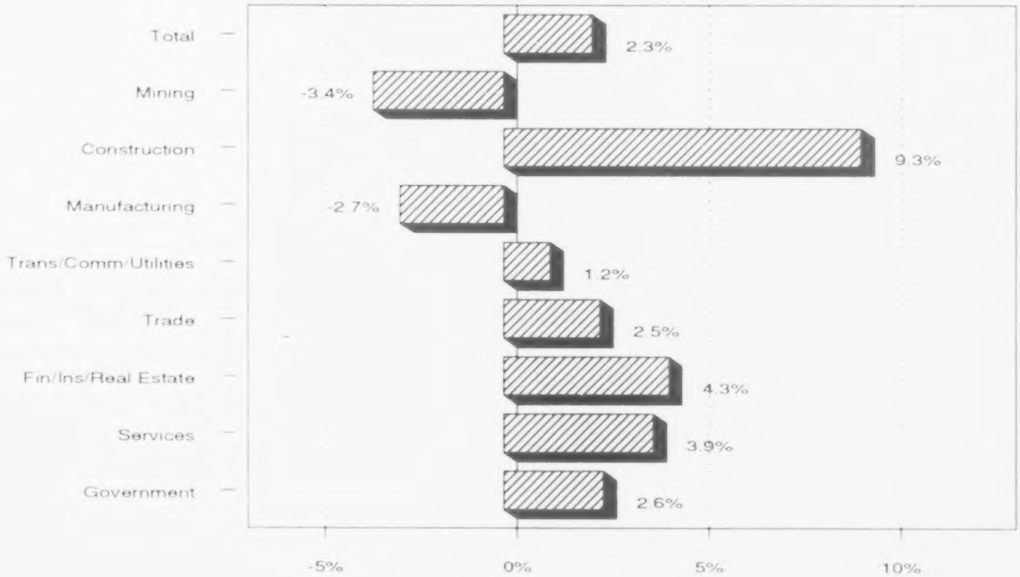
- ***The Utah construction industry returned a strong performance—a 9 percent growth rate and 2,700 new jobs.***

Year-Over Percent Change in Utah and U.S.



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

December 1990-91 Percent Growth In Utah Nonfarm Jobs by Industry



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services

RAW

Table 1. Utah Civilian Labor Force and Nonagricultural Jobs, Not Seasonally Adjusted *(Numbers in Thousands)*

	Dec 19901(f)	Dec 1990	Percent Change	Nov 1991(p)	Oct 1991(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**812.2**	**806.5**	**0.7**	**809.0**	**807.4**
Employed	**775.2**	**775.8**	**-0.1**	**770.7**	**771.4**
Unemployed	**37.0**	**30.7**	**20.5**	**38.2**	**36.0**
Percent of Labor Force	4.6	3.8	—	4.7	4.5
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS	**764.3**	**747.0**	**2.3**	**762.9**	**759.3**
Mining	**8.5**	**8.8**	**-3.4**	**8.5**	**8.5**
Metal Mining	3.1	3.1	0.0	3.1	3.1
Bituminous Coal Mining	2.1	2.5	-16.0	2.2	2.2
Oil/Gas Extraction & Quarrying*	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2
Contract Construction	**31.6**	**28.9**	**9.3**	**32.8**	**33.1**
Manufacturing	**106.5**	**109.4**	**-2.7**	**106.8**	**107.5**
Durable Goods	70.4	72.3	-2.6	70.5	71.2
Primary Metals	*5.9*	*6.0*	*-1.7*	*5.9*	*5.9*
Fabricated Metals, Machinery, & Computers	*14.1*	*14.4*	*-2.1*	*14.0*	*14.1*
Electrical/Electric Equipment (ex. Computers)	*10.3*	*11.6*	*-11.2*	*10.4*	*10.6*
Transportation Equipment	*17.1*	*17.7*	*-3.4*	*17.0*	*17.2*
*Lumber/Furniture,Stone/Clay/Glass**	*10.2*	*10.3*	*-1.0*	*10.5*	*10.7*
*Other Durable Goods**	*12.8*	*12.3*	*4.1*	*12.7*	*12.7*
Nondurable Goods	36.1	37.1	-2.7	36.3	36.3
Food & Related Products	*11.8*	*12.4*	*-4.8*	*11.9*	*12.0*
*Other Nondurable Goods**	*24.3*	*24.7*	*-1.6*	*24.4*	*24.3*
Transportation, Communications, & Utilities	**43.9**	**43.4**	**1.2**	**43.4**	**43.4**
Railroad Transportation	2.7	2.4	12.5	2.7	2.7
Trucking & Warehousing	16.2	16.1	0.6	15.9	15.8
Transportation by Air*	7.2	7.1	1.4	7.1	7.1
Other Transportation & Related Services*	3.2	3.2	0.0	3.2	3.2
Communications	7.1	7.1	0.0	7.0	7.0
Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services	7.5	7.5	0.0	7.5	7.6
Trade	**186.8**	**182.2**	**2.5**	**184.6**	**180.3**
Wholesale Trade	40.9	39.6	3.3	40.8	40.3
*Durable Goods**	*23.8*	*23.1*	*3.0*	*23.7*	*23.5*
*Nondurable Goods**	*17.1*	*16.5*	*3.6*	*17.1*	*16.8*
Retail Trade	145.9	142.6	2.3	143.8	140.0
Food Stores	*25.0*	*24.9*	*0.4*	*24.7*	*24.8*
Auto Dealers/Parts Stores, & Gas Stations	*15.8*	*15.9*	*-0.6*	*16.1*	*16.3*
Eating & Drinking Places	*45.0*	*44.1*	*2.0*	*44.6*	*44.7*
*Home Furniture/Equipment & Clothing Stores**	*14.4*	*13.0*	*10.8*	*13.7*	*12.6*
*Gen. Merchandise/Building & Garden Supply**	*25.6*	*24.9*	*2.8*	*25.0*	*22.8*
Miscellaneous Retail	*20.1*	*19.8*	*1.5*	*19.7*	*18.8*
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**36.1**	**34.6**	**4.3**	**35.8**	**35.9**
Depository Institutions*	13.2	12.9	2.3	13.2	13.3
Other Finance/Insurance/Real Estate*	22.9	21.7	5.5	22.6	22.6
Services	**195.2**	**187.9**	**3.9**	**193.6**	**194.1**
Hotels & Lodging Places	12.9	12.6	2.4	12.0	12.1
Personal, Amusement & Recreational*	17.7	17.9	-1.1	17.0	17.4
Computer-Related*	9.4	8.8	6.8	9.2	9.2
Other Business Services*	32.2	31.0	3.9	32.3	32.2
Auto Repair/Rental/Parking*	6.7	6.8	-1.5	6.8	6.9
Health	50.3	46.9	7.2	50.1	49.8
Education/Social & Membership Organizations*	40.2	38.6	4.1	40.2	40.1
Legal & Miscellaneous Services	5.2	4.8	8.3	5.1	5.0
Engineering, Accounting, & Related*	15.0	15.1	0.0	15.0	15.2
Other Repair/Ag. Services & Museums, etc.*	5.5	5.4	1.9	5.9	6.2
Government	**155.7**	**151.8**	**2.6**	**157.4**	**156.5**
Federal Government	38.2	38.6	-1.0	37.8	38.3
*U.S. Defense**	*18.9*	*20.1*	*6.5*	*19.0*	*19.0*
*Other Federal**	*19.2*	*18.5*	*3.8*	*18.8*	*19.3*
State Government	43.7	42.2	3.6	45.5	44.8
*State Education**	*23.7*	*22.9*	*3.5*	*25.4*	*24.7*
*Other State**	*20.0*	*19.3*	*3.6*	*20.1*	*20.1*
Local Government	73.8	71.0	3.9	74.1	73.4
*Public School Districts**	*48.2*	*46.8*	*3.0*	*48.4*	*47.5*
*Other Local**	*25.6*	*24.2*	*5.8*	*25.7*	*25.9*

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). NOTE: Forecast data and cells marked by an asterisk (*) are not sanctioned by BLS. Some figures are not strictly comparable due to reclassification.

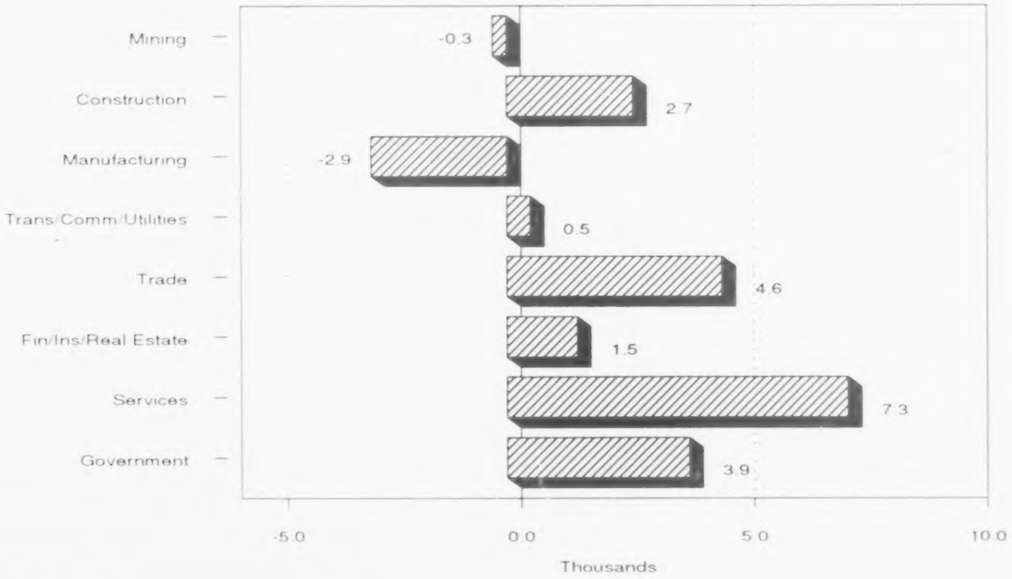
ADJUSTED

Table 2. Utah Civilian Labor Force and Nonagricultural Jobs Seasonally Adjusted *(Numbers in Thousands)*

	Dec 1991(f)	Dec 1990	Percent Change	Nov 1991(p)	Oct 1991(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	803.6	796.9	0.8	803.0	803.8
Employed	762.2	762.7	-0.1	759.5	762.7
Unemployed	41.4	34.2	21.1	43.5	41.1
Percent of Labor Force	5.2	4.3	-.-	5.4	5.1
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS	755.7	738.6	2.3	753.7	752.8
Mining	8.1	8.3	-3.4	8.2	8.5
Contract Construction	32.3	29.5	9.3	31.3	30.3
Manufacturing	106.3	109.2	-2.7	105.9	106.4
Durable Goods	70.6	72.5	-2.6	70.3	70.7
Nondurable Goods	35.7	36.7	-2.7	35.6	35.7
Trans., Comm., Public Utilities	43.5	43.0	1.2	43.2	43.2
Trade	179.7	175.2	2.5	180.2	179.8
Wholesale	40.6	39.3	3.3	40.7	40.2
Retail	139.0	135.9	2.3	139.5	139.6
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	36.1	34.6	4.3	35.9	36.0
Services	194.9	187.6	3.9	193.6	193.1
Government	154.8	150.9	2.5	155.4	155.5
Federal Government	38.8	39.2	-1.0	38.5	38.8
State Government	43.1	41.6	3.6	43.9	44.1
Local Government	72.9	70.1	3.9	73.0	72.7

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

November 1990-91 Growth in Utah Nonfarm Jobs by Industry



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services

Economic Events

Please note: Information contained in Economic Events is obtained from regional newspapers, local Job Service offices, trade publications, clipping services, and local area Chamber of Commerce publications.

- National Semiconductor has laid off about 120 employees at its West Jordan manufacturing plant. The move is part of a worldwide realignment the company is currently undertaking. The company cited the leveling off of business in the semiconductor industry, and they do not anticipate that the business environment will improve in the near future.

- McDonnell Douglas announced that it has scaled back anticipated employment at its proposed jet assembly plant. An agreement with a Taiwan partner has prompted the reduction because part of the new jet's sub-assembly work may be transferred to Taiwan. Original employment estimates were between 7,400 to 12,300 workers, but current estimates have been scaled back to 5,000 to 10,000. Salt Lake is one of eight cities vying for the St. Louis-based airplane manufacturer's new plant.

- Salt Lake City's Litton Systems announced that it will lay off 100 workers by the first of the year. The layoffs are prompted by cutbacks in military spending. This will reduce the company's workforce in Utah to about 700 employees.

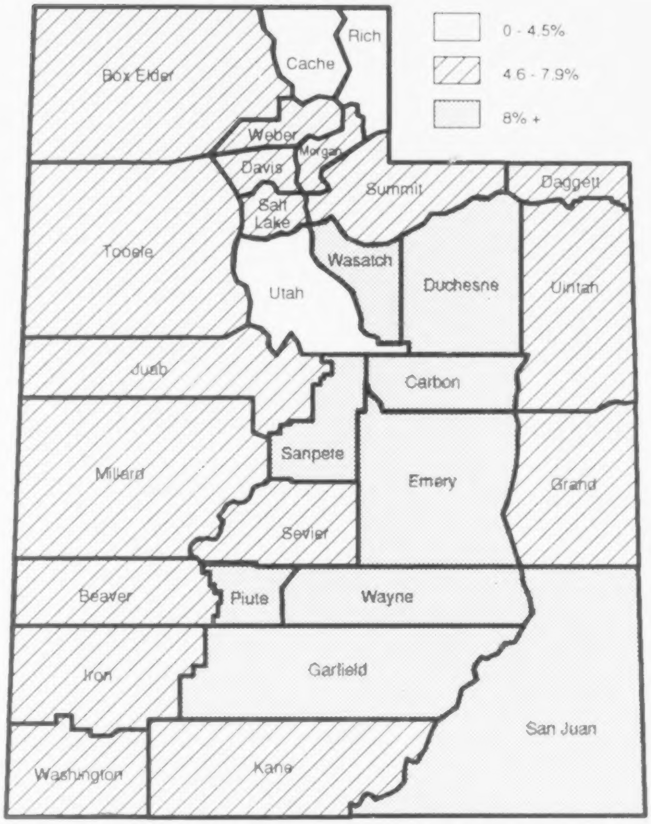
- American Pacific Corporation announced that it will build a $40 million sodium azide plant near Cedar City. Sodium azide is the principle chemical used to inflate automotive air bags. This manufacturing facility will supply Morton International's air-bag facility in northern Utah. The 40,000 square-foot plant is expected to open next summer with between 40 and 45 workers. This new plant will be American Pacific's second facility in Iron County.

- Arrow Dynamics Inc. of Clearfield, manufacturer of amusement park rides, was awarded an $8 million contract to design and manufacture the world's largest roller coaster. The roller coaster will be designed for Blackpool Pleasure Beach amusement park in Lancashire, England.❐

Most counties experience econonmic deterioration—

Economic conditions in most of Utah's counties deteriorated substantially from December 1990. In 21 of 29 counties, the unemployment rate has increased substantially (one-half point or greater). Also, 15 counties had slower year-over growth in nonfarm jobs in 1991 than in 1990. But surprisingly, job growth in nine counties was actually better in 1991 than in 1990, and unemployment rates in eight counties *did not* rise from December 1990.

Statistics for the state total also reflect deterioration: the unemployment rate is up a full point—from 4.2 to 5.2, and year-over nonfarm job growth has slowed from 4.1 percent in December 1990 to 2.3 percent in December 1991.


Rich
Cache
Box Elder
Weber
Morgan
Davis
Summit
Daggett
Salt Lake
Tooele
Wasatch
Utah
Duchesne
Uintah
Juab
Carbon
Sanpete
Millard
Emery
Grand
Sevier
Beaver
Piute
Wayne
Iron
Garfield
San Juan
Washington
Kane
0 - 4.5%
4.6 - 7.9%
8% +

Unemployment Rates December 1991

Salt Lake County's indicators have followed those of the state. In contrast, Weber County's unemployment rate is virtually unchanged, but it remains somewhat higher than the state average although job growth has diminished by half.

Unemployment in Utah County has increased by a point, but is still a relatively low 4.5 percent; Utah County's nonfarm job growth has slowed considerably (from 7.9 to 4.6 percent), but it is still twice the state average. Davis County's unemployment has increased only slightly and remains less than 5 percent. But, largely due to Hill Air Force Base layoffs, nonfarm jobs have increased by only one percent compared to 1990.

Among nonmetropolitan counties, Cache and neighboring Box Elder have very low and stable or declining unemployment rates, but also very slow job growth. Another pair of neighbors—Washington and Iron counties—have seen rapid job growth and moderate unemployment in the past two years.

On the other end of the spectrum, Carbon and

Continued on page 8

- ***In 21 out of 29 counties, unemployment has increased noticeably.***

- ***Eight counties experienced unchanged or lower unemployment.***

- ***Compared to December 1990, 15 counties experienced slower job growth.***

- ***Garfield County faces a bleak economic picture.***

Continued from page 7

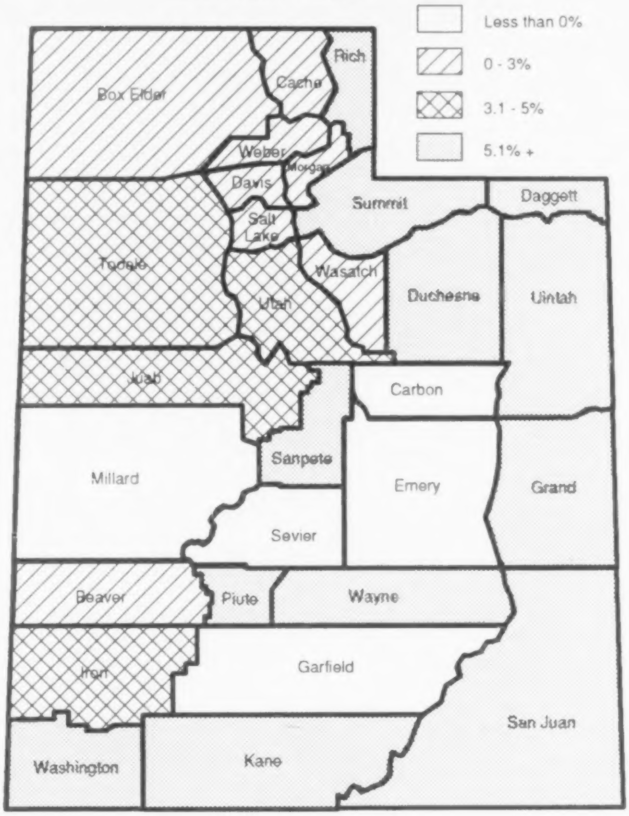
Emery counties suffered substantial job losses in 1991 following minimal job growth in 1990; unemployment is high and increasing in these areas.

Several counties are experiencing the seemingly contradictory condition of moderate-to-high unemployment and fairly rapid job growth—notably Duchesne, Piute, San Juan, Sanpete, and Wayne. Their job growth occurred in only a narrow range of the labor market and has not relieved the chronic unemployment.

Garfield county faces the worst economic conditions. Unemployment is nearly 20 percent of the labor force; and in the past 12 months, the county has lost nearly 10 percent if its nonfarm jobs. Declines in the logging industry account for this dismal picture.❐

Kenneth E. Jensen
Labor Market Economist

Year-Over Percent Change in Nonfarm Jobs December 1991


Less than 0%
0 - 3%
3.1 - 5%
5.1% +
Box Elder
Cache
Rich
Weber
Morgan
Davis
Summit
Daggett
Salt Lake
Tooele
Wasatch
Duchesne
Uintah
Utah
Juab
Carbon
Millard
Sanpete
Emery
Grand
Sevier
Beaver
Piute
Wayne
Iron
Garfield
San Juan
Washington
Kane

Metro Areas

Table 3. Civilian Labor Force and Nonfarm Jobs for SaltLake/Ogden and Provo/Orem Metropolitan Statistical Areas *(Numbers in Thousands)*

	Salt Lake/Ogden					Provo/Orem				
	Dec 1991(f)	Dec 1990	Percent Change	Nov 1991(p)	Oct 1991(r)	Dec 1991(f)	Dec 1990	Percent Change	Nov 1991(p)	Oct 1991(r)
Civilian Labor Force	**519.8**	**520.8**	**-0.2**	**520.7**	**520.1**	**125.9**	**121.4**	**3.7**	**124.8**	**123.4**
Employed	497.0	502.3	-1.1	497.4	497.5	120.1	116.9	3.4	118.9	118.5
Unemployed	22.8	18.5	23.2	23.3	22.6	5.0	4.5	11.1	5.9	5.1
Rate	4.4	3.6	—	4.5	4.3	4.0	3.7	—	4.7	4.1
Total Nonfarm Jobs	**517.7**	**508.2**	**1.9**	**517.0**	**514.6**	**104.6**	**100.1**	**4.5**	**104.5**	**103.5**
Mining	3.0	2.9	3.4	3.0	3.0	0.1	0.0	—	0.1	0.1
Construction	21.3	20.2	5.4	21.8	21.6	4.6	3.2	43.8	4.8	4.8
Manufacturing	69.0	70.5	-2.1	69.1	70.0	14.2	14.5	-2.1	14.1	14.2
Durable	47.1	48.8	-3.5	47.1	47.8	9.2	8.9	3.4	9.0	9.2
Nondurable	21.9	21.7	0.9	22.0	22.2	5.0	5.6	-10.7	5.1	5.0
Trans/Comm/Utilities	34.3	33.9	1.2	33.9	33.9	2.5	2.5	0.0	2.5	2.4
Trade	130.8	127.8	2.3	129.2	125.8	24.5	24.3	0.8	24.4	23.6
Wholesale	32.7	31.7	3.2	32.7	32.3	5.0	4.7	5.4	4.9	4.7
Retail	98.1	96.1	2.1	96.5	93.5	19.5	19.6	-0.5	19.5	18.9
Fin/Ins/Real Estate	29.8	28.6	4.2	29.7	29.9	2.4	2.3	4.3	2.4	2.4
Service	129.6	125.7	3.1	129.0	129.4	40.4	38.2	5.8	40.2	40.3
Government	99.9	98.6	1.3	101.3	101.0	15.9	15.1	5.3	16.0	15.7

Source Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services

By County

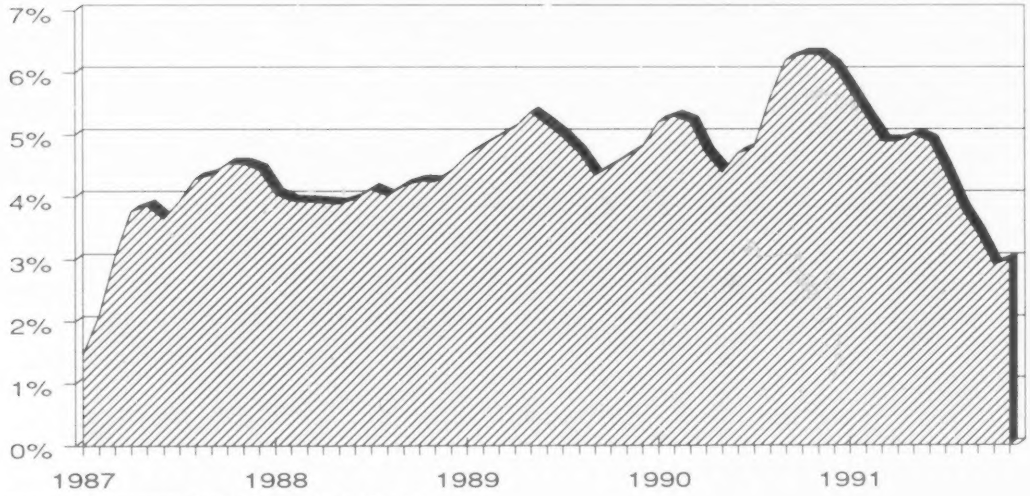
Table 4. Unemployment Rates and Nonfarm Jobs in Utah by County

	Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate				Nonfarm Wage and Salary Jobs				
	Dec 1991(f)	Nov 1991(p)	Oct 1991(r)	Dec 1990	Dec 1991(f)	Dec 1990	Percent Change	Nov 1991(p)	Oct 1991(r)
STATE TOTAL	**5.2**	**5.4**	**5.1**	**4.2**	**764,300**	**746,940**	**2.3**	**762,900**	**759,300**
Bear River	**3.9**	**4.5**	**4.0**	**4.0**	**45,250**	**44,880**	**0.8**	**45,450**	**45,620**
Box Elder	4.7	5.6	4.6	4.3	15,260	15,260	0.0	15,380	15,490
Cache	3.3	3.9	3.8	3.9	29,610	29,260	1.2	29,690	29,730
Rich	1.5	6.0	1.3	1.4	380	360	5.6	380	400
Wasatch Front	**5.1**	**5.1**	**4.9**	**4.1**	**529,000**	**519,340**	**1.9**	**528,260**	**525,950**
Wasatch Front North	**5.3**	**5.3**	**5.4**	**5.2**	**128,830**	**127,520**	**1.0**	**129,020**	**129,180**
Davis	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.3	60,390	59,910	0.8	59,930	60,880
Morgan	6.7	7.7	6.2	6.0	1,010	1,000	1.0	1,040	1,060
Weber	6.0	6.0	6.1	5.9	67,430	66,610	1.2	68,050	67,240
Wasatch Front South	**5.0**	**5.0**	**4.7**	**3.9**	**400,170**	**391,820**	**2.1**	**399,240**	**396,770**
Salt Lake	5.0	5.0	4.6	3.8	389,690	381,670	2.1	388,770	386,290
Tooele	6.5	6.0	6.3	5.5	10,480	10,150	3.3	10,470	10,480
Mountainland	**4.8**	**5.6**	**5.0**	**3.8**	**117,120**	**111,760**	**4.8**	**115,480**	**113,660**
Summit	6.8	7.0	7.0	5.5	9,970	9,220	8.1	8,550	7,700
Utah	4.5	5.4	4.7	3.6	104,600	100,020	4.6	104,370	103,330
Wasatch	9.6	9.8	9.3	7.1	2,550	2,520	1.2	2,560	2,630
Central	**8.2**	**8.3**	**7.7**	**6.5**	**15,920**	**15,600**	**2.1**	**16,140**	**16,210**
Juab	7.8	8.5	8.8	5.1	1,850	1,790	3.4	1,880	1,900
Millard	5.0	5.9	4.3	4.3	3,430	3,510	-2.3	3,450	3,540
Piute	14.4	13.1	12.2	9.3	210	190	10.5	220	220
Sanpete	11.4	10.5	9.8	9.8	4,880	4,580	6.6	4,980	4,890
Sevier	7.0	7.4	7.9	5.4	4,980	5,000	-0.4	5,010	5,010
Wayne	9.2	9.4	5.7	8.2	570	530	7.5	600	650
Southwestern	**5.8**	**5.9**	**5.5**	**5.4**	**28,440**	**27,330**	**4.1**	**28,530**	**28,680**
Beaver	6.0	8.1	7.4	4.5	1,260	1,250	0.8	1,280	1,320
Garfield	17.8	13.6	9.2	10.4	1,290	1,300	-8.5	1,390	1,660
Iron	4.6	5.3	5.0	5.2	8,190	7,910	3.5	7,970	7,730
Kane	6.6	7.4	7.6	5.4	1,490	1,390	7.2	1,570	1,660
Washington	5.8	5.2	5.0	4.9	16,310	15,480	5.4	16,320	16,310
Uintah Basin	**7.7**	**7.6**	**7.4**	**7.3**	**12,000**	**11,070**	**8.4**	**12,270**	**12,180**
Daggett	5.6	5.6	1.9	1.9	300	280	7.1	340	390
Duchesne	9.6	10.5	9.3	8.8	3,940	3,710	6.2	3,930	3,910
Uintah	7.7	6.3	6.8	6.0	7,760	7,080	9.6	8,000	7.880
Southeastern	**9.4**	**9.4**	**8.6**	**8.1**	**16,580**	**16,820**	**-1.4**	**16,790**	**17,010**
Carbon	9.2	9.2	8.3	6.4	7,350	7,780	-5.5	7,390	7,330
Emery	11.5	11.5	10.5	9.0	3,360	3,530	-4.8	3,380	3,440
Grand	7.6	8.4	8.2	7.3	2,430	2,290	6.1	2,490	2,630
San Juan	9.8	9.0	8.1	10.4	3,440	3,220	6.8	3,530	3,610
Salt Lake/Ogden MSA	**5.1**	**5.1**	**4.8**	**4.1**	**517,700**	**508,200**	**1.9**	**517,000**	**514,600**
Provo/Orem MSA	**4.5**	**5.4**	**4.7**	**3.6**	**104,600**	**100,020**	**4.6**	**104,370**	**103,330**

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

Note: Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates should not be used for federal or state funding applications.

Year-over Percent Increase in U.S. Consumer Price Index



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

PRICES

Table 5. Current U.S. Price Indexes

	Index		% Change From	
	Nov 1991	Nov 1990	Prior Year	Prior Month
CONSUMER PRICES (1982-84=100)				
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])	**137.8**	**133.8**	**3.0**	**0.3**
Food and Beverages	136.9	133.7	2.4	0.3
Food at Home	135.0	133.8	0.9	0.4
Housing	134.7	130.4	3.3	0.0
Rent Residential	145.0	140.7	3.1	0.3
Fuel and Other Utilities	115.3	112.9	2.1	-0.3
Medical Care	181.8	168.4	8.0	0.6
Apparel and Upkeep	132.9	127.5	4.2	0.2
Transportation	125.0	126.9	-1.5	0.8
Gasoline	99.1	118.8	-16.6	0.9
Energy[3]	101.8	110.9	-8.2	0.0
PURCHASING POWER OF CONSUMER DOLLAR: (1982-84 = $1.00)	**$0.726**	**$0.748**	**-2.9**	**-0.3**
ALL ITEMS (CPI-W[2])	**135.8**	**132.2**	**2.7**	**0.3**
PRODUCER PRICES (1982 = 100)				
ALL COMMODITIES	**116.4**	**120.1**	**-3.1**	**0.0**
Finished Goods	122.3	122.9	0.0	-0.5
Intermediate Materials	114.1	117.9	-3.2	0.0
Crude Materials	99.7	116.7	-14.6	0.1

---

[1] Consumer Price Index—All Urban Consumers.

[2] Consumer Price Index—Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers.

[3] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: fuel oil, coal, bottled gas, electricity, gasoline, and motor oil and coolant. It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statisitcs.

Job Service

Table 6. Employment Security Activities in Utah

	Dec 1991(p)	Dec 1990	Percent Change	Nov 1991
Nonfarm Jobs Available	20,583	18,874	10.2	23,759
New Applications for Jobs	7,278	6,689	8.8	8,748
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	5,975	5,683	5.1	7,079
Initial Claims	1,958	1,785	16.7	1,076
Weeks Claimed	13,438	8,400	26.2	8,202
Insured Unemployment Rate	1.87	1.55	—	1.14
Benefits Paid (Monthly)	$7,266,565	$4,996,671	33.0	$5,215,292

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX claims only and are listed for the week containing the 15th day of the month.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

New Data, New Publications

The following data and/or publications are now available:

- ☐ *Annual Report of Labor Market Information, 1990.*
- ☐ *Annual Report of Job Service Activities, 1990*

If you would like to receive copies, please check the desired items and fill in your name and address.

Mail to: Labor Market Information Services, Utah Department of Employment Security,
P.O. Box 11249, Salt Lake City, UT, 84147-0249.

Hours and Earnings

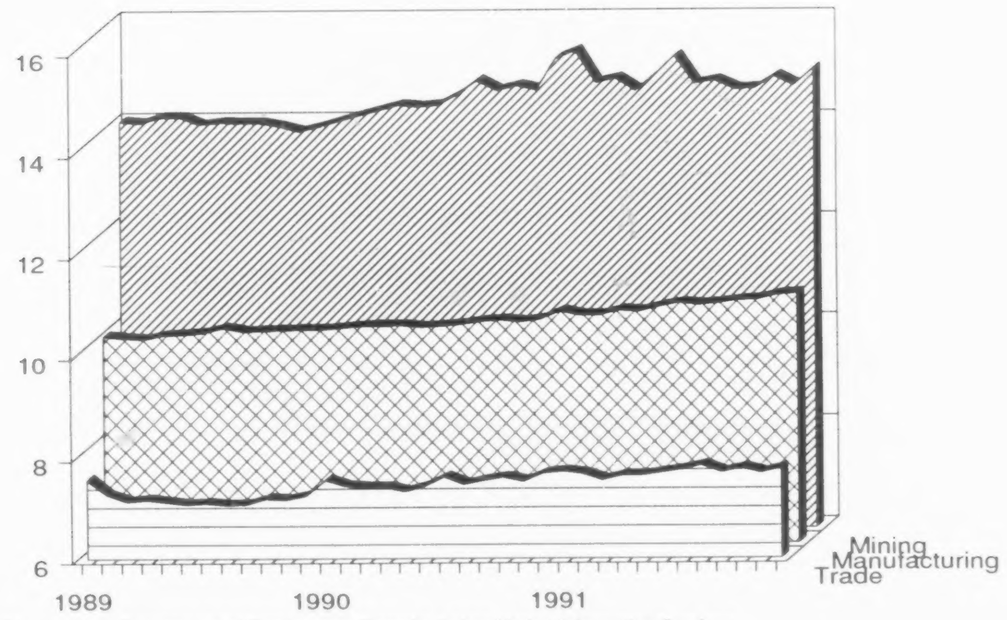
Table 7. Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in Utah

	Average Hourly Earnings				Average Weekly Hours			
	Nov 1991(p)	Nov 1990	% Chng	Oct 1990(r)	Nov 1991(p)	Nov 1990	% Chng	Oct 1990(r)
MINING	**15.03**	**15.25**	**-1.4**	**14.70**	**44.7**	**44.7**	**0.0**	**43.5**
Metal Mining	14.02	13.71	2.3	13.64	45.0	46.3	-2.8	45.6
Bituminous Coal Mining	18.11	18.37	-1.4	17.55	44.6	43.4	2.8	40.1
MANUFACTURING	**10.89**	**10.39**	**4.8**	**10.87**	**40.8**	**40.2**	**1.5**	**40.3**
Durable Goods	11.19	10.68	4.8	11.18	40.8	40.6	0.5	40.6
Primary Metals	13.71	13.27	3.2	13.67	40.8	40.7	0.2	40.1
Fabricated Metal Prod. and Mach.	10.80	10.09	7.0	10.77	41.2	40.0	3.0	40.6
Transportation Equipment	13.75	13.29	3.5	13.52	41.7	42.2	-1.2	40.7
Nondurable Goods	10.34	9.81	5.4	10.26	40.9	39.5	3.5	39.7
Food and Kindred Products	9.34	8.72	7.1	9.25	43.4	39.5	9.9	41.4
TRADE	**7.76**	**7.51**	**3.3**	**7.67**	**28.2**	**28.6**	**-1.4**	**28.2**
Wholesale	10.28	10.10	1.8	10.27	36.1	37.1	-2.7	35.5
Retail	6.88	6.57	4.7	6.76	26.2	26.5	-1.1	26.3
Food Stores	7.21	6.36	13.3	7.39	25.1	25.8	-2.7	25.1
General Merchandise	6.27	6.08	3.1	6.24	27.0	27.5	-1.8	27.5

Note: Average hours include hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Average Hourly Wage for Selected Industries



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services

A Look Forward and Back—Utah's Labor Force 1991 and 1992

Despite declining economic growth during 1991, Utah's labor market registered an above-average year. The 1992 outlook is for gradual improvement.

Review Of 1991

During 1991, the number of Utah's nonagricultural jobs increased by 22,000, a 3.0 percent growth rate. Although this job growth represents a considerable slowdown from 1990's 32,400-job, 4.7-percent increase, the 1991 rate exceeds the State's 10-year average. Moreover, it is one of the most rapid in the country and compares favorably with the actual year-over decrease in jobs experienced by the U.S. labor market.

Unemployment, averaging 40,000 workers in 1991, comprised 5 percent of Utah's labor force. Although Utah's 1991 figures are somewhat higher than 1990's 34,000 (4.3 percent) unemployed, Utah's 1991 unemployment rate will likely rank among the lowest five states in the nation and will be nearly 2 percentage points lower than the national average. Much of the increase in Utah's unemployed was new entrants and re-entrants to the labor force; a smaller portion was persons laid off from Utah jobs. This observation backs-up 1991's large population net in-migration estimated by the Utah Population Estimates Committee.

Utah's economic climate changed considerably during 1991. Early in the year, the year-over job growth rate was 4 percent; by year-end it

- ***Although Utah experienced declining economic growth in 1991, the outlook for 1992 is for gradual improvement.***
- ***During 1991, Utah nonagricultural employment increased by 3.0 percent (22,000 jobs).***
- ***Unemployment average 40,000 workers in 1991—5 percent of Utah's labor force.***
- ***In 1992, unemployment should hold steady at about 5 percent with a 2.7 percent increase in nonfarm jobs.***
- ***The anticipated 1992 recovery should set the stage for an even better 1993.***
- ***However, Utah's vitality depends to a considerable extent on the U.S. economy.***

Continued on page 14

Utah Labor Force and Nonagricultural Jobs 1989-1992

	1989	1990	1991(p)	1992(f)	% Change 89-90	% Change 90-91	% Change 91-92
Civilian Labor Force (000s)	**789.0**	**792.0**	**805.0**	**814.0**	**0.4**	**1.6**	**1.1**
Employed	752.0	758.0	765.0	773.0	0.8	0.9	1.0
Unemployed	37.0	34.0	40.0	41.0	-8.1	17.6	2.5
Unemployment Rate	4.6	4.3	5.0	5.0			
Nonagricultural Jobs (000s)	**691.2**	**723.6**	**745.6**	**766.0**	**4.7**	**3.0**	**2.7**
Mining	8.1	8.6	8.6	8.4	6.2	0.0	-2.3
Construction	25.9	27.8	31.4	33.4	7.3	12.9	6.4
Manufacturing	103.1	107.1	106.0	105.0	3.9	-1.0	-0.9
Trans/Comm/Utilities	40.9	42.3	42.6	43.2	3.4	0.7	1.4
Trade	166.4	172.4	178.3	184.0	3.6	3.4	3.2
Fin/Ins/Real Estate	33.4	34.1	35.8	37.0	2.1	5.0	3.4
Services	167.2	180.8	189.2	198.0	8.1	4.6	4.7
Government	146.3	150.6	153.8	158.0	2.9	2.2	2.7
Goods-Producing	137.1	143.5	146.0	146.8	4.7	1.7	0.5
Service-Producing	554.2	580.1	599.6	619.2	4.7	3.4	3.3
Percent Service Producing	80.2	80.2	80.4	80.8			

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services

p=preliminary, f=forecast

had slowed to 2.3 percent. The unemployment rate also reflects this change. It increased from 4 percent in April to 5.4 percent in August and November. However, despite the deterioration shown by these statistics, Utah finished 1991 in much better shape than most states in the nation.

Construction proved to be the "surprise" industry of 1991. Despite the national economic slowdown, Utah's strong housing market and some large nonresidential projects caused a 3,600-job, 13-percent increase in employment in this sector. Construction jobs averaged 31,400, the largest number since 1986.

Following the pattern of the past few years, the industry employing the largest number of Utah workers—services—again produced the largest number of new jobs of all Utah industries. These 8,400 new service jobs occurred mainly in health and business services and are an increase of 4.6 percent over 1990's figure. In contrast, the 1989-90 services-industry job growth was 8.1 percent.

Led by increases in wholesale trade, the trade sector's job total grew at an above-average pace for the year, but by year-end it had dropped to 2.5 percent. Trade added 5,800 new jobs in 1991.

Continued on page 15

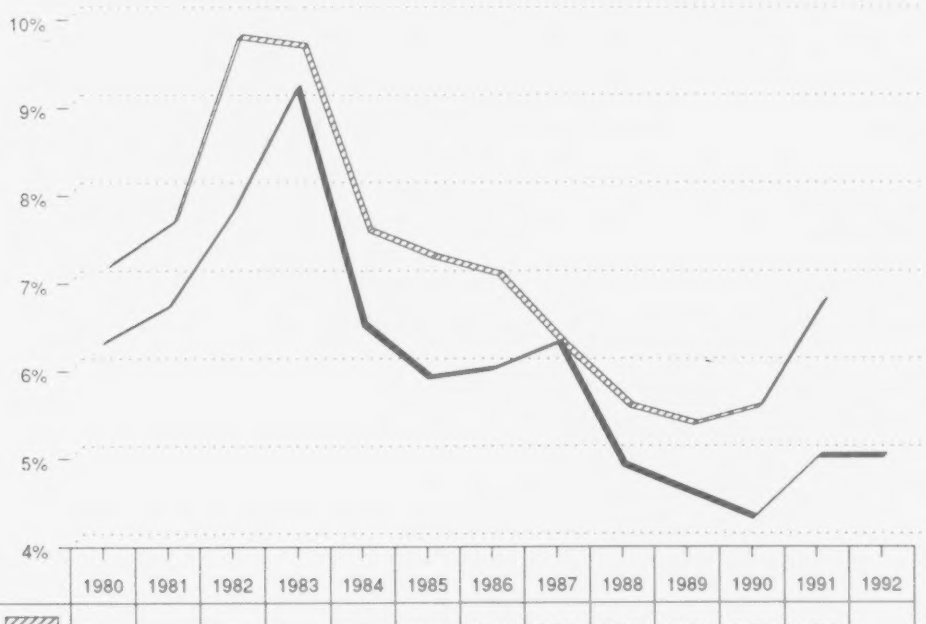
The remaining major industries experiencing employment increases in 1991 are government, finance/insurance/real estate (FIRE), and transportation/communications/public utilities (TCPU). Despite the loss of over 1,000 federal defense jobs, government employment increased at a modest rate (2.2 percent); 3,300 new jobs were added to public sector payrolls. Surging out of the doldrums, FIRE increased its employment by 1,700 jobs (5.0 percent) largely because of the opening of various new financial service centers. Exhibiting scarcely any job growth but also no losses, the industries within TCPU added, in aggregate, only 300 jobs, a one-percent increase.

Utah's manufacturing industry, despite strength early in the year, finally succumbed to the economic pressures of the recession and defense-spending cutbacks. By year-end, job losses had exceeded 2,000 and were widespread throughout most sectors; the annual averages show a one-percent, 1,100-job loss for the industry.

Despite periodic layoffs in coal mining and minimal employment growth in the other mining activities, the mining industry netted no change in average annual employment.

Continued on page 16

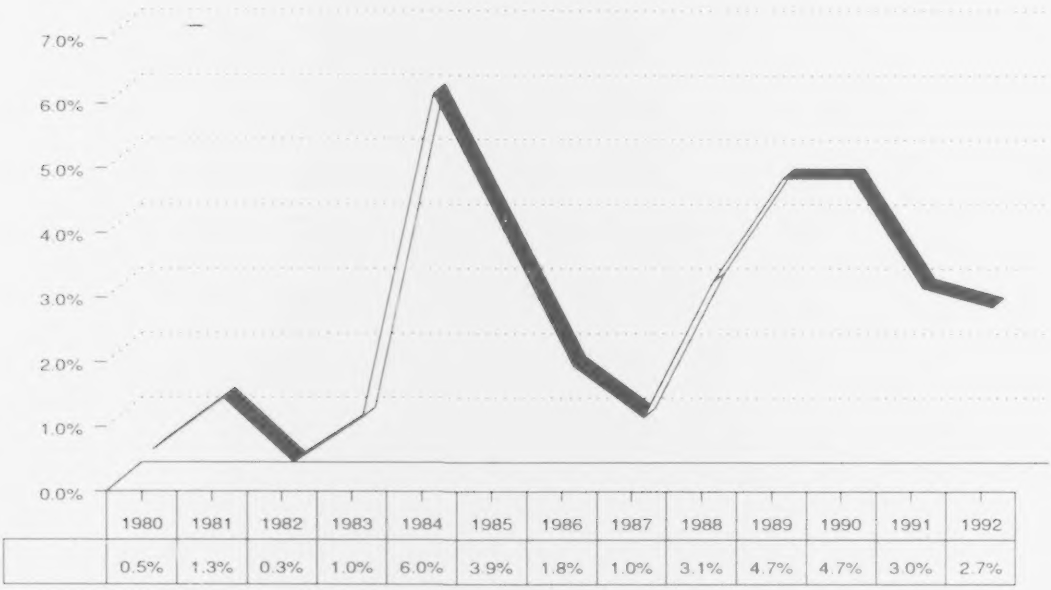
Utah and U.S. Unemployment Rates



		1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
U.S.	▨	7.1%	7.6%	9.7%	9.6%	7.5%	7.2%	7%	6.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.5%	6.7%	
Utah	■	6.3%	6.7%	7.8%	9.2%	6.5%	5.9%	6%	6.3%	4.9%	4.6%	4.3%	5%	5%

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services

Utah Growth in Nonfarm Jobs



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services

FORECAST FOR 1992

The economic decline experienced by Utah's labor market during most of 1991 is expected to bottom out soon. We anticipate 1992 to be a year of gradual recovery. Unemployment should remain moderate, and job growth should improve as the year progresses. In terms of numbers, Job Service economists predict 1992's summary statistics to be essentially the same as those of 1991: The unemployment rate at 5 percent and nonfarm employment growth at 2.7 percent.

Manufacturing and mining are both expected to suffer 1-to-2-percent job losses for 1992 because the national markets for their products will not recover rapidly from the recession.

Although some of the large construction projects have been completed, ample demand for multifamily housing still exists, and low interest rates may facilitate additional residential construction. Thus, employment in Utah's construction industry should moderate in 1992, but a still-rapid 2,000-job, 6.4-percent increase is forecasted.

The remaining major industries should all see employment increases in 1992; they will range from modest to fairly rapid. Services will likely produce roughly 9,000 new jobs, a relatively rapid growth rate of 4.7 percent. Despite several

Continued on page 17

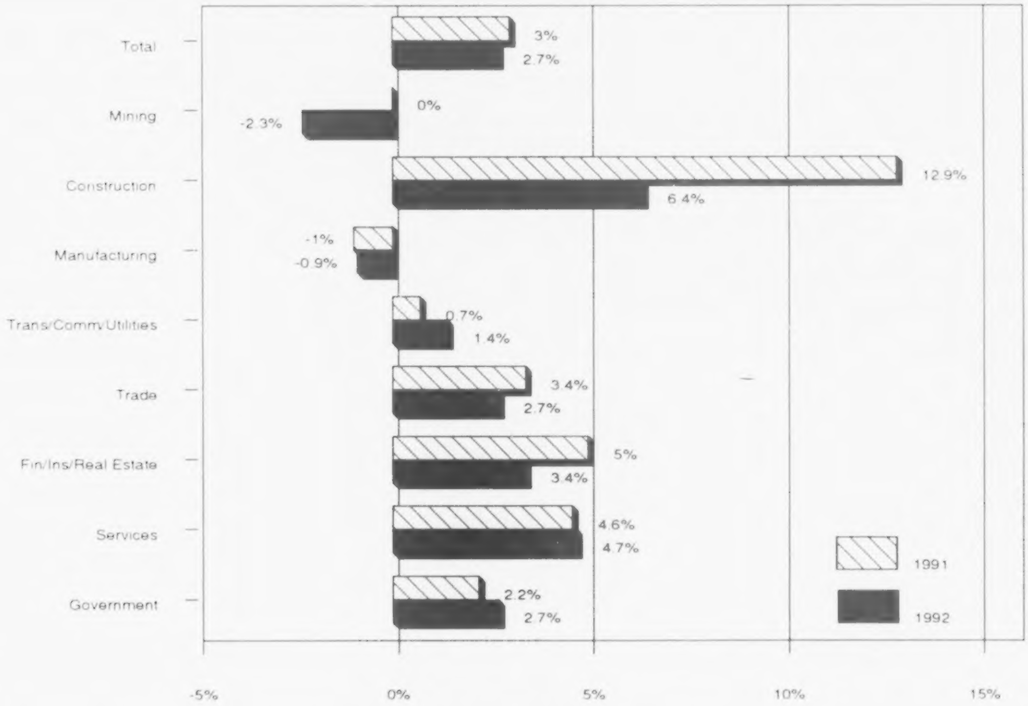
new retail and wholesale facilities under construction, trade employment growth will slow somewhat from its 1991 new jobs production; 4,900 at 2.7 percent are the anticipated statistics. Transportation/communications/public utilities should step up its job growth to 1.4 percent (600 jobs).

The developments which occurred in finance/insurance/real estate in 1991 were largely one-time. Employment growth in this industry should slow to 1,200 jobs, a still-respectable 3.4 percent rate. Conversely, public sector growth should increase somewhat: no additional federal layoffs are anticipated, and state and local increases will likely resemble those of 1991. The result—a 2.7 percent, 4,200-job employment increase for government.

Thus, the economic turn-around anticipated for 1992 should set the stage for an even-better 1993. Nevertheless, as we have seen during 1991, Utah's vitality depends to a considerable extent on the United States economy. If the U.S. recovery falters in 1992, Utah will again feel the effects.❐

Kenneth E. Jensen
Labor Market Economist

Utah Nonfarm Job Growth by Industry



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services

ACCRA Composite Cost-of-Living Comparisons for Selected Metropolitan Areas—THIRD QUARTER 1991

Component Weights:	100% All Items	13% Groceries	28% Housing	9% Utilities	10% Transption	5% Hlth Care	35% Misc
U.S. Average	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Salt Lake City UT	93.8	98.4	81.3	92.2	101.4	94.9	97.4
Cedar City UT (Nonmetro)	89.9	98.7	77.4	83.5	92.8	85.5	96.1
Provo-Orem UT	93.1	91.8	75.3	86.2	96.6	102.3	105.7
St George UT (Nonmetro)	96.1	91.4	99.8	82.0	102.3	98.0	101.3
Western States							
Phoenix AZ	101.7	94.6	94.3	99.8	106.8	122.3	104.9
Los Angeles CA	124.6	102.8	196.3	76.0	107.8	134.1	107.2
San Diego CA	106.1	100.2	112.7	82.2	109.3	118.6	109.2
Denver CO	100.0	93.7	101.8	95.9	105.3	117.6	97.3
Boise ID	98.0	94.6	109.1	76.1	90.2	108.6	100.6
Las Vegas NV	104.0	96.9	125.1	81.8	98.0	116.2	100.3
Albuquerque NM	99.1	91.3	100.6	95.6	98.2	105.4	102.6
Portland OR	108.0	100.9	134.0	71.6	103.4	129.0	103.3
Seattle WA	111.9	105.2	147.8	62.3	109.6	133.9	103.5
Casper WY	99.3	102.2	95.8	93.7	102.0	104.2	99.8
Other Areas							
Juneau AK (Nonmetro)	129.1	127.0	151.8	101.2	105.8	183.1	121.5
Atlanta GA	100.1	98.1	99.2	114.1	98.9	108.8	95.1
St. Louis MO	97.0	96.3	96.8	91.8	98.3	100.4	98.2
Nassau-Suffolk NY	213.3	144.6	417.3	202.1	120.9	199.3	150.3
Houston TX	102.6	105.8	91.4	100.8	115.1	103.5	103.9
***Highest City**	Framingham-Natcik MA 134.8	Washington DC 118.2	LA-Long Beach CA 196.3	Philadelphia PA 185.0	Framingham MA 131.7	Bellingham WA 143.5	Washington DC 117.7
***Lowest City**	Loveland CO 84.8	Wichita KS 79.7	Longview TX 65.6	Tacoma WA 59.6	Hickory NC 83.6	Fayetteville AR 73.4	St. Joseph MO 83.8

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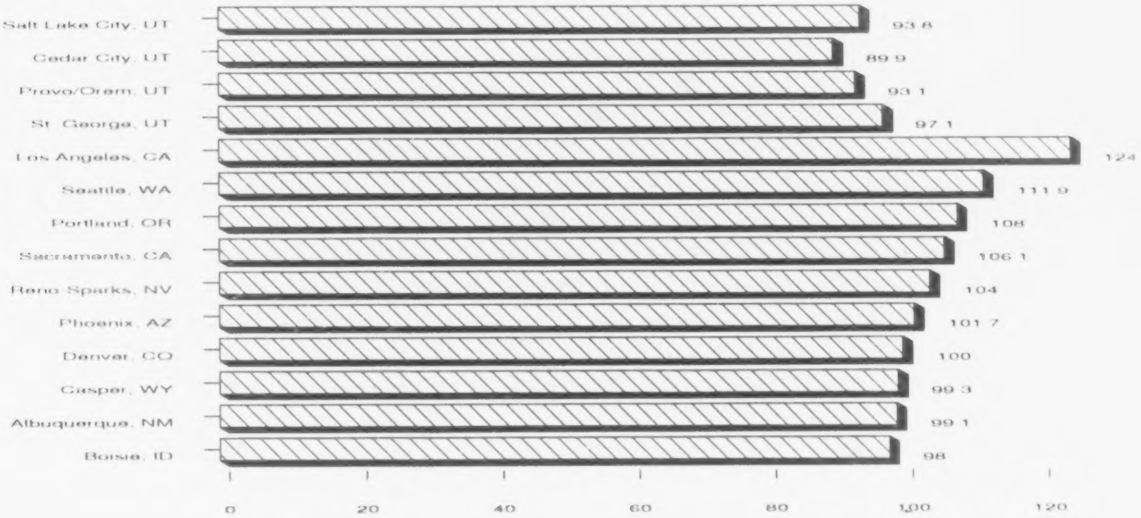
*Does not include cities in Alaska or New York.
Source: American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association.

ACCRA Cost of Living Comparisons
Third Quarter 1991



Source: American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association.

Electronic Bulletin Board Service

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Data Definitions

(f)—forecast.

(p)—preliminary.

(r)—revised.

Salt Lake/Ogden Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)—Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.

Provo/Orem Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)—Utah County.

Employed Persons—Civilians who did any work as paid employees, worked more than 15 hours as unpaid workers in a family business, or were temporarily absent from work because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management disputes. Each person is counted only once.

Unemployed Persons—Civilians who had no employment, were available for work, and made specific efforts to find work sometime during the prior four weeks. Persons waiting to be recalled to a job or waiting to report for a new job within 30 days need not be looking for work to be classified as unemployed.

Civilian Labor Force—Employed persons plus unemployed persons. Individuals are counted by place of residence.

Unemployment Rate—Unemployed persons as a percentage of the civilian labor force.

Nonfarm Employment—A count of jobs by place of work for the pay period including the 12th of the month. Excludes proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid/volunteer workers, military personnel, Central Intelligence Agency employees, and employees of the National Security Agency. Includes salaried officers of corporations.

Production and Related Workers—Includes working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers closely associated with the production process.

Average Weekly Hours—The average hours for which pay was received during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Includes paid holidays, vacations, and sick leave.

Average Weekly Earnings—Includes hourly and incentive pay and is reported before deductions. Includes pay for overtime, holidays, vacation, and sick leave.

Initial Claims—Requests by individuals following a period of unemployment to determine entitlement to compensation under unemployment compensation laws .

Weeks Claimed—Requests for weekly unemployment insurance benefits filed by claimants.

Insured Unemployment Rate—The ratio of (1) the number of weeks claimed by individuals under the unemployment compensation program to (2) average employment covered by the program.

Reserve Fund Balance—Amount of funds available in the State's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund to pay unemployment compensation benefits.

Utah Labor Market Report

Floyd G. Astin, Administrator

William R. Horner, Director, Labor Market Information Services

Lecia Parks Langston, Chief Economist

The Utah Labor Market Report is published by the Labor Market Information Services Division of the Utah Department of Employment Security, 140 East 300 South, Salt Lake City, Utah. To order this publication, call (801) 536-7812.

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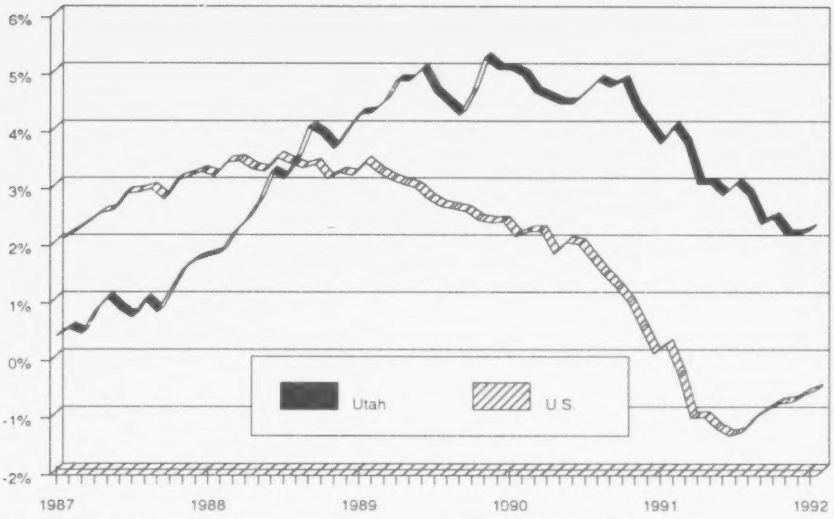
Utah Labor Market Report

January 1992
Volume 2, No. 1

Year-Over Percent Change in Nonfarm Jobs



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services

Utah unemployment declines for the second month in a row

Utah's labor market continues to hold up remarkably well despite a sluggish national economy and cuts in defense spending.

The State's jobless rate dropped to 5.0 percent in January, down two-tenths of a percentage point from the December figure of 5.2 percent. Utah's January unemployment rate now falls more than 2 percentage points below the national average of 7.1 percent. Although the State hasn't experienced joblessness this low since June 1991, unemployment registers one-half of a percentage point higher than in January 1991.

Approximately 40,300 Utahns were out of work in January—4,400 more than a year-ago. Even with the State's economic slowdown, Utah remains in relatively strong economic shape compared with the U.S. Utah has weathered the national downturn and cuts in defense spending well.

That doesn't mean that Utah hasn't been affected by the national downturn. It has—particularly in mining and manufacturing. However, the State still manages to show one of the best economic performances in the nation. Nevertheless, many Utah companies and Utah citizens are having to make some painful labor market adjustments.

Utah created 16,400 net new jobs over the past 12 months for a growth rate of 2.3 percent. Although Utah's job growth rate has declined significantly over the past 12 months, the State continues to create jobs while the nation continues to sustain year-over job losses. The good news is that nationally the year-over declines in employment are getting smaller and smaller. Within several months, the U.S. should once again start generating year-to-year gains.

Continued on page 2

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THE RATE *(Seasonally Adjusted)*

Jan 1992	Utah	5.0%	U.S.	7.1%
Dec 1991	Utah	5.2%	U.S.	7.1%
Jan 1991	Utah	4.3%	U.S.	6.2%

NONFARM JOBS *(% change from a year ago)*

Jan 1992	Utah	2.3%	U.S.	-0.6%

CPI-U *(Base Year 1982-84 = 100)*

Dec 1991	U.S.	137.9	Yr-over chng	3.1%

PPI *(Base Year 1982-84 = 100)*

Dec 1991	U.S.	115.9	Yr-over chng	-2.4%

Manufacturing has been hardest hit, not only by the bi-coastal recession but also by cuts in defense spending. Since January 1991, this sector has lost 3,000 jobs and stands to lose more as peace breaks out. However, some manufacturing declines are due to the reclassification of some jobs out of manufacturing into the wholesale trade sector, rather than layoffs. In other words, a number of the lost manufacturing jobs aren't lost at all; they've just moved.

Mining employment has dropped 200 jobs since January 1991. Layoffs and mine closures in the coal extraction business produced this decline.

On the positive side, construction is still pumping out jobs at the rate of almost 9 percent a year. Since January 1991, Utah has added 2,200 construction jobs. Lower interest rates should continue to keep this sector up and running.

The finance/insurance/real estate sector also experienced strong expansion with a 1,900 job, 5.5 percent gain. The addition of several new financial services centers along the Wasatch Front has buoyed up employment in this industry.

Services continued to show better than average growth. Although services has abandoned its top spot as the industry with the highest growth rate, it continues to produce the largest number of new Utah jobs. Since January 1991, the service industry has netted 9,100 new jobs—up 5 percent.

Trade expansion has slowed considerably. Jobs in both wholesale and retail trade are up less than 2 percent from a year ago. However, the infusion of additions to several major retail chains should help boost employment in this sector over the next year.

Government jobs are up 2,800 jobs (nearly 2 percent). Both state and local government positions are growing at a moderate rate (4 and 3 percent respectively). But, the 8 percent decline in federal defense jobs curtailed overall government growth.

Transportation/communications/utilities continued to experience sluggish expansion with only 500 new jobs added since January 1990. We feel confident that Utah will continue to avoid recession this year.

Despite many gloom and doom forecasts, the scent of a national recovery is in the air. And, in fact, the nation as a whole is not "technically" in a recession. However, consumer decisions will be the key to a national upswing. If consumers will regain confidence in the economy, Utah and the nation should see improved growth as the year progresses.

Lecia Parks Langston
Chief Economist

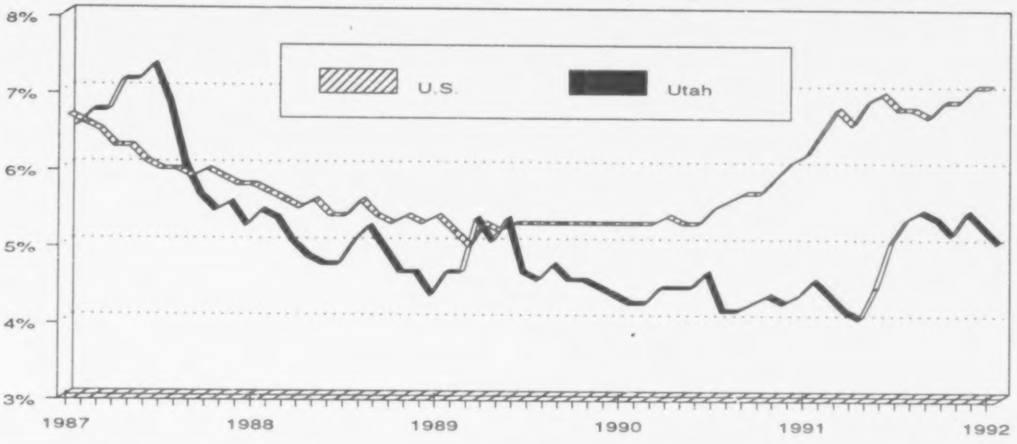
- ***Job growth in Utah has slowed considerably but remains positive.***

- ***Utah's jobless rate again slipped two-tenths of a percentage point to 5.0 percent.***

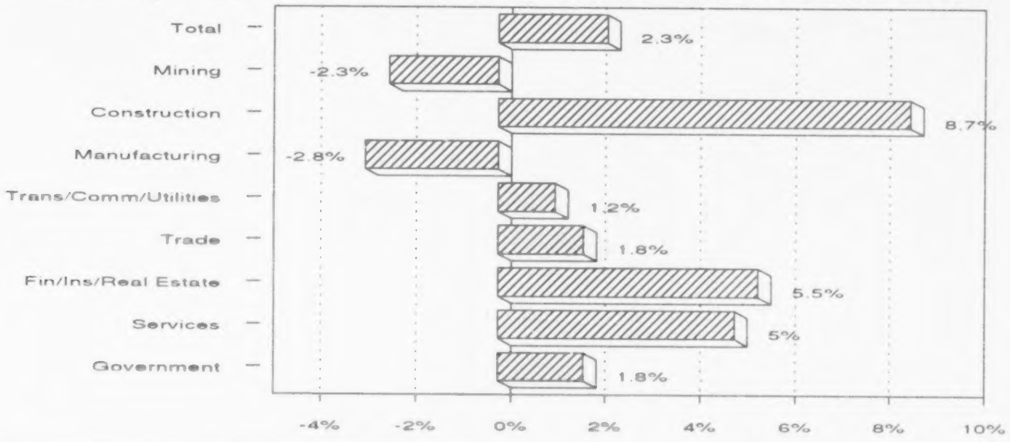
- ***Utah joblessness stands more than two points below the national average.***

- ***Only manufacturing and mining showed net job losses.***

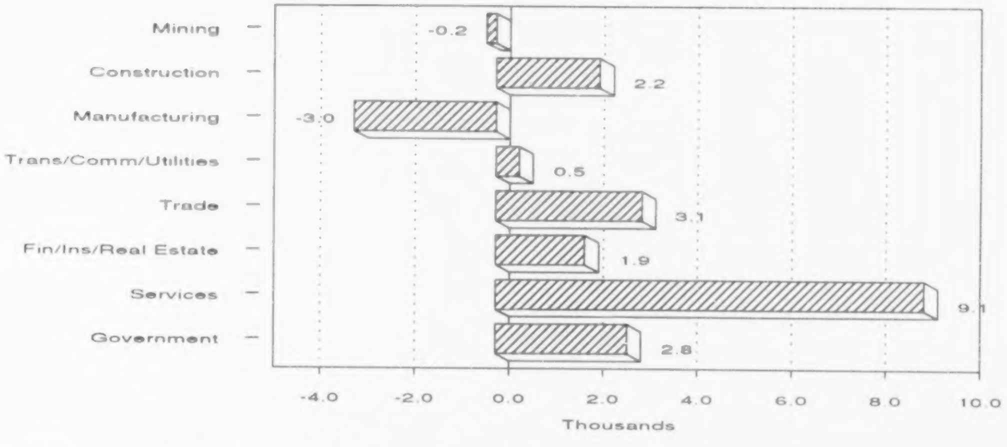
Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rates



January 1991-92 Percent Growth in Nonfarm Jobs



January 1991-92 Nonfarm Job Growth



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services

RAW

Table 1. Utah Civilian Labor Force and Nonagricultural Jobs, Not Seasonally Adjusted _(Numbers in Thousands)_

	Dec 19901(f)	Dec 1990	Percent Change	Nov 1991(p)	Oct 1991(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**812.2**	**806.5**	**0.7**	**809.0**	**807.4**
Employed	**775.2**	**775.8**	**-0.1**	**770.7**	**771.4**
Unemployed	**37.0**	**30.7**	**20.5**	**38.2**	**36.0**
Percent of Labor Force	4.6	3.8	—	4.7	4.5
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS	**764.3**	**747.0**	**2.3**	**762.9**	**759.3**
Mining	**8.5**	**8.8**	**-3.4**	**8.5**	**8.5**
Metal Mining	3.1	3.1	0.0	3.1	3.1
Bituminous Coal Mining	2.1	2.5	-16.0	2.2	2.2
Oil/Gas Extraction & Quarrying*	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2
Contract Construction	**31.6**	**28.9**	**9.3**	**32.8**	**33.1**
Manufacturing	**106.5**	**109.4**	**-2.7**	**106.8**	**107.5**
Durable Goods	70.4	72.3	-2.6	70.5	71.2
Primary Metals	_5.9_	_6.0_	_-1.7_	_5.9_	_5.9_
Fabricated Metals, Machinery, & Computers	_14.1_	_14.4_	_-2.1_	_14.0_	_14.1_
Electrical/Electric Equipment (ex. Computers)	_10.3_	_11.6_	_-11.2_	_10.4_	_10.6_
Transportation Equipment	_17.1_	_17.7_	_-3.4_	_17.0_	_17.2_
Lumber/Furniture,Stone/Clay/Glass*	_10.2_	_10.3_	_-1.0_	_10.5_	_10.7_
Other Durable Goods*	_12.8_	_12.3_	_4.1_	_12.7_	_12.7_
Nondurable Goods	36.1	37.1	-2.7	36.3	36.3
Food & Related Products	_11.8_	_12.4_	_-4.8_	_11.9_	_12.0_
Other Nondurable Goods*	_24.3_	_24.7_	_-1.6_	_24.4_	_24.3_
Transportation, Communications, & Utilities	**43.9**	**43.4**	**1.2**	**43.4**	**43.4**
Railroad Transportation	2.7	2.4	12.5	2.7	2.7
Trucking & Warehousing	16.2	16.1	0.6	15.9	15.8
Transportation by Air*	7.2	7.1	1.4	7.1	7.1
Other Transportation & Related Services*	3.2	3.2	0.0	3.2	3.2
Communications	7.1	7.1	0.0	7.0	7.0
Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services	7.5	7.5	0.0	7.5	7.6
Trade	**186.8**	**182.2**	**2.5**	**184.6**	**180.3**
Wholesale Trade	40.9	39.6	3.3	40.8	40.3
Durable Goods*	_23.8_	_23.1_	_3.0_	_23.7_	_23.5_
Nondurable Goods*	_17.1_	_16.5_	_3.6_	_17.1_	_16.8_
Retail Trade	145.9	142.6	2.3	143.8	140.0
Food Stores	_25.0_	_24.9_	_0.4_	_24.7_	_24.8_
Auto Dealers/Parts Stores, & Gas Stations	_15.8_	_15.9_	_-0.6_	_16.1_	_16.3_
Eating & Drinking Places	_45.0_	_44.1_	_2.0_	_44.6_	_44.7_
Home Furniture/Equipment & Clothing Stores*	_14.4_	_13.0_	_10.8_	_13.7_	_12.6_
Gen. Merchandise/Building & Garden Supply*	_25.6_	_24.9_	_2.8_	_25.0_	_22.8_
Miscellaneous Retail	_20.1_	_19.8_	_1.5_	_19.7_	_18.8_
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**36.1**	**34.6**	**4.3**	**35.8**	**35.9**
Depository Institutions*	13.2	12.9	2.3	13.2	13.3
Other Finance/Insurance/Real Estate*	22.9	21.7	5.5	22.6	22.6
Services	**195.2**	**187.9**	**3.9**	**193.6**	**194.1**
Hotels & Lodging Places	12.9	12.6	2.4	12.0	12.1
Personal, Amusement & Recreational*	17.7	17.9	-1.1	17.0	17.4
Computer-Related*	9.4	8.8	6.8	9.2	9.2
Other Business Services*	32.2	31.0	3.9	32.3	32.2
Auto Repair/Rental/Parking*	6.7	6.8	-1.5	6.8	6.9
Health	50.3	46.9	7.2	50.1	49.8
Education/Social & Membership Organizations*	40.2	38.6	4.1	40.2	40.1
Legal & Miscellaneous Services	5.2	4.8	8.3	5.1	5.0
Engineering, Accounting, & Related*	15.0	15.1	0.0	15.0	15.2
Other Repair/Ag. Services & Museums, etc.*	5.5	5.4	1.9	5.9	6.2
Government	**155.7**	**151.8**	**2.6**	**157.4**	**156.5**
Federal Government	38.2	38.6	-1.0	37.8	38.3
U.S. Defense*	_18.9_	_20.1_	_6.5_	_19.0_	_19.0_
Other Federal*	_19.2_	_18.5_	_3.8_	_18.8_	_19.3_
State Government	43.7	42.2	3.6	45.5	44.8
State Education*	_23.7_	_22.9_	_3.5_	_25.4_	_24.7_
Other State*	_20.0_	_19.3_	_3.6_	_20.1_	_20.1_
Local Government	73.8	71.0	3.9	74.1	73.4
Public School Districts*	_48.2_	_46.8_	_3.0_	_48.4_	_47.5_
Other Local*	_25.6_	_24.2_	_5.8_	_25.7_	_25.9_

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). NOTE: Forecast data and cells marked by an asterisk (*) are not sanctioned by BLS. Some figures are not strictly comparable due to reclassification

ADJUSTED

Table 2. Utah Civilian Labor Force and Nonagricultural Jobs Seasonally Adjusted *(Numbers in Thousands)*

	Dec 1991(f)	Dec 1990	Percent Change	Nov 1991(p)	Oct 1991(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**803.6**	**796.9**	**0.8**	**803.0**	**803.8**
Employed	**762.2**	**762.7**	**-0.1**	**759.5**	**762.7**
Unemployed	**41.4**	**34.2**	**21.1**	**43.5**	**41.1**
Percent of Labor Force	5.2	4.3	-.-	5.4	5.1
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS	**755.7**	**738.6**	**2.3**	**753.7**	**752.8**
Mining	**8.1**	**8.3**	**-3.4**	**8.2**	**8.5**
Contract Construction	**32.3**	**29.5**	**9.3**	**31.3**	**30.3**
Manufacturing	**106.3**	**109.2**	**-2.7**	**105.9**	**106.4**
Durable Goods	70.6	72.5	-2.6	70.3	70.7
Nondurable Goods	35.7	36.7	-2.7	35.6	35.7
Trans., Comm., Public Utilities	**43.5**	**43.0**	**1.2**	**43.2**	**43.2**
Trade	**179.7**	**175.2**	**2.5**	**180.2**	**179.8**
Wholesale	40.6	39.3	3.3	40.7	40.2
Retail	139.0	135.9	2.3	139.5	139.6
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	**36.1**	**34.6**	**4.3**	**35.9**	**36.0**
Services	**194.9**	**187.6**	**3.9**	**193.6**	**193.1**
Government	**154.8**	**150.9**	**2.5**	**155.4**	**155.5**
Federal Government	38.8	39.2	-1.0	38.5	38.8
State Government	43.1	41.6	3.6	43.9	44.1
Local Government	72.9	70.1	3.9	73.0	72.7

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

Hours and Earnings

Table 7. Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in Utah

	Average Hourly Earnings				Average Weekly Hours			
	Dec 1991(p)	Dec 1990	% Chng	Nov 1990(r)	Dec 1991(p)	Dec 1990	% Chng	Nov 1990(r)
MINING	**14.91**	**15.40**	**-3.2**	**15.17**	**44.8**	**44.6**	**0.4**	**43.5**
Metal Mining	13.68	13.67	0.1	14.02	47.7	45.5	4.8	44.6
Bituminous Coal Mining	18.04	17.98	2.3	18.12	44.8	44.7	0.2	45.4
MANUFACTURING	**11.09**	**10.55**	**5.1**	**10.90**	**41.0**	**40.1**	**2.2**	**40.8**
Durable Goods	11.37	10.84	4.9	11.23	41.3	40.8	1.2	40.8
Primary Metals	13.74	13.65	0.7	13.71	42.2	42.2	0.0	41.1
Fabricated Metal Prod. and Mach.	10.72	10.20	5.1	10.85	41.0	40.5	1.2	41.3
Transportation Equipment	13.91	13.31	4.5	13.98	40.6	43.3	6.2	41.6
Nondurable Goods	10.57	9.99	5.8	10.28	40.5	38.9	4.1	40.8
Food and Kindred Products	9.42	8.96	5.1	9.28	42.2	38.6	9.3	43.2
TRADE	**7.91**	**7.66**	**3.3**	**7.73**	**29.4**	**30.0**	**-2.0**	**28.5**
Wholesale	10.32	10.12	2.0	10.18	36.6	38.5	-5.0	36.4
Retail	7.10	6.78	4.7	6.87	27.5	27.8	-1.1	26.5
Food Stores	7.55	6.34	19.1	7.47	24.9	25.8	-3.5	25.8
General Merchandise	6.39	6.09	4.9	6.29	31.1	30.5	2.0	27.2

Note: Average hours include hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Economic Events

Please note: Information contained in Economic Events is obtained from regional newspapers, local Job Service offices, trade publications, clipping services, and local area Chamber of Commerce publications.

- McDonnell Douglas will move its Georgia-based commercial operation to Salt lake City. The move could add 400 new jobs to the existing McDonnell Douglas workforce in Utah. The Salt Lake City plant currently assembles the fuselage for the MD-80 aircraft, and the addition of the Georgia operation in Salt Lake City would add the assembly of the tail section.
- Signetics Co. announced that it will close its Orem manufacturing plant by the end of this year. The move will idle 980 workers. Recent slowdowns in the sales of integrated circuits are forcing the company to restructure, and the aging Orem plant was not viewed as part of this restructuring. Signetics officials stated that the plant employees will be offered retraining, job placement, and, in some cases, transfers to other Signetics operations.
- Albertsons has been granted preliminary approval to open a store in American Fork. The new superstore was given the go-ahead for the development at 50 North 100 East. Traffic patterns were the major concern created by the store's addition; but traffic patterns have been satisfactorily addressed by Albertsons.
- Metro Oil Products company announced a bold reorganization and expansion program. The Salt Lake City-based gasoline retailer will reorganize under the name Delta Oil Co. Under this new name, the company plans to modernize its existing 17 convenience/gas stations and to add 30 more service centers over the next five years. Current employment with Delta Oil is 100 persons, and this is expected to double during the five year expansion.❐

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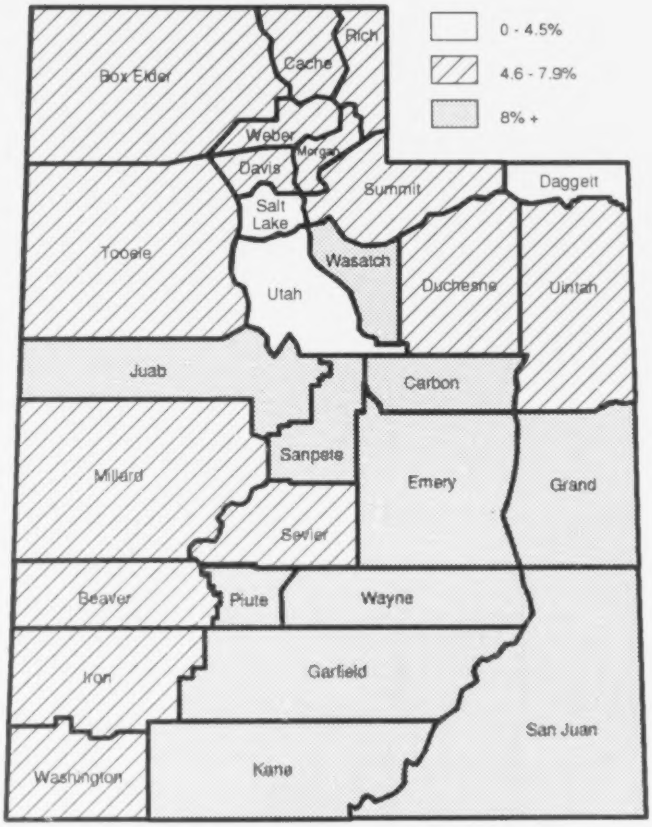
Joblessness declines in most counties—despite problems



Unemployment Rates January 1992

Five of Utah's eight multi-county planning districts experienced declining unemployment rates from December to January. However, the current rates for all districts are slightly to moderately higher than the respective year-ago figures—but none are drastically higher.

On the other hand, year-over growth rates in nonfarm employment totals varied widely among planning districts. The Southeastern District lost 2 percent of its jobs, and the two northern districts, Bear River and Wasatch Front North, experienced growth of less than 1 percent. In contrast, Uintah Basin's jobs number 6 percent higher than year-ago levels.

Recent concerns over defense-related cutbacks in the Bear River District appear justified. Announced layoffs in Box Elder County portend further increases in the spring to its current relatively low 5 percent jobless rate. Cache County's job growth has slowed in recent months to 1 percent.

The Mountainland District's unemployment rate, because of layoffs in Utah County, took a small increase to 4.7 percent, but remains one of the lowest in the State. However, additional layoffs may also raise this area's rate further in coming months. Nevertheless, fairly rapid job growth should mitigate these setbacks.

The Southeastern District, because of continuing energy-related economic difficulties, again has the highest unemployment rate in Utah. At 8.5 percent, it is a point higher than the rate of the Central District, the next highest. But, conditions in both of these areas may be improving: their rates each dropped a point in the last month. Uintah Basin's

Continued on page 8

- ***Economic diversity kept the Wasatch Front South District's jobless rate the lowest in the State.***

- ***Because of continuing energy-related economic difficulties, the Southeastern District has the highest unemployment statewide.***

- ***Five of Utah's eight multi-county planning districts experienced declining unemployment in January..***

Continued from page 7

unemployment rate also dropped a point to 7.3 percent.

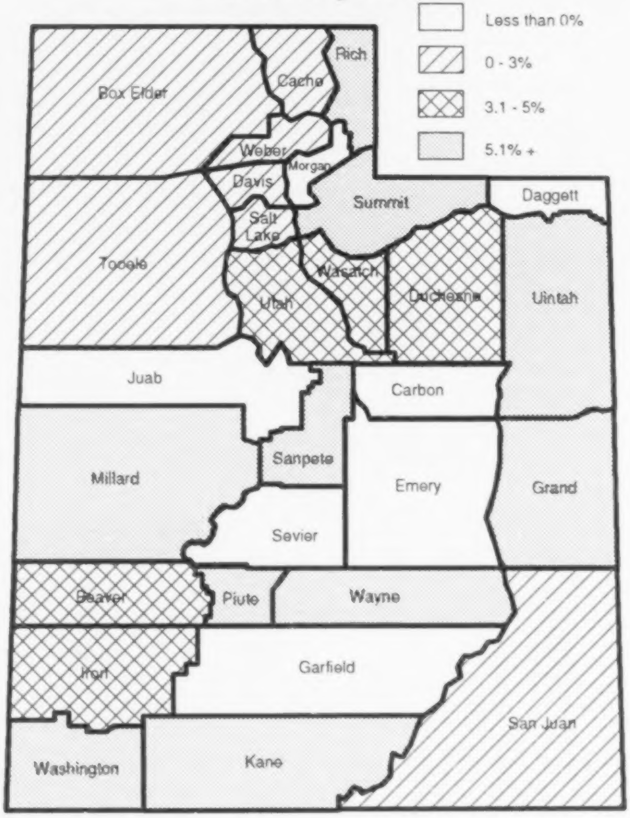
The jobless rate in Southwestern Utah remained stable at 6.1 percent; moreover, this district's job growth is a healthy 5.4 percent. However, Garfield County's unemployment rate equals 20 percent.

Although slower than a year ago, economic activity in Wasatch Front South is favorable. Salt Lake County's diverse economy kept the district's job growth above 2 percent and its unemployment rate (4.5 percent) the lowest in the state.

The economic storm clouds of the U.S. recession are spreading over a greater portion of Utah. And, continued defense-related cutbacks may soon add other areas to Utah's economic distress list.

Kenneth E. Jensen
Labor Market Economist

Year-Over Percent Change in Nonfarm Jobs January 1992


Less than 0%
0 - 3%
3.1 - 5%
5.1% +
Box Elder
Cache
Rich
Weber
Morgan
Davis
Summit
Daggett
Salt Lake
Tooele
Wasatch
Utah
Duchesne
Uintah
Juab
Carbon
Millard
Sanpete
Emery
Grand
Sevier
Beaver
Piute
Wayne
Iron
Garfield
San Juan
Washington
Kane

Metro Areas

Table 3. Civilian Labor Force and Nonfarm Jobs for SaltLake/Ogden and Provo/Orem Metropolitan Statistical Areas *(Numbers in Thousands)*

	Salt Lake/Ogden					Provo/Orem				
	Jan 1992(f)	Jan 1991	Percent Change	Dec 1991(p)	Nov 1991(r)	Jan 1992(f)	Jan 1991	Percent Change	Dec 1991(p)	Nov 1991(r)
Civilian Labor Force	**514.4**	**512.5**	**0.4**	**523.5**	**520.0**	**120.8**	**114.3**	**5.7**	**124.7**	**125.0**
Employed	490.0	490.6	-0.1	500.9	496.7	115.2	109.7	5.0	119.6	119.1
Unemployed	24.4	21.9	11.4	22.6	23.3	5.6	4.6	21.7	4.1	4.7
Rate	4.7	4.3	—	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.0	—	4.1	4.7
Total Nonfarm Jobs	**501.6**	**492.4**	**1.9**	**516.7**	**516.0**	**100.2**	**96.0**	**4.4**	**104.7**	**104.7**
Mining	2.9	2.9	0.0	3.0	3.0	0.1	0.0	—	0.1	0.1
Construction	18.6	17.5	6.3	21.2	21.6	3.9	3.2	21.9	4.6	4.7
Manufacturing	67.0	68.9	-2.8	69.1	69.0	14.2	14.1	0.7	14.2	14.3
Durable	45.9	48.0	-4.4	47.0	47.0	9.2	8.8	4.5	9.2	9.2
Nondurable	21.1	20.9	1.0	22.1	22.0	5.0	5.3	-5.7	5.0	5.1
Trans/Comm/Utilities	33.3	32.8	1.5	34.1	34.0	2.4	2.4	0.0	2.5	2.5
Trade	122.7	121.1	1.3	129.8	128.3	22.4	22.2	0.9	24.4	24.2
Wholesale	32.4	30.9	4.9	32.8	32.5	5.0	4.8	4.2	5.0	4.9
Retail	90.3	90.2	0.1	97.0	95.8	17.4	17.4	0.0	19.4	19.3
Fin/Ins/Real Estate	29.9	28.1	6.4	30.2	30.0	2.4	2.3	4.3	2.4	2.4
Service	127.0	121.4	4.6	130.1	129.3	38.9	36.7	6.0	40.5	40.5
Government	100.2	99.7	0.5	99.2	100.8	15.9	15.1	5.3	16.0	16.0

Source Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services

By County

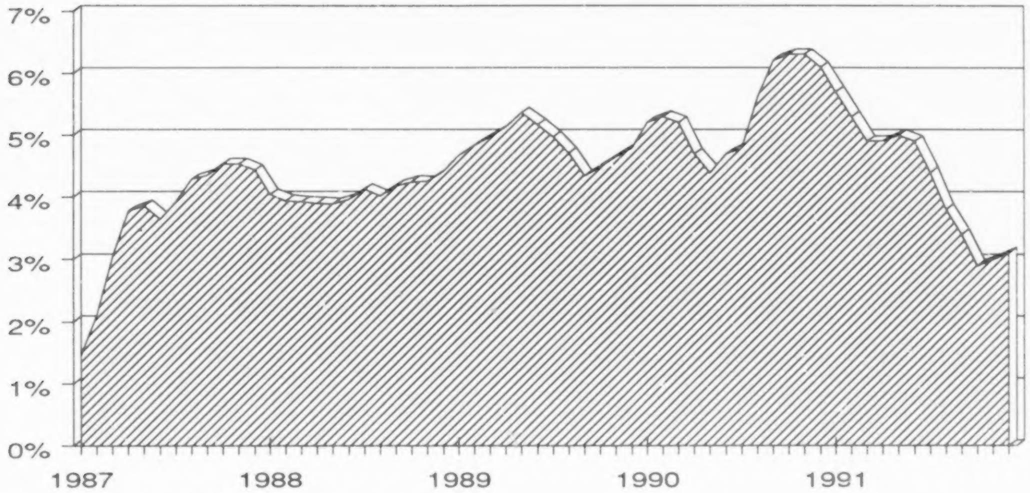
Table 4. Unemployment Rates and Nonfarm Jobs in Utah by County

	Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate				Nonfarm Wage and Salary Jobs				
	Jan 1992(f)	Dec 1991(p)	Nov 1991(r)	Jan 1991	Jan 1992(f)	Jan 1991	Percent Change	Dec 1991(p)	Nov 1991(r)
STATE TOTAL	**5.0**	**5.2**	**5.4**	**4.5**	**741,100**	**724,590**	**2.3**	**762,900**	**759,300**
Bear River	**5.0**	**3.7**	**4.5**	**4.2**	**44,640**	**44,270**	**0.8**	**45,450**	**45,620**
Box Elder	5.2	4.6	5.6	4.4	14,940	14,880	0.4	15,380	15,490
Cache	4.9	3.3	3.9	4.2	29,350	29,040	1.1	29,690	29,730
Rich	5.6	1.4	6.0	1.5	350	350	0.0	380	400
Wasatch Front	**4.7**	**5.0**	**5.1**	**4.2**	**512,790**	**503,580**	**1.8**	**528,260**	**525,950**
Wasatch Front North	**5.1**	**5.4**	**5.3**	**4.6**	**125,390**	**124,410**	**0.8**	**129,020**	**129,180**
Davis	4.6	4.8	4.6	4.3	58,420	57,590	1.4	59,930	60,880
Morgan	6.5	6.3	7.7	8.1	980	1,000	-2.0	1,040	1,060
Weber	5.7	6.0	6.0	5.3	65,990	65,820	0.3	68,050	67,240
Wasatch Front South	**4.5**	**4.9**	**5.0**	**4.0**	**387,570,**	**379,170**	**2.2**	**399,240**	**396,770**
Salt Lake	4.5	4.8	5.0	4.0	377,330	368,970	2.3	388,770	386,290
Tooele	5.5	6.6	6.0	4.7	10,240	10,200	0.4	10,470	10,480
Mountainland	**4.7**	**4.4**	**5.6**	**4.1**	**113,060**	**108,350**	**4.3**	**115,480**	**113,660**
Summit	5.9	6.7	7.1	6.2	10,640	9,960	6.8	8,550	7,700
Utah	4.4	4.0	5.4	3.8	100,010	96,080	4.1	104,370	103,330
Wasatch	8.5	9.2	9.8	6.4	2,410	2,310	4.3	2,560	2,630
Central	**7.4**	**8.3**	**8.3**	**7.0**	**15,160**	**14,730**	**2.9**	**16,140**	**16,210**
Juab	8.8	8.0	8.5	5.4	1,840	1,950	-5.6	1,880	1,900
Millard	5.3	5.0	5.9	4.7	3,350	3,130	7.0	3,450	3,540
Piute	17.0	13.9	12.5	17.2	210	190	10.5	220	220
Sanpete	8.4	11.3	10.5	9.4	4,460	4,190	6.4	4,980	4,890
Sevier	6.6	7.0	7.4	6.0	4,810	4,820	-0.2	5,010	5,010
Wayne	8.1	9.6	9.4	10.8	490	450	8.9	600	650
Southwestern	**6.1**	**6.1**	**5.8**	**5.7**	**27,980**	**26,540**	**5.4**	**28,530**	**28,680**
Beaver	5.6	6.8	6.1	4.1	1,370	1,130	4.5	1,280	1,320
Garfield	18.7	16.6	13.6	11.0	990	1,120	-11.6	1,390	1,660
Iron	5.2	4.7	5.3	5.4	8,070	7,720	4.5	7,970	7,730
Kane	8.0	6.2	7.4	6.5	1,340	1,240	8.1	1,570	1,660
Washington	5.4	5.8	5.2	5.5	16,150	15,150	6.6	16,320	16,310
Uintah Basin	**7.3**	**8.3**	**7.7**	**6.1**	**11,360**	**10,750**	**5.7**	**12,270**	**12,180**
Daggett	4.0	3.8	5.6	3.4	260	260	0.0	340	390
Duchesne	7.7	9.8	10.6	7.2	3,850	3,720	3.5	3,930	3,910
Uintah	7.2	7.8	6.3	5.6	7,250	6,770	7.1	8,000	7.880
Southeastern	**8.5**	**9.6**	**9.5**	**8.0**	**16,180**	**16,390**	**-1.3**	**16,790**	**17,010**
Carbon	8.7	9.4	9.3	6.5	7,240	7,720	-6.2	7,390	7,330
Emery	8.8	11.8	11.6	9.2	3,270	3,400	-3.8	3,380	3,440
Grand	8.1	7.3	8.2	7.5	2,270	2,080	9.1	2,490	2,630
San Juan	8.2	9.9	9.2	10.3	3,200	3,190	0.0	3,530	3,610
Salt Lake/Ogden MSA	**4.7**	**5.0**	**5.1**	**4.2**	**501,740**	**492,380**	**1.9**	**517,000**	**514,600**
Provo/Orem MSA	**4.4**	**4.0**	**5.4**	**3.8**	**100,010**	**96,080**	**4.1**	**104,370**	**103,330**

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

Note: Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates should not be used for federal or state funding applications.

Year-over Percent Increase in U.S. Consumer Price Index



Source U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

PRICES

Table 5. Current U.S. Price Indexes

	INDEX		% CHANGE FROM	
	Dec 1991	Dec 1990	Prior Year	Prior Month
CONSUMER PRICES (1982-84=100)				
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])	**137.9**	**133.8**	**3.1**	**0.1**
Food and Beverages	137.3	133.9	2.5	0.3
Food at Home	135.5	133.8	1.3	0.4
Housing	135.0	130.5	2.9	0.2
Rent Residential	145.2	141.1	2.9	0.1
Fuel and Other Utilities	116.0	112.7	2.9	0.6
Medical Care	182.6	169.2	7.1	0.4
Apparel and Upkeep	129.6	125.3	3.4	-2.5
Transportation	125.3	127.2	-1.5	0.2
Gasoline	98.1	117.0	-16.2	-1.0
Energy[3]	101.9	110.1	-7.4	0.1
PURCHASING POWER OF CONSUMER DOLLAR: (1982-84 = $1.00)	**$0.725**	**$0.747**	**-2.9**	**-0.1**
ALL ITEMS (CPI-W[2])	**135.9**	**132.2**	**2.8**	**0.1**
PRODUCER PRICES (1982 = 100)				
ALL COMMODITIES	**115.9**	**118.7**	**-2.4**	**-0.4**
Finished Goods	121.9	122.0	-0.1	-0.3
Intermediate Materials	113.7	116.7	-2.6	-0.4
Crude Materials	97.7	110.5	-11.6	-2.0

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[1] Consumer Price Index—All Urban Consumers.

[2] Consumer Price Index—Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers.

[3] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: fuel oil, coal, bottled gas, electricity, gasoline, and motor oil and coolant. It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statisitcs.

BLS Explains

With many areas of the United States in economic distress, questions continue to arise about how unemployment is counted. In order to answer these questions and clear up some misconceptions, the Bureau of Labor Statistics recently released a "summary" which answers these questions (see page 15). If you would like to receive a copy of this summary, contact the Bureau at (202) 523-1913 or 523-1944 and ask for Summary 92-4 "The Unemployed: Who They Are and How They are Counted."❐

Economic Report to the Governor Available

The sixth annual *Economic Report to the Governor* is now available. The 1992 edition reviews the significant economic and demographic trends that affected Utah during 1991. The report also provides some data for previous years and projections.

The report includes regular chapters on labor market activity, personal income, demographics, gross taxable sales, construction activity, prices and inflation, energy and minerals, tax revenues, and outlooks for Utah, the region, and the nation. Special chapters include Gross State Product, 1990 Census, Primary Metals Industry, Defense Industry, and Utah's National Recognition.

The report is available for $12.00. Call the Demographic and Economic Analysis Section of the Office of Planning and Budget at (801) 538-1036.❐

New Data, New Publications

The following data and/or publications are now available:

- ☐ *Salt Lake/Ogden Area Wage Survey—October 1991*
- ☐ *Annual Report of Job Service Activities, 1990*

If you would like to receive copies, please check the desired items and fill in your name and address.

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Mail to: Labor Market Information Services, Utah Department of Employment Security, P.O. Box 11249, Salt Lake City, UT, 84147-0249.

Total Personal Income in Utah—

"How are we doing?"

Total personal income is defined as all income received by all residents of an area. The statistical series comprising the components of total personal income, by area and by year, constitute the most extensive body of consistent economic information available for the nation, states, counties, and metropolitan areas. This entire data series was developed and is maintained by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the U.S. Department of Commerce. The Utah Department of Employment Security assists BEA in this activity by providing wage and employment data by industry for the state and its counties.

Utah's 1991 total personal income (TPI) is forecasted at $25.8 billion, up 6.6 percent from the 1990 total. This reflects a modest slowdown from 1990's growth of 8.6 percent, but Utah's 1991 TPI grew at twice the rate of the U.S. TPI (3.2 percent). Thus, the relative strength of Utah's present economic expansion is clearly reflected in these TPI growth comparisons.

Components of Personal Income

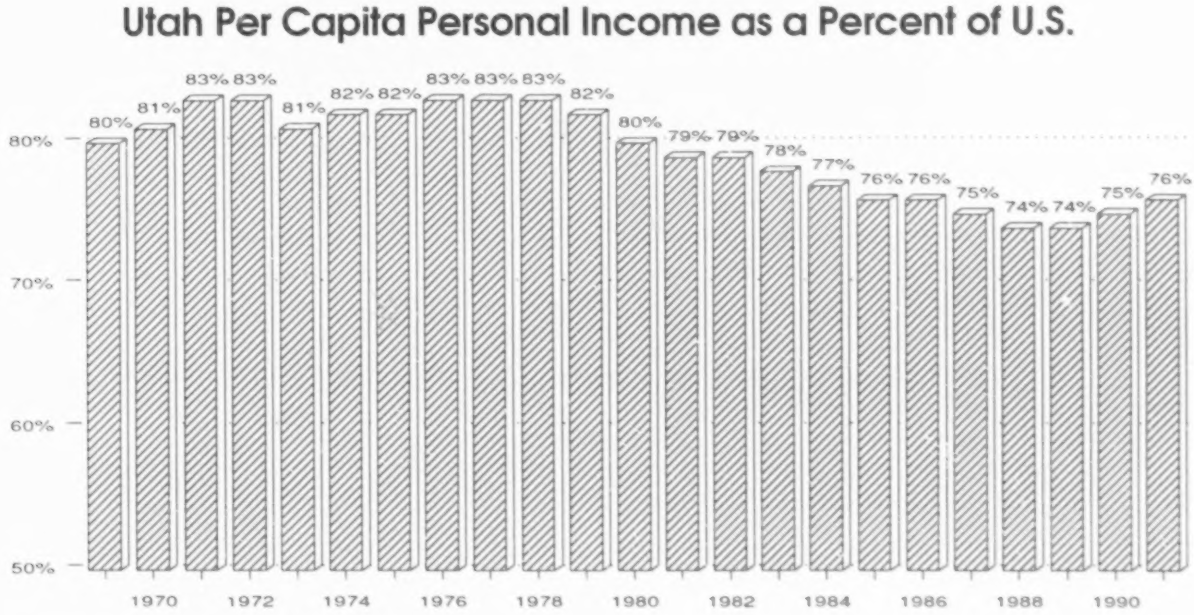
The largest single component of total personal income is "Earnings by Place of Work." This portion consists of the total earnings from both farm and nonfarm industries, including contributions for social insurance. It may also be viewed as the combined total of wages and salaries, other labor income, and proprietors' income—both farm and nonfarm.

In 1991, earnings by place of work totaled $19.7 billion, representing 76 percent of TPI. Approximately 10 percent of this figure was proprietors' income, while 90 percent was wages, salaries, and other labor income. Nonfarm earnings ($19.4 billion) was 98 percent of total earnings; farm income was only 2 percent. Private sector nonfarm industries accounted for 80 percent of nonfarm earnings, while earnings from public (government) industries made up 20 percent.

The other components of TPI are (1) dividends, interest and rent (DIR), and (2) transfer payments. In 1991, DIR amounted to $3.4 billion, and transfer payments were $3.9 billion. These two components, plus "Earnings by Place of Residence," constitute TPI.

Some of the major differences between the economic compositions of Utah and the United

Continued on page 13


Utah Per Capita Personal Income as a Percent of U.S.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Table A. Utah's Total Personal Income

(In Millions)	1990	1991	% Chng	1990 % Distribution Utah	U.S.
Total Personal Income	**$24,199**	**$25,800**	**6.6**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Total Earnings - Place/work	18,375	19,689	7.2	75.9	72.5
Less:					
Personal Cont.for Soc.ins.	1,128	1,251	10.8	4.7	4.8
Plus:					
Resid. Adjustment	97	99	2.1	0.4	0.0
Equals: Earnings By Residence	17,343	18,538	6.9	71.7	67.6
Plus:					
Dividends, Interest & Rent	3,329	3,368	1.2	13.8	17.4
Plus:					
Transfer Payments	3,526	3,894	10.4	14.6	15.0
Components Of Earnings	**18,375**	**19,689**	**7.2**	**75.9**	**72.5**
Wages & Salaries	15,003	16,095	7.3	62.0	58.3
Other Labor Income	1,381	1,522	10.2	5.7	5.5
Proprietors' Income	1,991	2,072	4.1	8.2	8.6
Farm	272	224	-17.4	1.1	1.1
Nonfarm	1,719	1,848	7.5	7.1	7.6
Earnings By Industry	**18,375**	**19,689**	**7.2**	**75.9**	**72.5**
Farm	317	272	14.0	1.3	1.3
Nonfarm	18,058	19,418	7.5	74.6	71.2
Private Sector	14,407	15,499	7.6	59.5	59.7
Ag Services, Etc.	54	54	0.7	0.2	0.4
Mining	375	390	3.8	1.6	0.8
Construction	991	1,144	15.4	4.1	4.3
Manufacturing	3,067	3,182	3.8	12.7	13.8
Trans., Commun., Utilities	1,544	1,618	4.8	6.4	4.8
Wholesale Trade	1,153	1,295	12.3	4.8	4.6
Retail Trade	1,755	1,825	4.0	7.3	6.7
Fin., Ins., Real Estate	948	1,063	12.1	3.9	5.1
Services	4,520	4,928	9.0	18.7	19.2
Government (incl Military)	3,651	3,919	7.3	15.1	11.5
Federal, Civilian	1,228	1,280	4.2	5.1	2.4
Military	226	249	10.3	0.9	1.0
State And Local	2,197	2,389	8.8	9.1	8.1
Per Capita Personal Income	$13,993	$14,500	3.6		
Population (thousands)	1,729	1,775	2.7		

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services, February 1992.

States can be observed in Table A. Perhaps the most significant is that Utah DIR comprise a somewhat smaller (13.8 versus 17.4 percent) share of TPI than the national figure. Since Utahns must rely to a greater extent on earnings and Utah's average wage is only 85 percent of the U.S. average, Utah's TPI is relatively lower than that of the U.S.

The industrial composition of Utah's TPI has changed in recent years. In 1980, prior to the recession periods, goods-producing industries (mining, construction, manufacturing) generated over 31 percent of Utah's total earnings. By 1991 that share had dropped to 24 percent. This means that service-producing industries (including government) correspondingly increased their importance—from 67 percent of total earnings in 1980 to 75 percent in 1991. These comparisons reflect the continuing historical shift from goods- to service-producing jobs in the State's economy. Similar shifts occurred nationally.

Four major industry sectors generate over three-fourths of Utah's total earnings. Services is the leader, providing 25 percent of earnings; government (including military) pays 20 percent. Both manufacturing and trade account for 16 percent of total earnings. Following these are transportation/communications/utilities (8 percent), construction (6 percent), finance/insurance/real estate (5 percent), and mining (2 percent). Agriculture/agricultural services make up the remaining 2 percent.

Per Capita Personal Income

Per capita personal income is an area's annual total personal income divided by the total population as of July 1 of that year. Utah's 1991 per capita personal income (PCI) is estimated at approximately $14,500. From 1980 to 1991, Utah's real (inflation-adjusted) PCI has increased $800, compared to the $1600 increase in the United States' real PCI.

Utah's 1990 per capita personal income of $13,993 was only 75 percent of the national PCI and ranked 48th among the 50 states. Because Utah's population has a large number of children (the result of many years of high birth rates), these PCI comparisons portray Utah as a low-income state. However, adult per capita income based on 1990 census adult population figures improves Utah's picture considerably: Utah's per capita income by this measure is 88 percent of the national figure. Similarly, Utah also compares more favorably to the rest of the U.S. when using household income data. Total personal income per household in 1990 in Utah was $45,000, which is 89 percent of the nation's $50,700.

During the 1970's, Utah's PCI ranged between 81 and 83 percent of the United States PCI. However, from 1978 to 1988 this parameter dropped nine

Continued on page 14

Table B. Total/Per Capita Personal Income

(In Millions)	Total Personal Income 1989	Total Personal Income 1990	% Chg	Per Capita Personal Income 1989	Per Capita Personal Income 1990	% Chg
State Total	**$22,287.0**	**$24,199.0**	**8.6**	**$13,060**	**$14,000**	**7.2**
Bear River	**1,362.1**	**1,410.7**	**3.6**	**12,670**	**12,970**	**2.4**
Box Elder	532.6	517.2	-2.9	14,590	14,170	-2.9
Cache	805.4	868.1	7.8	11,630	12,310	5.8
Rich	24.0	25.3	5.4	13,790	14,670	6.4
Wasatch Front	**15,458.7**	**16,670.5**	**7.8**	**14,110**	**15,050**	**6.7**
Wasatch Front North	**4,676.3**	**5,062.9**	**8.3**	**13,390**	**14,350**	**7.2**
Davis	2,331.4	2,508.2	7.6	12,530	13,310	6.2
Morgan	73.0	81.5	11.6	13,420	14,660	9.2
Weber	2,272.0	2,473.1	8.9	14,410	15,580	8.1
Wasatch Front South	**10,782.3**	**11,607.6**	**7.7**	**14,450**	**15,380**	**6.4**
Salt Lake	10,409.9	11,229.7	7.9	14,460	15,420	6.6
Tooele	372.4	377.9	1.5	14,070	14,170	0.7
Mountainland	**3,103.4**	**3,542.5**	**14.1**	**10,960**	**12,160**	**10.9**
Summit	278.5	301.5	8.3	18,480	19,220	4.0
Utah	2,712.7	3,118.1	14.9	10,510	11,740	11.7
Wasatch	112.3	122.9	9.4	11,240	12,140	8.0
Central	**558.7**	**588.1**	**5.3**	**10,700**	**11,240**	**5.0**
Juab	57.3	63.1	10.1	9,730	10,890	11.9
Millard	130.1	140.1	7.7	11,470	12,380	7.9
Piute	13.1	13.6	3.8	9,980	10,740	7.6
Sanpete	158.9	174.3	9.7	9,920	10,670	7.6
Sevier	178.6	176.1	-1.4	11,570	11,420	-1.3
Wayne	20.7	20.8	0.5	9,400	9,630	2.4
Southwestern	**844.9**	**967.1**	**14.5**	**10,350**	**11,530**	**11.4**
Beaver	55.1	53.5	-3.0	11,540	11,200	-2.9
Garfield	48.9	50.2	2.7	12,200	12,640	3.6
Iron	202.1	235.2	16.4	9,890	11,250	13.8
Kane	56.2	58.7	4.5	10,760	11,400	5.9
Washington	482.6	569.6	18.0	10,220	11,610	13.6
Uintah Basin	**382.1**	**415.9**	**8.9**	**10,730**	**11,710**	**9.1**
Daggett	10.2	12.0	17.7	15,660	17,000	8.6
Duchesne	143.4	153.5	7.1	11,210	12,180	8.7
Uintah	228.5	250.4	9.6	10,300	11,270	9.4
Southeastern	**577.2**	**604.2**	**4.7**	**11,490**	**12,160**	**5.8**
Carbon	289.5	305.3	5.4	14,170	15,130	6.8
Emery	109.2	110.8	1.5	10,450	10,760	3.0
Grand	83.7	90.0	7.5	12,470	13,640	9.4
San Juan	94.8	98.1	3.5	7,510	7,780	3.6

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services, December 1991.

- *Utah's 1991 total personal income (TPI) is forecasted at $25.8 billion, up 6.6 percent from the 1990 total.*
- *Since Utahns must rely to a greater extent on earnings and Utah's average wage is only 85 percent of the U.S. average, Utah's TPI is relatively lower than that of the U.S.*
- *Four major industry sectors generate over three-fourths of Utah's total earnings.*
- *Six of Utah's counties posted double-digit 1989-90 growth in total personal income: Washington, Iron, Utah, Morgan, Daggett, and Juab.*
- *COMMENT—The estimates presented in this article, while identical in concept to those published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the U.S. Commerce Department, have been made as current and as accurate as possible through the use of forcing and forecasting techniques and intercensal county population estimates.*

percentage points—from 83 to 74 percent. But, 1990 and 1991 both saw improvements in this comparison—the 1991 figure stands at 76 percent, which is the highest level since 1985.

County Personal Income

Six of Utah's counties posted double-digit 1989-90 growth in total personal income: Washington, Iron, Utah, Morgan, Daggett, and Juab. And declines (all minor) occurred in only three counties: Box Elder, Sevier, and Beaver. Not surprisingly, counties with substantial TPI increases tended to experience relatively large employment increases too.

With few exceptions, the per capita income estimates in northern Utah's counties are considerably higher than those of the rest of the state. Summit County's $19,200 leads Utah; San Juan County's $7,800 is lowest. Interestingly, Carbon and Daggett are the only counties outside the northern Utah group with PCI's greater than the State figure. The 1990 per capita income of the United States, at $18,691, is higher than that of all of Utah's counties except Summit.❐

Kenneth E. Jensen
Labor Market Economist

How Are the Unemployed Counted?

The Bureau of the Census conducts a survey for the Bureau of Labor Statistics sampling about 60,000 U.S. households each month (about 700 in Utah). In this "Current Population Survey," BLS identifies the unemployed through a series of questions focusing strictly on work and job search activities. The unemployment rate is *not* just a count of those receiving unemployment insurance benefits. During 1991, the survey found two and a half times as many persons to be unemployed as were claiming benefits.

To be classified as unemployed in the survey, a person must, specifically:

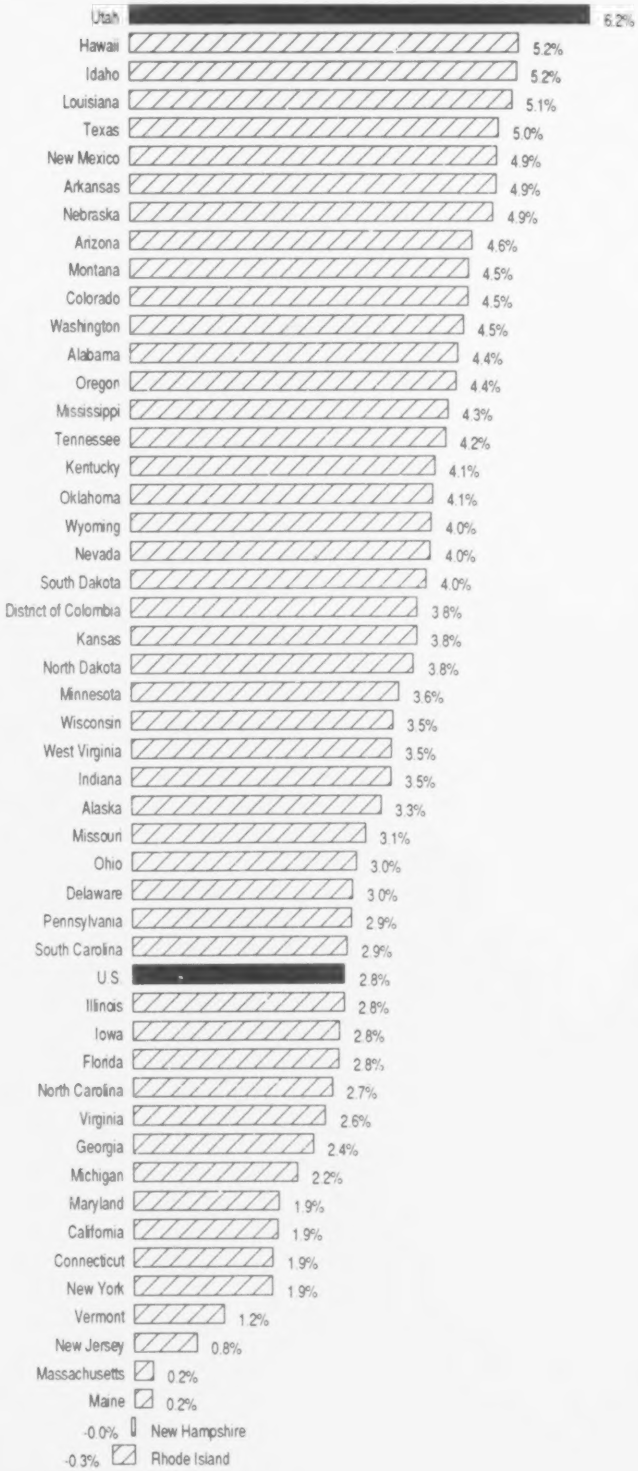
- *Not have worked in the reference week for the survey.*
- *Have actively sought work sometime during the four weeks preceding the survey.*
- *Be currently available to take a suitable job.*

Persons who meet these criteria (as well as those who, though not looking for work, are either on temporary layoff or have a new job to report to in the very near future) *are counted as unemployed*.

See page 11 if you would like to obtain more information on how the unemployed are counted.❐

Change in Total Personal Income

Third Quarter 1990 - Third Quarter 1991



Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Utah Labor Market Report

JOB SERVICE

Floyd G. Astin, Administrator

William R. Horner, Director, Labor Market Information Services

Lecia Parks Langston, Chief Economist

The Utah Labor Market Report is published by the Labor Market Information Services Division of the Utah Department of Employment Security, 140 East 300 South, Salt Lake City, Utah. To order this publication, call (801) 536-7812.

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Notes

(f)—forecast.

(p)—preliminary.

(r)—revised.

Salt Lake/Ogden Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)—Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.

Provo/Orem Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)—Utah County.

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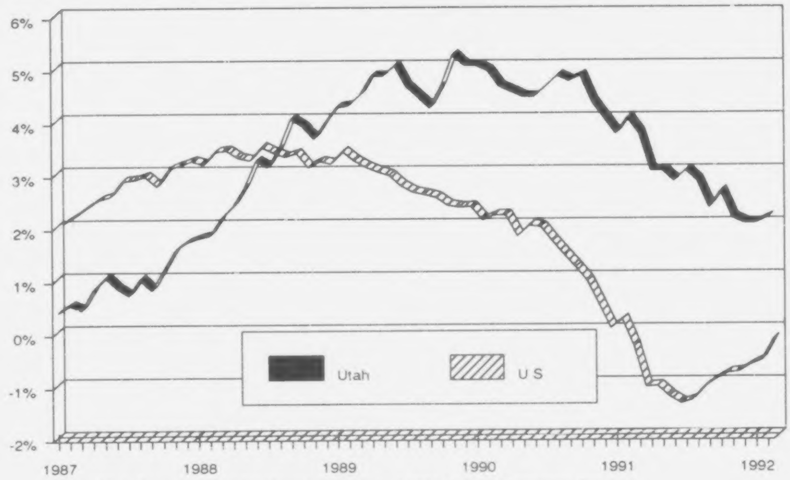
Utah Labor Market Report

February 1992
Volume 2, No. 2

Year-Over Percent Change in Nonfarm Jobs



Source Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services

Utah continues to hold out against national jobless trends

Who would have thought that during a national downturn Utah's unemployment rate would drop for three months straight?

But, that's what happened. The State's jobless rate fell to 4.7 percent in February—down two-tenths of a percentage point causing the gap between Utah's jobless rate and the nation's rate to widen to 2.6 percentage points this month.

Fewer new entrants and re-entrants to Utah's labor force pushed Utah's unemployment rate down in February. Roughly 38,600 Utahns were out of work during February 1992—2,700 more than in February 1991 but 1,400 fewer than in January 1992.

Of course, job growth is often a better indicator of economic well-being than is the unemployment rate. Did Utah continue to create more jobs in February? It did. However, the State's rate of job growth has slowed significantly over the past twelve months. Nevertheless, Utah has created new jobs throughout the national economic downturn. Since February 1991, Utah has added 16,300 net new jobs to its labor market—an increase of 2.2 percent.

Nevertheless, a number of industries have felt the repercussions of the U.S. recession and cuts in defense spending. Mining, manufacturing, and the federal government have all lost jobs.

Manufacturing has sustained the hardest blows, losing 3,800 jobs since February 1991. Both durable goods and nondurable goods have been affected. Not surprisingly, defense-related

Continued on page 2

Inside

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THE RATE *(Seasonally Adjusted)*

Feb 1992	Utah	4.7%	U.S.	7.3%
Jan 1992	Utah	4.9%	U.S.	7.1%
Feb 1991	Utah	4.5%	U.S.	6.5%

NONFARM JOBS *(% change from a year ago)*

Feb 1992	Utah	2.2%	U.S.	-0.2%

CPI-U *(Base Year 1982-84 = 100)*

Jan 1992	U.S.	138.1	Yr-over chng	2.6%

PPI *(Base Year 1982-84 = 100)*

Jan 1991	U.S.	115.6	Yr-over chng	-2.9%

manufacturing employment, particularly in transportation (aerospace) equipment production, is down substantially—almost 7 percent. However, some of the losses are not only the result of layoffs but of a reclassification which now categorizes them in wholesale trade. In other words, some of the 'lost' manufacturing jobs are lost not at all, they've simply been reclassified. Mining employment is also down 3.5 percent from February 1991—a loss of 300 jobs—all in the coal industry.

On the positive side, construction employment in Utah is up a whopping 9 percent—a gain of 2,400 jobs over the past twelve months. Construction continues to be one of the happy irregularities of the current slowdown. Strong growth in residential building has kept construction flying high during 1991, and lower interest rates and new nonresidential projects should sustain the trend in 1992.

The finance/insurance/real estate sector also turned in a remarkably strong growth rate—over 7 percent. This 2,500 job gain has resulted primarily from the location in Utah of several financial services telephone centers.

Although growth in the service sector has slowed somewhat, the industry still registered moderate 4 percent (7,700 jobs) year-over growth. And, the service industry continues to produce the largest number of net new jobs in Utah.

Trade turned in a rather lackluster 2.5 percent growth rate. This sector accounted for 4,300 net new jobs—partially as the result of the aforementioned reclassification. The expansion of several large national retail chains within the State should shore up trade employment in the months to come.

Employment in the public sector increased by 2 percent (2,900 new jobs) but continues to be hindered by the loss of 1,500 federal defense jobs.

The transportation/communications/utilities industry straggled in with a growth rate of slightly more than 1 percent. This industry's 600-job gain occurred primarily in reservation services in air transportation.

The good news is that despite an increase in U.S. unemployment, the nation is starting to generate a net increase in jobs—a sign that the recovery is on its way. The positive information filtering through to the public seems to be spurring stronger consumer confidence which should push the economy forward. Fortunately, Utah has avoided its own recession in 1991 and should continue to do so in 1992.❐

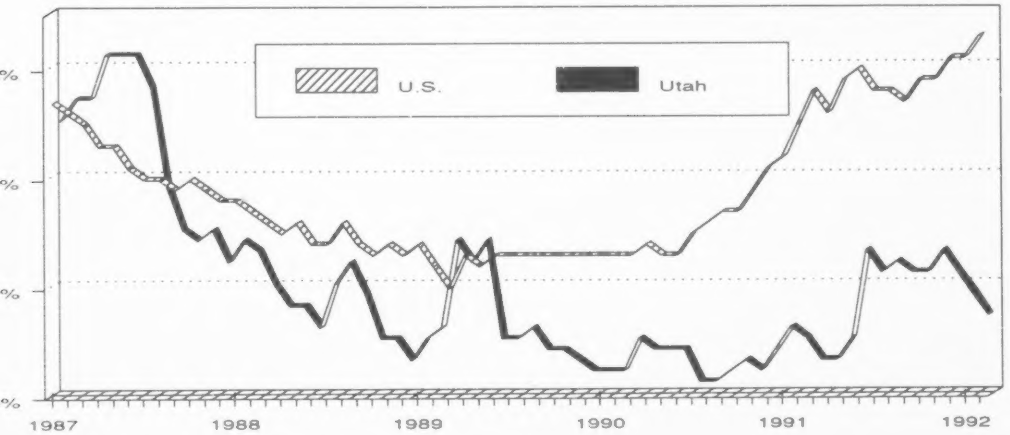
Lecia Parks Langston
Chief Economist

- ***Only manufacturing and mining showed net job losses.***

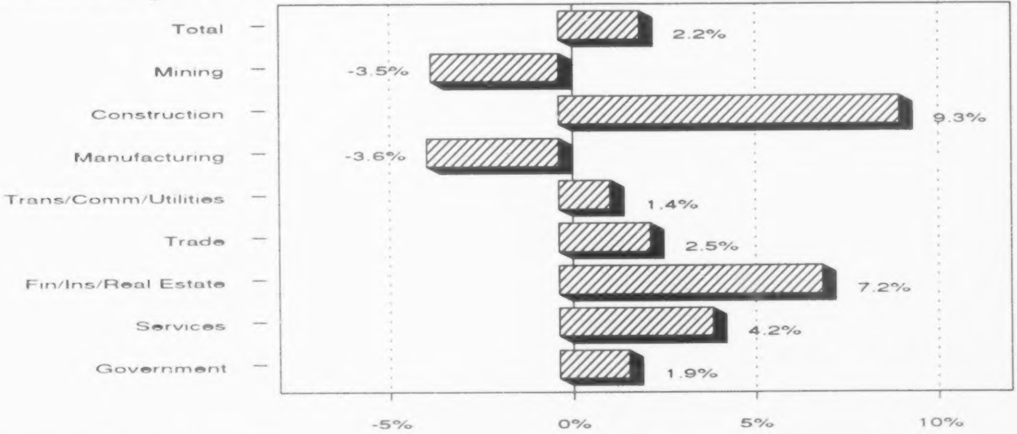
- ***Utah's unemployment rate slipped for the third straight month.***

- ***At 4.7 percent, Utah joblessness stands 2.6 points below the national average.***

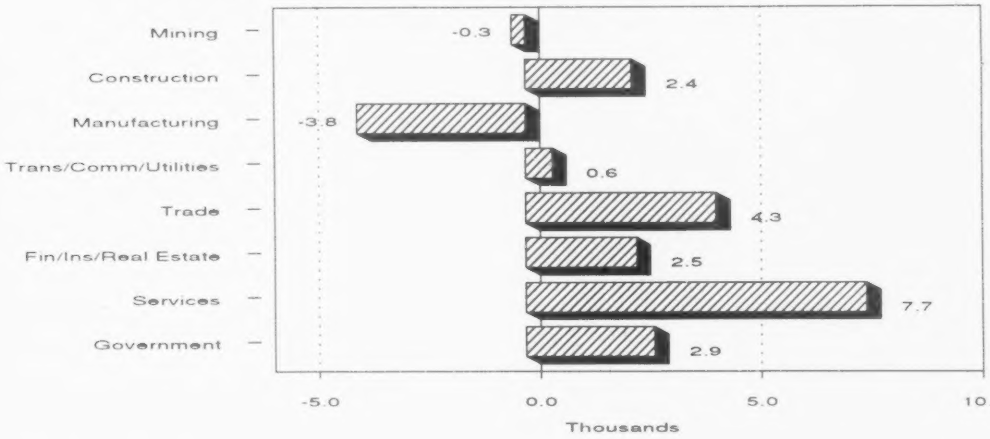
- ***Job growth in Utah has slowed considerably but remains positive with 2.2 percent year-over gain.***



Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rates



February 1991-92 Percent Growth in Nonfarm Jobs



February 1991-92 Nonfarm Job Growth

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services

RAW

Table 1. Utah Civilian Labor Force and Nonagricultural Jobs, Not Seasonally Adjusted *(Numbers in Thousands)*

	Feb 19901(f)	Feb 1990	Percent Change	Jan 1991(p)	Dec 1991(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**804.0**	**789.5**	**1.8**	**800.0**	**811.9**
Employed	**763.0**	**751.2**	**1.6**	**759.0**	**775.0**
Unemployed	**41.0**	**38.3**	**7.0**	**41.0**	**36.9**
Percent of Labor Force4.6	5.1	4.9	—	5.1	4.5
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS	**754.8**	**729.5**	**2.2**	**740.2**	**762.4**
Mining	**8.3**	**8.6**	**-3.5**	**8.3**	**8.5**
Metal Mining	2.9	2.9	0.0	2.9	3.0
Bituminous Coal Mining	2.1	2.5	-16.0	2.1	2.1
Oil/Gas Extraction & Quarrying*	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.4
Contract Construction	**28.1**	**25.7**	**9.3**	**27.7**	**32.2**
Manufacturing	**102.9**	**106.7**	**-3.6**	**102.8**	**105.2**
Durable Goods	67.9	70.8	-4.1	68.2	69.5
Primary Metals	*5.8*	*5.9*	*-1.7*	*5.9*	*5.9*
Fabricated Metals, Machinery, & Computers	*14.0*	*14.3*	*-2.1*	*13.9*	*14.0*
Electrical/Electric Equipment (ex. Computers)	*9.5*	*11.6*	*-18.1*	*9.5*	*9.6*
Transportation Equipment	*16.2*	*17.4*	*-6.9*	*16.3*	*17.0*
*Lumber/Furniture,Stone/Clay/Glass**	*9.8*	*9.6*	*2.1*	*9.9*	*10.2*
*Other Durable Goods**	*12.6*	*12.0*	*5.0*	*12.7*	*12.8*
Nondurable Goods	35.0	35.9	-2.5	34.6	35.7
Food & Related Products	*11.2*	*11.3*	*-0.9*	*11.1*	*11.8*
*Other Nondurable Goods**	*23.8*	*24.6*	*-3.3*	*23.5*	*23.9*
Transportation, Communications, & Utilities	**42.3**	**41.7**	**1.4**	**42.2**	**43.4**
Railroad Transportation	2.5	2.5	0.0	2.5	2.5
Trucking & Warehousing	15.3	15.0	2.0	15.2	16.2
Transportation by Air*	7.1	6.5	9.2	7.1	7.1
Other Transportation & Related Services*	3.2	3.3	-3.0	3.2	3.3
Communications	6.6	6.7	-1.5	6.7	6.7
Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services	7.6	7.7	-1.3	7.5	7.6
Trade	**176.0**	**171.7**	**2.5**	**176.9**	**186.3**
Wholesale Trade	41.2	39.1	5.4	41.1	41.8
*Durable Goods**	*24.2*	*22.8*	*6.1*	*24.2*	*24.8*
*Nondurable Goods**	*17.0*	*16.3*	*4.3*	*16.9*	*17.0*
Retail Trade	134.8	132.6	1.7	135.8	144.5
Food Stores	*24.1*	*23.6*	*2.1*	*24.2*	*24.8*
Auto Dealers/Parts Stores, & Gas Stations	*15.3*	*15.3*	*0.0*	*15.3*	*15.8*
Eating & Drinking Places	*43.6*	*42.8*	*1.9*	*42.8*	*44.5*
*Home Furniture/Equipment & Clothing Stores**	*12.7*	*11.9*	*6.7*	*13.1*	*14.2*
*Gen. Merchandise/Building & Garden Supply**	*21.3*	*21.6*	*-1.4*	*22.6*	*25.0*
Miscellaneous Retail	*17.8*	*17.4*	*2.3*	*17.8*	*20.2*
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**37.3**	**34.8**	**7.2**	**36.8**	**37.2**
Depository Institutions*	13.3	13.0	2.3	13.2	13.3
Other Finance/Insurance/Real Estate*	24.0	21.8	10.1	23.6	23.9
Services	192.6	184.9	4.2	189.4	193.8
Hotels & Lodging Places	13.4	12.7	3.9	13.0	13.0
Personal, Amusement & Recreational*	18.6	18.3	1.6	18.2	18.4
Computer-Related*	9.6	8.9	7.9	9.6	9.6
Other Business Services*	31.3	30.3	3.3	30.3	32.5
Auto Repair/Rental/Parking*	6.5	6.5	0.0	6.5	6.6
Health	50.0	46.7	7.1	49.5	50.2
Education/Social & Membership Organizations*	38.3	37.8	1.3	37.4	38.4
Legal & Miscellaneous Services	5.2	5.1	2.0	5.3	5.3
Engineering, Accounting, & Related*	15.2	14.2	7.0	14.9	14.8
Other Repair/Ag. Services & Museums, etc.*	4.7	4.4	6.8	4.7	5.0
Government	**158.3**	**155.4**	**1.9**	**156.1**	**155.8**
Federal Government	38.0	39.1	-2.8	37.7	37.3
*U.S. Defense**	*18.5*	*20.0*	*-7.5*	*18.7*	*18.7*
*Other Federal**	*19.5*	*19.1*	*2.1*	*19.0*	*18.6*
State Government	46.2	44.7	3.4	45.1	44.2
*State Education**	*26.0*	*25.0*	*4.0*	*25.0*	*24.2*
*Other State**	*20.2*	*19.7*	*2.5*	*20.1*	*20.0*
Local Government	74.1	71.6	3.5	73.3	74.3
*Public School Districts**	*47.8*	*46.5*	*2.8*	*47.2*	*48.0*
*Other Local**	*26.3*	*25.1*	*4.8*	*26.1*	*26.3*

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). NOTE: Forecast data and cells marked by an asterisk (*) are not sanctioned by BLS. Some figures are not strictly comparable due to reclassification

ADJUSTED

Table 2. Utah Civilian Labor Force and Nonagricultural Jobs Seasonally Adjusted *(Numbers in Thousands)*

	Feb 1992(f)	Feb 1991	Percent Change	Jan 1992(p)	Dec 1991(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**817.6**	**803.4**	**1.8**	**815.0**	**806.4**
Employed	**779.0**	**767.5**	**1.5**	**775.0**	**765.4**
Unemployed	**38.6**	**35.9**	**7.5**	**40.0**	**41.0**
Percent of Labor Force	4.7	4.5	---	4.9	5.1
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS	**755.8**	**739.1**	**2.3**	**750.4**	**753.9**
Mining	**8.2**	**8.5**	**-3.5**	**8.1**	**8.1**
Contract Construction	**33.6**	**30.7**	**9.3**	**32.6**	**32.9**
Manufacturing	**104.4**	**108.2**	**-3.6**	**104.6**	**105.0**
Durable Goods	68.8	71.8	-4.1	69.1	69.7
Nondurable Goods	35.6	36.5	-2.5	35.4	35.3
Trans., Comm., Public Utilities	**42.8**	**42.1**	**1.4**	**42.9**	**43.0**
Trade	**180.8**	**176.4**	**2.5**	**179.5**	**179.2**
Wholesale	41.8	39.7	5.4	41.7	41.5
Retail	139.0	136.7	1.7	137.8	137.7
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	**37.5**	**35.0**	**7.2**	**37.1**	**37.2**
Services	**192.3**	**184.6**	**4.2**	**189.9**	**193.5**
Government	**156.3**	**153.5**	**1.8**	**155.7**	**154.8**
Federal Government	38.3	39.4	-2.8	38.2	37.9
State Government	44.6	43.1	3.4	44.3	43.6
Local Government	73.3	70.9	3.5	73.3	73.4

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Table 3. Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in Utah

	Average Hourly Earnings				Average Weekly Hours			
	Jan 1992(p)	Jan 1991	% Chng	Dec 1991(r)	Jan 1992(p)	Jan 1990	% Chng	Dec 1991(r)
MINING	**15.22**	**14.77**	**3.0**	**14.92**	**45.4**	**43.0**	**5.6**	**44.8**
Metal Mining	13.77	13.36	3.1	13.66	45.9	43.0	6.7	47.4
Bituminous Coal Mining	18.55	17.18	8.0	18.45	39.9	43.0	-7.2	44.5
MANUFACTURING	**11.04**	**10.47**	**5.4**	**11.05**	**38.8**	**39.4**	**-1.5**	**41.3**
Durable Goods	11.39	10.71	6.3	11.31	38.9	39.8	-2.3	41.8
Primary Metals	14.41	13.15	9.6	14.00	43.3	41.5	4.3	42.3
Fabricated Metal Prod. and Mach.	10.74	10.06	6.8	10.56	39.3	39.3	0.0	40.9
Transportation Equipment	14.39	13.33	8.0	13.81	41.4	41.7	-0.7	41.6
Nondurable Goods	10.36	9.98	3.8	10.55	38.5	38.5	0.0	40.5
Food and Kindred Products	9.58	8.82	8.6	9.63	38.6	38.5	0.3	41.7
TRADE	**8.07**	**7.70**	**4.8**	**7.92**	**28.1**	**28.4**	**-1.1**	**29.5**
Wholesale	10.33	10.16	1.7	10.37	34.5	38.2	-9.7	36.3
Retail	7.27	6.73	8.0	7.08	26.4	25.8	2.3	27.7
Food Stores	7.60	6.03	26.0	7.46	25.3	26.0	-2.7	25.6
General Merchandise	6.17	6.04	2.2	6.28	27.2	25.4	7.1	30.7

Note: Average hours include hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Economic Events

Please note: Information contained in Economic Events is obtained from regional newspapers, local Job Service offices, trade publications, clipping services, and local area Chamber of Commerce publications.

- Questar, the parent company of Mountain Fuel Supply, announced that it is implementing an aggressive plan to increase its reserves of natural gas through increased drilling and the purchasing of other company's reserves. Questar envisions natural gas as the energy source of the future, and is taking advantage of a "window of opportunity" to increase its holdings of gas reserves. This move is in contrast to other companies in the business which are discounting the natural gas outlook.
- A Phoenix-based pet food and supply "superstore" will enter the Utah market with a 25,000 square-foot store in Layton. PETsMART will locate on property they have purchased on Highway 232. The store will be built in a "warehouse style," and will sell pet food, medication, fish, and birds, in addition to offering obedience training centers and grooming facilities for dogs. The company will also open two stores in the Salt Lake area. The stores generally employ 30 to 35 people.
- Ogden-based Jetway Systems has been awarded two contracts by Continental Airlines valued at $495,000. Jetway Systems manufactures aircraft passenger boarding bridges and ground power equipment. Continental's order is for aircraft and two baggage tractors.
- In January, Soldier Creek Coal Company (located near Wellington in Carbon County) notified all of its approximately 130 employees that the company is reorganizing the workforce at the mine which would come in the form of layoffs or temporary suspension of operations. The action is prompted by the buildup of stockpiled coal, which is the result of suspended coal shipments to one of the mine's major customers.
- Two recent congressional studies conclude that cuts in the nation's defense spending could have adverse effects on Utah's economy. The study predicts that the cutbacks may reduce the State's total economic output by 0.5 to 1 percent by 1995. Hill Air Force Base, the State's largest employer, recently announced that it will lay off 4,500 workers, or 25 percent of its work force, over the course of the next six years. But the Utah Congressional delegation indicates cuts will be made through attrition. The study indicates that the cuts will have a strong effect on the State because Utah is one of six states that are heavily dependent on defense industries.❒

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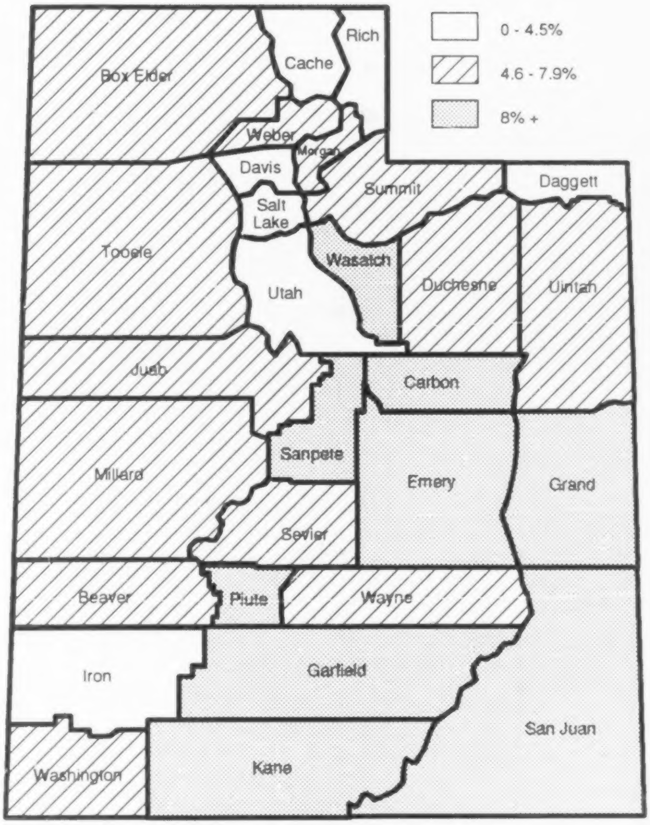
Economic conditions within Utah vary widely


0 - 4.5%
4.6 - 7.9%
8% +
Box Elder
Cache
Rich
Weber
Morgan
Davis
Summit
Daggett
Salt Lake
Tooele
Wasatch
Utah
Duchesne
Uintah
Juab
Carbon
Sanpete
Millard
Emery
Grand
Sevier
Beaver
Piute
Wayne
Iron
Garfield
San Juan
Kane
Washington

Unemployment Rates February 1992

The economic slowdown that has spread across Utah is two-pronged—reductions in the national defense budget and the recession that has gripped the nation. However, a few Utah counties seem to have dodged these influences.

Notable among rapidly-growing economies is Grand County. The tourism boom in the Moab area has pushed nonfarm jobs up 14 percent from a year ago. These new jobs are concentrated in trade, construction, and services. However, unemployment remains temporarily high because of a mismatch between available jobs and the skills of the unemployed.

The Washington County and Iron County economies are also expanding with nonfarm employment growth in the 4 to 5 percent range and unemployment rates near 5 percent. Growth in Park City tourism and recreation has kept Summit County growing even more rapidly but with slightly higher unemployment.

Duchesne County's indicators have reflected surprising economic strength in the past few months. Expansion in mining, construction, and government jobs have kept nonfarm job growth and unemployment both near 6 percent. However, March layoffs in mining and manufacturing will sharply alter these trends and bode a much leaner spring, while neighboring Uintah County is already seeing much slower job growth.

Salt Lake and Utah counties are the mainstays of Utah's economy. Together they are responsible for 13,000 of the 16,000 net new jobs created in Utah in the past 12 months, and their unemployment rates (near 4 percent) are some of the lowest in the State.

Davis, Weber, Cache, and Box Elder counties are producing new jobs at much

Continued on page 8

■ ***The tourism boom inthe Moab area has pushed nonfarm jobs up 14 percent from a year ago.***

■ ***The decline in the sawmill industry has left Garfield County struggling with serious economic difficulties.***

■ ***Salt Lake and Utah counties are the maintays of Utah's economy, producing 13,000 of 16,000 new jobs.***

Continued from page 7

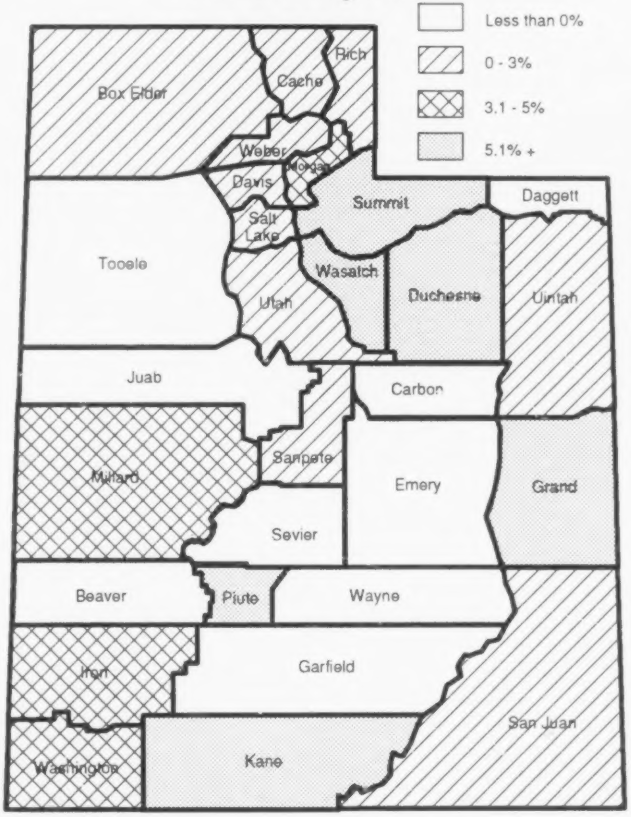
slower rates (between 0 and 1.5 percent). Nevertheless, despite defense-related and recession-related layoffs hitting Northern Utah, unemployment remains very low (4 percent) in Davis and Cache, and near 5 percent in Weber and Box Elder.

The March layoff of Carbon County coal miners will soon impact the already dismal unemployment rate and nonfarm employment total. Emery County's current labor market indicators are in even worse shape than Carbon's, and San Juan County is only slightly better off.

The decline in the sawmill industry has left Garfield County struggling with serious economic difficulties. Jobs are down 10 percent from a year ago, and its unemployment rate is nearly 20 percent. ☐

Kenneth E. Jensen
Labor Market Economist

Year-Over Percent Change in Nonfarm Jobs February 1992


Less than 0%
0 - 3%
3.1 - 5%
5.1% +
Box Elder
Cache
Rich
Weber
Morgan
Davis
Summit
Daggett
Salt Lake
Tooele
Wasatch
Duchesne
Uintah
Utah
Juab
Carbon
Millard
Sanpete
Emery
Grand
Sevier
Beaver
Piute
Wayne
Iron
Garfield
San Juan
Washington
Kane

METRO AREAS

Table 4. Civilian Labor Force and Nonfarm Jobs for SaltLake/Ogden and Provo/Orem Metropolitan Statistical Areas *(Numbers in Thousands)*

	Salt Lake/Ogden					Provo/Orem				
	Feb 1992(f)	Feb 1991	Percent Change	Jan 1992(p)	Dec 1991(r)	Feb 1992(f)	Feb 1991	Percent Change	Jan 1992(p)	Dec 1991(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**518.7**	**515.9**	**0.5**	**517.6**	**525.6**	**121.1**	**116.8**	**3.7**	**120.2**	**123.8**
Employed	494.2	493.0	0.2	493.1	502.8	115.7	112.0	3.3	114.5	118.7
Unemployed	24.5	22.9	7.0	24.5	22.8	5.4	4.8	12.5	5.7	5.1
Rate	4.7	4.4	——	4.7	4.3	4.5	4.1	——	4.7	4.1
TOTAL NONFARM JOBS	**507.0**	**495.1**	**2.4**	**502.8**	**517.4**	**100.3**	**97.5**	**2.9**	**99.4**	**103.7**
Mining	3.0	2.9	3.4	3.0	3.1	--	--	--	--	--
Construction	19.4	17.8	9.0	19.0	22.0	4.0	3.3	21.2	3.9	4.7
Manufacturing	66.3	69.0	-3.9	66.2	67.8	13.8	14.1	-2.1	13.8	13.8
Durable	45.0	48.0	-6.3	45.3	46.2	8.8	8.8	0.0	8.8	8.8
Nondurable	21.3	21.0	1.4	20.9	21.6	5.0	5.3	-5.7	5.0	5.0
Trans/Comm/Utilities	33.1	32.2	2.8	33.0	34.1	2.2	2.5	-12.0	2.2	2.3
Trade	123.5	120.3	2.7	124.1	130.4	22.5	22.3	0.9	22.6	24.5
Wholesale	33.2	31.0	7.1	33.1	33.7	4.9	4.9	0.0	4.9	4.8
Retail	90.3	89.3	1.1	91.0	96.7	17.6	17.4	1.1	17.7	19.7
Fin/Ins/Real Estate	30.8	28.4	8.5	30.4	30.8	2.4	2.4	0.0	2.4	2.4
Service	128.0	123.2	3.9	125.9	128.6	39.4	37.7	4.5	38.6	40.0
Government	102.9	101.3	1.6	101.2	100.6	15.9	15.2	4.6	15.8	15.9

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services

COUNTIES

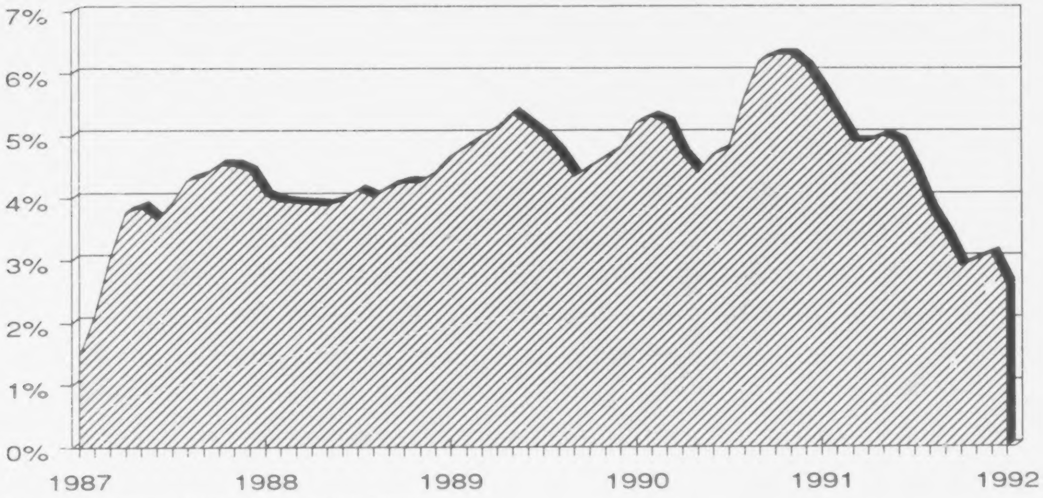
Table 5. Unemployment Rates and Nonfarm Jobs in Utah by County

	Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate				Nonfarm Wage and Salary Jobs				
	Feb 1992(f)	Jan 1992(p)	Dec 1991(r)	Feb 1991	Feb 1992(f)	Feb 1991	Percent Change	Jan 1992(p)	Dec 1991(r)
STATE TOTAL	**4.7**	**4.9**	**5.1**	**4.5**	**745,800**	**729,500**	**2.2**	**740,200**	**762,400**
Bear River	**4.2**	**4.9**	**3.7**	**4.2**	**44,530**	**44,330**	**0.5**	**44,280**	**45,170**
Box Elder	4.6	5.0	4.6	4.4	15,060	14,850	1.4	15,060	15,410
Cache	4.1	4.9	3.3	4.1	29,120	29,130	0.0	28,880	29,400
Rich	1.7	4.1	1.5	2.1	350	350	0.0	340	360
Wasatch Front	**4.3**	**4.7**	**5.1**	**4.1**	**518,000**	**506,250**	**2.3**	**513,870**	**528,640**
Wasatch Front North	**4.5**	**5.0**	**5.4**	**4.3**	**126,670**	**125,120**	**1.2**	**125,840**	**129,220**
Davis	3.7	4.3	4.8	3.8	58,250	57,600	1.1	58,060	60,190
Morgan	5.9	5.8	6.1	6.0	1,040	1,000	4.0	1,040	1,070
Weber	5.2	5.6	6.0	4.8	67,380	66,520	1.3	66,740	67,960
Wasatch Front South	**4.2**	**4.6**	**4.9**	**4.0**	**391,330**	**381,130**	**2.7**	**388,030**	**399,420**
Salt Lake	4.2	4.5	4.9	4.0	381,300	370,990	2.8	377,990	389,210
Tooele	4.9	6.0	6.7	4.1	10,030	10,140	-1.1	10,040	10,210
Mountainland	**4.1**	**4.7**	**4.4**	**3.7**	**113,240**	**109,750**	**3.2**	**112,190**	**116,150**
Summit	6.3	5.0	6.8	6.0	10,620	10,050	5.7	10,540	9,920
Utah	3.8	4.5	4.1	3.4	100,180	97,380	2.9	99,210	103,680
Wasatch	8.1	8.2	9.3	6.0	2,440	2,320	5.2	2,440	2,550
Central	**6.5**	**7.1**	**8.3**	**6.9**	**14,910**	**14,830**	**0.5**	**14,880**	**15,710**
Juab	7.7	9.0	7.9	4.2	1,880	1,920	-2.1	1,880	1,920
Millard	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.1	3,290	3,170	3.8	3,280	3,360
Piute	10.7	11.8	14.4	16.3	200	190	5.3	200	210
Sanpete	8.1	8.3	11.5	10.1	4,260	4,210	1.2	4,270	4,720
Sevier	5.3	6.4	7.0	5.2	4,820	4,870	-1.0	4,790	4,990
Wayne	6.6	7.7	10.4	7.6	460	470	-2.1	460	510
Southwestern	**5.9**	**5.7**	**6.1**	**5.6**	**27,860**	**26,880**	**3.6**	**27,680**	**28,700**
Beaver	4.6	4.9	6.6	3.5	1,290	1,340	-3.7	1,290	1,320
Garfield	18.6	18.6	16.4	10.5	1,040	1,150	-9.6	1,050	1,220
Iron	4.4	4.8	4.7	5.1	8,110	7,830	3.6	8,070	8,240
Kane	8.8	7.8	6.2	7.5	1,350	1,260	7.1	1,350	1,520
Washington	5.1	5.1	5.9	5.4	16,070	15,300	5.0	15,920	16,400
Uintah Basin	**5.8**	**7.0**	**8.6**	**4.9**	**11,040**	**10,720**	**3.0**	**11,120**	**11,450**
Daggett	2.9	3.7	3.9	3.8	250	270	-7.4	250	290
Duchesne	5.6	7.6	9.7	5.3	3,930	3,710	5.9	4,000	4,020
Uintah	6.0	6.8	8.2	4.7	6,860	6,740	1.8	6,870	7,140
Southeastern	**8.5**	**8.8**	**9.6**	**7.5**	**16,250**	**16,500**	**-1.5**	**16,210**	**16,610**
Carbon	8.2	8.5	9.3	6.0	7,400	7,740	-4.4	7,420	7,520
Emery	8.8	10.0	12.0	8.2	3,230	3,480	-7.2	3,230	3,320
Grand	8.5	8.5	7.2	7.7	2,390	2,090	14.4	2,340	2,530
San Juan	8.7	8.8	10.3	9.7	3,230	3,190	1.3	3,220	3,240
Salt Lake/Ogden MSA	**4.3**	**4.7**	**5.0**	**4.0**	**507,000**	**495,000**	**2.4**	**502,800**	**517,400**
Provo/Orem MSA	**3.8**	**4.5**	**4.1**	**3.4**	**100,180**	**97,380**	**2.9**	**99,210**	**103,680**

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

Note: Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates should not be used for federal or state funding applications.

Year-over Percent Increase in U.S. Consumer Price Index



Source U S Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics

PRICES

Table 6. Current U.S. Price Indexes

	INDEX		% CHANGE FROM	
	Jan 1992	Jan 1991	Prior Year	Prior Month
CONSUMER PRICES (1982-84=100)				
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])	**138.1**	**134.6**	**2.6**	**0.1**
Food and Beverages	137.9	135.9	1.5	0.4
Food at Home	136.4	136.4	0.0	0.7
Housing	135.7	131.8	3.0	0.5
Rent Residential	145.4	141.2	3.0	2.9
Fuel and Other Utilities	116.2	114.8	1.2	0.2
Medical Care	184.3	171.0	7.8	0.9
Apparel and Upkeep	127.9	123.8	3.3	-1.3
Transportation	124.5	125.5	-0.8	-1.5
Gasoline	94.3	108.0	-12.7	-3.9
Energy[3]	100.1	107.1	-6.5	-1.8
PURCHASING POWER OF CONSUMER DOLLAR: (1982-84 = $1.00)	**$0.724**	**$0.743**	**-2.6**	**-0.1**
ALL ITEMS (CPI-W[2])	**136.0**	**132.8**	**2.4**	**0.1**
PRODUCER PRICES (1982 = 100)				
ALL COMMODITIES	**115.6**	**119.0**	**-2.9**	**-0.3**
Finished Goods	121.7	122.3	-0.5	-0.2
Intermediate Materials	113.2	116.4	-2.7	-0.4
Crude Materials	97.3	112.8	-13.7	-0.4

---

[1] Consumer Price Index—All Urban Consumers.

[2] Consumer Price Index—Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers.

[3] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: fuel oil, coal, bottled gas, electricity, gasoline, and motor oil and coolant. It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its sub-components are already included.

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statisitcs.

Figures and Facts from Uncle Sam's Almanac

The *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, a publication of the Commerce Department's Census Bureau was recently released. Among other interesting facts, the *Abstract* includes the following items:

- *The three most densely populated states are New Jersey (1,042 persons per square mile), Rhode Island (960 persons per square mile), and Massachusetts (768 persons per square mile).*
- *During 1989, $148.5 billion was lost due to accidents, Roughly 25 percent ($37.7 billion) consisted of lost wages.*
- *While Denver may be the "mile high city," the mile-high average elevation club includes five states—Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming.*
- *In 1989, 38 percent of employed persons used a computer at work. The use of a computer increased with educational attainment.*
- *Nearly one out of every four children under six years old lives in poverty.*
- *The number of women-owned firms increased over 57 percent from 1982 to 1987. Women-owned firms accounted for 30 percent of all firms in the United States.* ❐

New Data, New Publications

The following data and/or publications are now available:

☐ ***Salt Lake/Ogden Area Wage Survey—October 1991***

☐ ***1991 Utah State Compensation Survey Summary Report of Salaries and Fringe Benefits***

☐ **Final Third Quarter 1991 Employment and Wages by County and Industry.**

If you would like to receive copies, please check the desired items and fill in your name and address.

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Mail to: Labor Market Information Services, Utah Department of Employment Security, P.O. Box 11249, Salt Lake City, UT, 84147-0249.

1991 Utah State Compensation Survey of Salaries and Fringe Benefits

The State of Utah surveys to find out how state workers' salaries compare with the market. The results of that survey provide wage information not available through other sources.

Editor's note: The 1991 Utah State Compensation Survey was a cooperative effort between the Utah State Department of Human Resource Management (DHRM) and the Utah Department of Employment Security. The primary purpose of the survey was to measure and compare salary and fringe benefit information in the local Utah market with the compensation paid to State of Utah employees.

This article summarizes the results of the 1991 Utah State Compensation Survey. Figures represent average and "middle range" salaries for the occupations included in the survey.

Roughly 400 Utah employers were asked to complete both a salary and fringe benefit questionnaire. Information was requested both on salary structures and the actual salaries paid to full-time workers in 57 occupations. The occupations surveyed represent "working level positions" with incumbents functioning at full performance levels.

A total of 195 employers responded to the survey representing a response rate of 49 percent. Although these employers accounted for less than 1 percent of all Utah employers, their employees accounted for 25 percent of total Utah employment.

The sample included employers in mining, construction, manufacturing, transportation/communications/utilities, wholesale and retail trade, finance/insurance/real estate, services, and government (including school districts).

Salary Tables

Data includes the weighted average monthly salary and the middle range of actual salaries for each occupation. The "middle range" includes the middle 50 percent of the salary distribution for all responses in the occupation. Salary data represents full-time workers and excludes overtime pay and bonuses. To protect employer confidentiality, information is included only for those occupations with responses from at least ten employers.

Continued on page 14

- ***Survey occupations represent "working level" positions—where employees are functioning at full performance levels.***
- ***The sample included 400 employers, stratified by size, industry, and geographic area.***
- ***The survey response rate equaled almost 50 percent.***
- ***The number of employees represented by responding employers equaled one-fourth of all employment in Utah.***
- ***Fringe benefit information covers** all **employees in the responding company.***

Table A. July 1991 Utah State Salary Survey, Weighted Average Monthly Salary And Middle Range Of Salaries

	Number of				
Occupation	Employers Responding	Employees Reported	Weighted Average Monthly Salary	Middle Range*	
Accountant	84	197	$2,516	$2,000	$3,060
Accounting Tech II	97	759	1,396	1,210	1,730
Auditor	25	87	2,720	2,120	3,130
Boiler Operator, Journey	16	163	2,248	1,860	2,460
Carpenter, Journey	25	228	2,224	1,920	2,340
Civil Engineer III	18	61	3,700	3,200	3,830
Computer Operator II	52	246	1,735	1,340	1,980
Computer Operator V (Shft Supv)	20	69	2,503	1,920	3,000
Custodian I	62	1,522	1,089	970	1,410
Data Terminal Tech. II	44	1,187	1,347	1,150	1,480
Electrician, Journey	49	497	2,372	2,040	2,480
Engineer II	30	410	3,144	2,740	3,270
Engineer III	25	240	3,958	3,770	4,350
Engineering Tech. II	22	99	2,043	1,880	2,350
Food Service Worker II	37	1,229	1,216	930	1,300
General Maintenance Worker II	57	344	1,592	1,300	1,860
Groundskeeper I	42	353	1,326	1,120	1,610
Heavy Equip. Operator, Journey	27	353	2,075	1,960	2,260
Highway Patrol Trooper II	14	338	2,027	1,950	2,190
Human Resource Analyst II	52	86	2,689	2,220	2,930
Information Specialist	29	45	2,603	2,240	3,030
Laboratory Tech.	14	83	1,995	1,850	2,210
Legal Counsel II	21	117	4,041	3,370	4,660
Maintenance Spec., Journey	43	397	2,180	1,850	2,350
Mechanic, Journey	46	429	2,168	1,950	2,410
Medical Claims Tech II	13	90	1,414	1,260	1,550
Nurse, Licensed Practical II	21	304	1,582	1,550	1,670
Nurse, RN - Clinical	26	423	2,395	2,180	2,540
Nurse Practitioner	19	22	2,922	2,660	3,470
Office Technician II	48	507	1,334	1,220	1,450
Painter, Journey	18	185	2,012	1,860	2,130
Plumber, Journey	21	132	2,116	1,810	2,360
Printer, Journey	14	89	1,874	1,690	2,280
Programmer Analyst II	59	442	3,002	2,340	3,150
Programmer II	33	238	2,243	1,950	2,520
Psychologist	14	102	3,541	2,860	3,680
Purchasing Agent III (Buyer)	65	322	2,505	1,920	3,310
Radio Dispatcher	11	68	1,584	1,560	1,630
Research Analyst	10	29	3,245	2,830	3,500
Secretary	119	2,235	1,483	1,300	1,630
Secretary, Legal I	21	91	1,870	1,500	2,100
Social Worker (MSW)	12	179	2,535	2,290	2,570
Software Spec II (Sys Programmer)	25	206	3,529	2,910	3,640
Telecommunications Specialist I	15	35	2,813	2,520	3,180
Telephone Operator	87	292	1,176	1,030	1,350
Trainer II	25	79	2,676	2,230	3,720
Warehouse Worker	55	624	1,543	1,140	1,880
Welder, Journey	24	376	2,430	1,870	2,470

---

* Middle range is the range of salaries representing the middle 50 percent of the salary distribution for all responses in the occupation. One-fourth of salaries reported were below the low end of the middle range and one-fourth of salaries reported were above the high end of the middle range.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, LMI Services, November 1991.

Table B. July 1991 Fringe Benefit Survey *Employer Costs As A Percent of Average Monthly Payroll*

Category	Percent of Average Monthly Payroll for Employer-Paid Fringe Benefits Average	Middle Range
Overall Total	33%	29% - 36%
By Size of Employer		
(Number of Employees)		
Small (20 to 249)	31	25 - 34
Medium (250 to 499)	33	32 - 35
Large (500 or more)	36	32 - 42
By Major Industry*		
Manufacturing	31	28 - 33
Trade	32	28 - 33
Service	33	30 - 38
Government	38	33 - 42

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

* Insufficient response from employers in the mining, construction, transportation, and finance industry sectors precluded the release of benefit percentages.

Fringe Benefits

Table B summarizes the results of the fringe benefit portion of the survey. Fringe benefit data covers all employees in the responding company and are in percentage form. This figure represents the value of employer-paid fringe benefits as a percentage of the employer's overall average monthly salary. Both the average and the middle range of the percentages of payroll are shown. These data are estimates and portray the fringe benefits information from a sample of employers. They should be used only as general indicators of the percent value of fringe benefits. A quick sketch of fringe benefit information follows.

- **Health Insurance**—96 percent of all responding companies provided some form of health insurance.
- **Retirement**—two-thirds of companies responding provided some type of retirement plan.
- **Paid Sick Leave**—more than one in four companies had paid sick leave with an average of 7 days paid sick leave per year.
- **Paid Vacation Leave**—responding firms provided an average of 11 days of paid vacation.
- **Paid Holidays**—an average of 9 paid holidays were provided by responding companies.
- **Paid Personal Leave**—only one-fourth of the responding companies provided this benefit at an average of two to three days.
- **Tuition Assistance**—40 percent of these firms reported offering tuition assistance.
- **Discount of Goods/Services**—only 30 percent of companies provided this benefit.
- **Company Recreation Facilities**—19 percent of firms offered this benefit.
- **Year-End Bonuses**—slightly more than one-fourth of the responding companies reported giving bonuses.❐

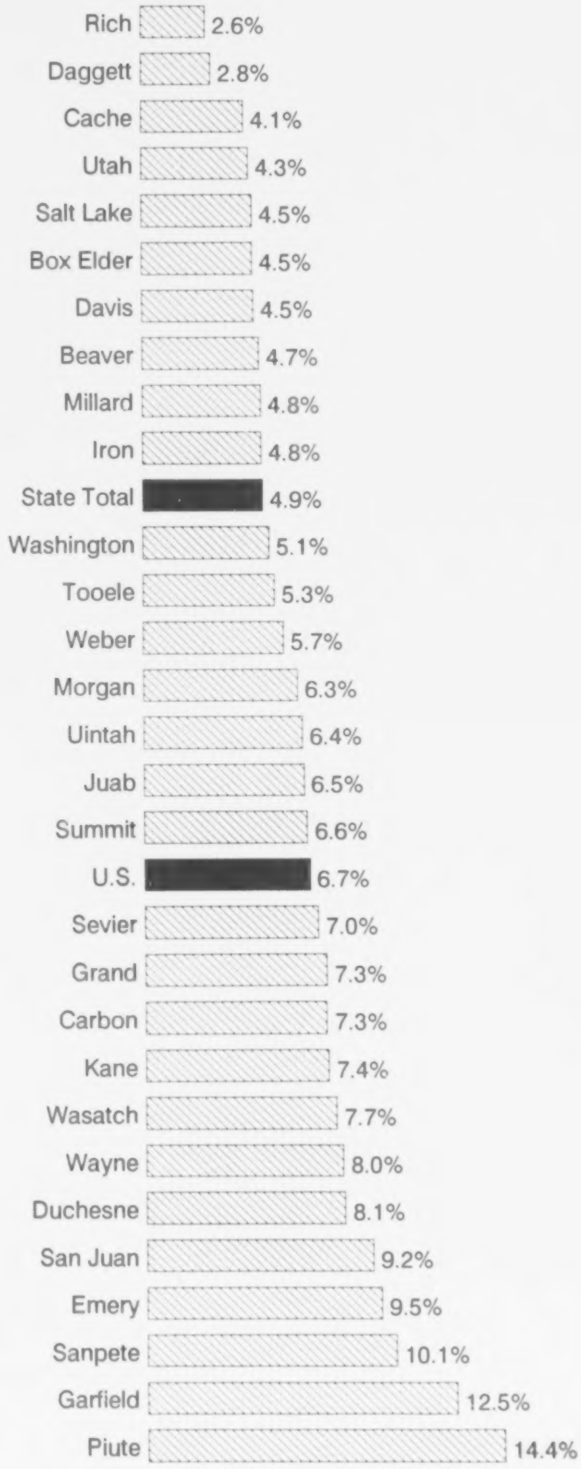
John T. Mathews
Labor Market Economist

Building on a Good Thing—Utah Housing Markets

In a recent publication of *U.S. Housing Markets*, Salt Lake City ranked:

- ***Third in 1991 growth in total authorized housing permits (up 23 percent).***
- ***Third in 1991 growth in single family dwellings (up 27 percent).***
- ***Next to the lowest in apartment vacancy rates (3.1 percent in November).***
- ***Fourth from the bottom in the sales price of existing homes ($71,700 median in fourth quarter 1991).***
- ***Utah ranked fifth in the year-over fourth quarter increase in sales of existing homes (up 26 percent).*** ❐

Utah Annual Average Unemployment Rates by County



Source: Utah Dept. of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

Utah Labor Market Report

JOB SERVICE

Floyd G. Astin, Administrator

William R. Horner, Director, Labor Market Information Services

Lecia Parks Langston, Chief Economist

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Notes

(f)—forecast.

(p)—preliminary.

(r)—revised.

Salt Lake/Ogden Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)—Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.

Provo/Orem Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)—Utah County.

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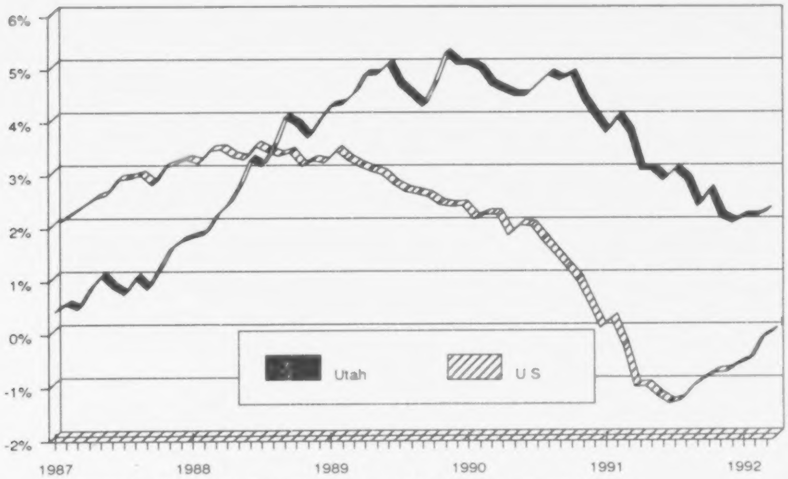
Utah Labor Market Report

March 1992
Volume 2, No. 3

Year-Over Percent Change in Nonfarm Jobs



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services

Another month of declining Utah unemployment—Is "this the place" for economic growth?

While Utah remains relatively strong in many areas, it still faces economic challenges in the months ahead.

Joblessness in the Beehive State dropped two-tenths of a percentage point in March to 4.5 percent. How low can it go? Probably not much lower. In fact, joblessness in the state will likely increase slightly in the short-run as laid off workers hit the unemployment lines.

With the national unemployment rate holding steady at 7.3 percent, the gap between the State and national figures widened to 2.8 percentage points in March. In other words, the State is much better off than most of the nation. In addition, the current 4.5 percent figure ranks as the lowest Utah unemployment rate since May 1991 and is only slightly higher than the March 1991 figure of 4.3 percent. Roughly 37,000 Utahns were out of work during March—2,800 more than during the same month last year.

While Utah did not dodge all the effects of the national downturn and has suffered job losses because of defense cutbacks, the State still averted its own recession—for the first time in recent memory. As many economic indicators provide evidence that a national recovery is well on its way, not only should Utah continue to avoid recession; but it should start generating stronger economic expansion in the months ahead. However, continued defense spending cuts provide a drag on job growth.

Utah continued to produce jobs in March. Nonfarm employment is up 2.3 percent from March 1991—an

Continued on page 2

Inside

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THE RATE

Mar 1992	Utah	4.5%	U.S.	7.3%
Feb 1992	Utah	4.7%	U.S.	7.3%
Mar 1991	Utah	4.3%	U.S.	6.7%

NONFARM JOBS *(% change from a year ago)*

Mar 1992	Utah	2.3%	U.S.	-0.2%

CPI-U *(Base Year 1982-84 = 100)*

Feb 1992	U.S.	138.6	Yr-over chng	2.8%

PPI *(Base Year 1982-84 = 100)*

Feb 1991	U.S.	116.1	Yr-over chng	-0.9%

increase of 16,600 jobs. Although most industries are managing a measure of economic health, mining and manufacturing employment is down compared to a year ago.

Manufacturing is suffering both from national recessionary pressures and cutbacks in defense spending. Since March 1991, manufacturing employment has dropped almost 3 percent (3,100 jobs). Electric machinery and supplies (which includes computer component manufacturing) and transportation equipment production (primarily the aerospace industry) have sustained the most serious economic blows. The good news in Utah's seemingly bleak manufacturing scene is that job losses appear to be shrinking. Plus, a few manufacturing sectors are actually adding new jobs, and others are maintaining.

Mining employment dropped by 100 jobs—a 1.2 percent decrease. Heavy coal mining losses have been offset by moderate increases in metal mining and oil/gas extraction.

In March, the finance/insurance/real estate industry pushed construction out of the top employment-growth spot. The influx of financial phone service centers into Utah has helped push growth in this industry to 6 percent—a gain of 2,100 net new jobs.

Employment growth in the construction industry has tapered off somewhat but remains strong. Since March 1991, the State gained 1,200 new construction jobs for a growth rate of 4.5 percent.

Services produced 6,900 new Utah jobs—the highest number of any major industrial classification. Computer services (including software companies), medical/health services, and engineering management services are all producing jobs at a 6 percent or higher rate.

Replacement of lost airline reservation center jobs pushed transportation/communications/utilities industry out of the economic doldrums. Over the past 12 months, this industry has added 1,300 new jobs for a growth rate of over 3 percent.

Trade also made a moderate showing, adding 5,400 jobs over the past year for a growth rate of over 3 percent.

Defense cutbacks continued to impact employment in the government sector. Since March of 1991, federal defense employment has dropped by 7 percent. However, state and local governments continued to add employment .

Even with the economic difficulties the State faces, Utah should still outpace national growth in the months ahead.❐

Lecia Parks Langston
Chief Economist

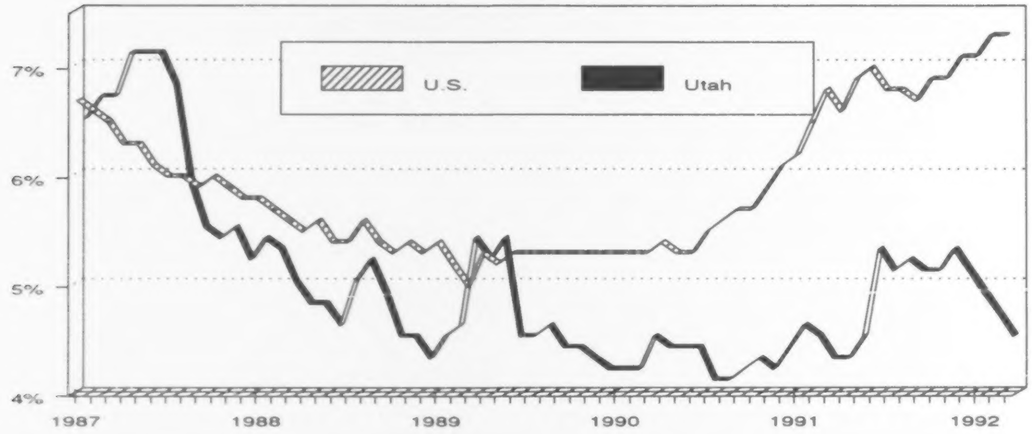
- ***Only manufacturing and mining showed net job losses.***

- ***Utah's unemployment rate dropped for the fourth straight month.***

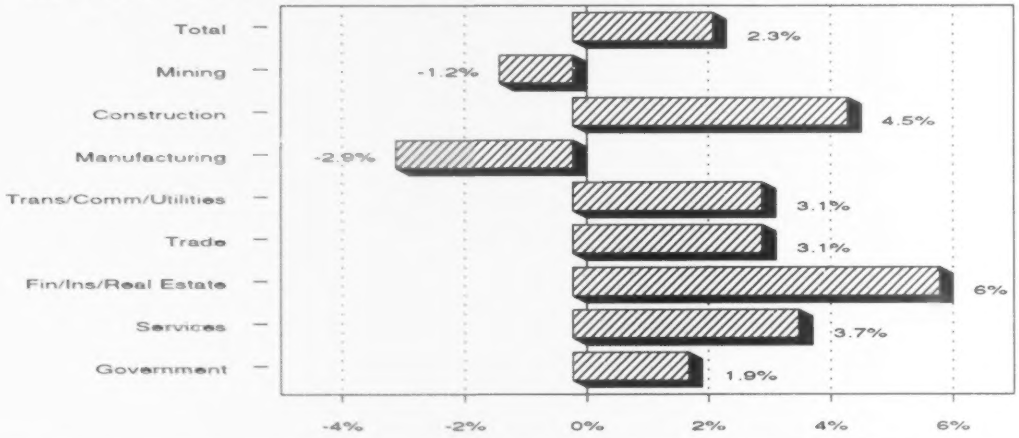
- ***At 4.5 percent, Utah joblessness stands 2.8 points below the national average.***

- ***Job growth in Utah has slowed considerably but remains positive with 2.3 percent year-over gain.***

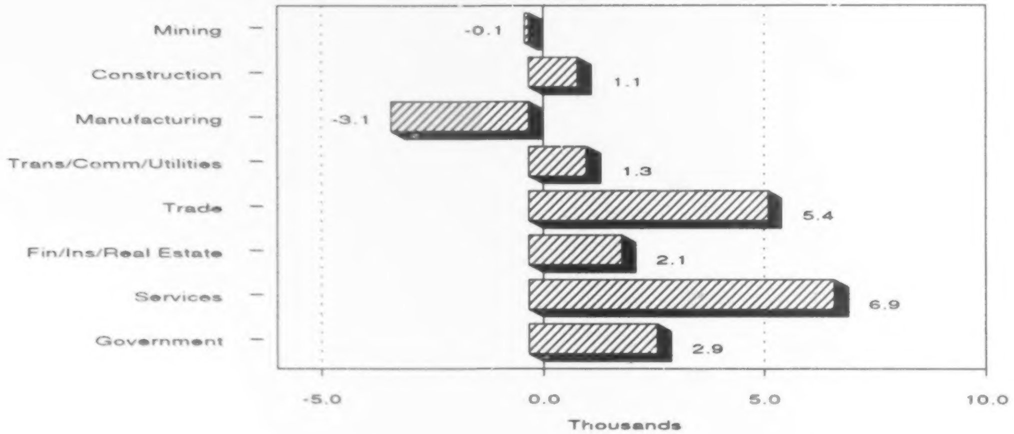
Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rates



March 1991-92 Percent Growth in Nonfarm Jobs



March 1991-92 Nonfarm Job Growth



Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services

RAW

Table 1. Utah Civilian Labor Force and Nonagricultural Jobs, Not Seasonally Adjusted *(Numbers in Thousands)*

	Mar 1992(f)	Mar 1991	Percent Change	Feb 1992(p)	Jan 1992(r
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**807.3**	**791.6**	**2.0**	**804.0**	**801.0**
Employed	**766.5**	**753.7**	**1.7**	**763.0**	**760.0**
Unemployed	**40.9**	**37.8**	**8.2**	**41.0**	**41.0**
Percent of Labor Force	5.1	4.8	—	5.1	5.1
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS	**751.5**	**734.9**	**2.3**	**745.7**	**741.0**
Mining	**8.5**	**8.6**	**-1.2**	**8.5**	**8.4**
Metal Mining	3.0	2.9	3.4	3.0	3.0
Bituminous Coal Mining	2.2	2.5	-12.0	2.2	2.1
Oil/Gas Extraction & Quarrying*	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.3
Contract Construction	**28.1**	**26.9**	**4.5**	**17.0**	**27.0**
Manufacturing	**104.1**	**107.2**	**-2.9**	**103.6**	**103.2**
Durable Goods	69.2	71.3	-2.9	68.7	68.4
Primary Metals	*5.9*	*5.9*	*0.0*	*5.9*	*5.9*
Fabricated Metals, Machinery, & Computers	*14.2*	*14.4*	*-1.4*	*14.1*	*14.0*
Electrical/Electric Equipment (ex. Computers)	*9.4*	*11.6*	*-19.0*	*9.4*	*9.3*
Transportation Equipment	*16.4*	*17.5*	*-6.3*	*16.3*	*16.3*
*Lumber/Furniture,Stone/Clay/Glass**	*10.1*	*9.7*	*4.1*	*9.9*	*9.9*
*Other Durable Goods**	*13.2*	*12.2*	*8.2*	*13.1*	*13.0*
Nondurable Goods	34.9	35.9	-2.8	34.9	34.8
Food & Related Products	*11.5*	*11.5*	*0.0*	*11.3*	*11.3*
*Other Nondurable Goods**	*23.4*	*24.4*	*-4.1*	*23.6*	*23.5*
Transportation, Communications, & Utilities	**42.8**	**41.5**	**3.1**	**42.8**	**42.4**
Railroad Transportation	2.5	2.5	0.0	2.5	2.5
Trucking & Warehousing	15.3	15.0	2.0	15.2	15.1
Transportation by Air*	7.1	6.5	9.2	7.1	7.0
Other Transportation & Related Services*	3.4	3.4	0.0	3.3	3.2
Communications	6.9	6.5	6.2	7.0	7.0
Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services	7.6	7.6	0.0	7.7	7.6
Trade	**177.9**	**172.5**	**3.1**	**176.6**	**177.6**
Wholesale Trade	41.2	39.3	4.8	41.0	40.8
*Durable Goods**	*24.1*	*22.8*	*5.7*	*24.1*	*23.9*
*Nondurable Goods**	*17.1*	*16.5*	*3.6*	*16.9*	*16.9*
Retail Trade	136.7	133.2	2.6	135.6	136.8
Food Stores	*24.3*	*23.7*	*2.5*	*14.2*	*24.1*
Auto Dealers/Parts Stores, & Gas Stations	*15.0*	*15.3*	*-2.0*	*14.8*	*14.8*
Eating & Drinking Places	*44.7*	*43.4*	*3.0*	*43.9*	*43.3*
*Home Furniture/Equipment & Clothing Stores**	*12.9*	*11.9*	*8.4*	*12.9*	*13.3*
*Gen. Merchandise/Building & Garden Supply**	*22.4*	*21.7*	*3.2*	*22.3*	*23.5*
Miscellaneous Retail	*17.4*	*17.2*	*1.2*	*17.5*	*17.8*
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**37.3**	**35.2**	**6.0**	**37.0**	**36.9**
Depository Institutions*	13.5	13.1	3.1	13.4	13.4
Other Finance/Insurance/Real Estate*	23.8	22.1	7.7	23.6	23.5
Services	194.5	187.6	3.7	192.0	189.5
Hotels & Lodging Places	13.3	13.1	1.5	12.9	12.7
Personal, Amusement & Recreational*	18.9	18.3	3.3	18.8	18.5
Computer-Related*	9.7	9.0	7.8	9.6	9.6
Other Business Services*	31.8	31.2	1.9	30.9	30.5
Auto Repair/Rental/Parking*	6.5	6.5	0.0	6.5	6.5
Health	50.0	47.1	6.2	49.8	49.2
Education/Social & Membership Organizations*	38.5	38.0	1.3	38.3	37.6
Legal & Miscellaneous Services	5.4	5.1	5.9	5.4	5.4
Engineering, Accounting, & Related*	15.5	14.5	6.9	15.3	15.0
Other Repair/Ag. Services & Museums, etc.*	4.9	4.8	2.1	4.5	4.5
Government	**158.3**	**155.4**	**1.9**	**158.2**	**156.0**
Federal Government	38.1	39.2	-2.8	37.9	37.7
*U.S. Defense**	*18.4*	*19.8*	*-7.1*	*18.5*	*18.6*
*Other Federal**	*19.7*	*19.4*	*1.5*	*19.4*	*19.1*
State Government	45.6	43.9	3.9	46.3	45.6
*State Education**	*25.3*	*24.3*	*4.1*	*26.0*	*25.4*
*Other State**	*20.3*	*19.6*	*3.6*	*20.3*	*20.2*
Local Government	74.6	72.3	3.2	74.0	72.7
Local Education	*48.1*	*46.9*	*2.6*	*47.7*	*46.7*
*Other Local**	*26.5*	*25.4*	*4.3*	*26.3*	*26.0*

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). NOTE: Forecast data and cells marked by an asterisk (*) are not sanctioned by BLS. Some figures are not strictly comparable due to reclassification.

ADJUSTED

Table 2. Utah Civilian Labor Force and Nonagricultural Jobs Seasonally Adjusted *(Numbers In Thousands)*

	Mar 1992(f)	Mar 1991	Percent Change	Feb 1992(p)	Jan 1992(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**818.3**	**802.2**	**2.0**	**818.0**	**816.0**
Employed	**781.3**	**768.0**	**1.7**	**779.4**	**776.0**
Unemployed	**37.0**	**34.2**	**8.2**	**38.6**	**40.0**
Percent of Labor Force	4.5	4.3	--	4.7	4.9
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS	**756.2**	**739.5**	**2.3**	**755.5**	**751.0**
Mining	**8.4**	**8.5**	**-1.2**	**8.4**	**8.2**
Contract Construction	**31.9**	**30.6**	**4.5**	**32.3**	**31.8**
Manufacturing	**105.0**	**108.2**	**-2.9**	**105.1**	**105.0**
Durable Goods	69.8	71.9	-2.9	69.7	69.3
Nondurable Goods	35.3	36.3	-2.8	35.4	35.6
Trans., Comm., Public Utilities	**43.2**	**41.9**	**3.1**	**43.3**	**43.1**
Trade	**181.6**	**176.1**	**3.1**	**181.4**	**180.2**
Wholesale	41.5	39.6	4.8	41.6	41.4
Retail	140.1	136.5	2.6	139.8	138.8
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	**37.3**	**35.2**	**6.0**	**37.2**	**37.2**
Services	**193.3**	**186.4**	**3.7**	**191.7**	**190.0**
Government	**155.5**	**152.7**	**1.8**	**156.2**	**155.6**
Federal Government	38.1	39.2	-2.8	38.2	38.2
State Government	44.1	42.5	3.9	44.7	44.8
Local Government	73.3	71.0	3.2	73.2	72.7

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Table 3. Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in Utah

	Average Hourly Earnings				Average Weekly Hours			
	Feb 1992(p)	Feb 1991	% Chng	Jan 1992(r)	Feb 1992(p)	Feb 1991	% Chng	Jan 1992(r)
MINING	**$15.13**	**$14.84**	**2.0**	**$15.23**	**43.5**	**44.2**	**-1.6**	**42.5**
Metal Mining	14.10	13.63	3.4	13.77	44.1	42.0	5.0	47.7
Bituminous Coal Mining	18.29	17.60	3.9	18.55	46.5	48.2	-3.5	41.1
MANUFACTURING	**11.27**	**10.47**	**7.6**	**11.23**	**40.4**	**39.4**	**2.5**	**39.8**
Durable Goods	11.27	10.77	4.6	11.23	40.3	39.6	1.8	40.3
Primary Metals	14.03	13.08	7.3	14.41	42.2	40.2	5.0	43.3
Fabricated Metal Prod. and Mach.	10.74	10.32	4.1	10.67	39.7	39.8	-0.2	39.4
Transportation Equipment	14.39	13.45	7.0	14.37	42.0	41.8	0.5	41.4
Nondurable Goods	10.79	9.88	9.2	10.48	40.6	38.9	4.4	38.9
Food and Kindred Products	9.84	8.85	11.1	9.56	40.0	40.0	0.0	38.7
TRADE	**8.01**	**7.65**	**4.7**	**8.05**	**28.6**	**28.0**	**2.1**	**27.9**
Wholesale	10.24	10.01	2.3	10.27	35.7	38.0	-6.1	34.4
Retail	7.19	6.69	7.5	7.26	26.7	25.3	5.5	26.2
Food Stores	7.62	6.37	19.6	7.61	25.5	24.8	7.1	25.2
General Merchandise	6.35	6.23	1.9	6.21	26.3	25.5	7.3	27.2

Note: Average hours include hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Economic Events

Please note: Information contained in Economic Events is obtained from regional newspapers, local Job Service offices, trade publications, clipping services, and local area Chamber of Commerce publications.

- Hercules Inc. announced that it will proceed with a new round of layoffs at its Magna and Clearfield facilities. The layoffs will affect approximately 400 workers—half of which will take voluntary leave. The cutbacks were unexpected and resulted from the Air Force termination of two development contracts on the canceled Small ICBM.
- Kennecott Corporation announced that it will invest $880 million in a new state-of-the-art smelter at its Bingham Canyon operation. The project, which is expected to take three years to complete, will create an environmentally clean smelting operation—one which environmentalists are applauding The new smelter will help keep Kennecott as one of the lowest-cost major copper producers in the world. The construction phase will be one of the largest projects in the country, and it is expected to create 3,300 temporary jobs. The new smelter is not expected to increase the number of permanent jobs at the site.
- Nutek Corporation, a California-based sterilization company, announced that it will move into Utah with a large manufacturing plant and a projected 200-employee work force. The firm, which will locate in the Salt Lake area uses radiation technology to sterilize medical products, foods, and waste products, among others. The company has additional plans to manufacture the sterilization equipment and sell it to users who need sterilization equipment on site. Utah was chosen due to its geographic location, work ethic, and trained work force.
- Thiokol announced in March that it is merging its two operating divisions in Utah. The smaller Tactical Division, based in Brigham City, will merge with the large Strategic Division, headquartered at Promontory. The merger was induced by a slowing in the company's business base, as the end of the Cold War is prompting defense budget cuts and is affecting Thiokol's operations. The merger, and subsequent down-sizing, will result in further layoffs.❐

Electronic Bulletin Board

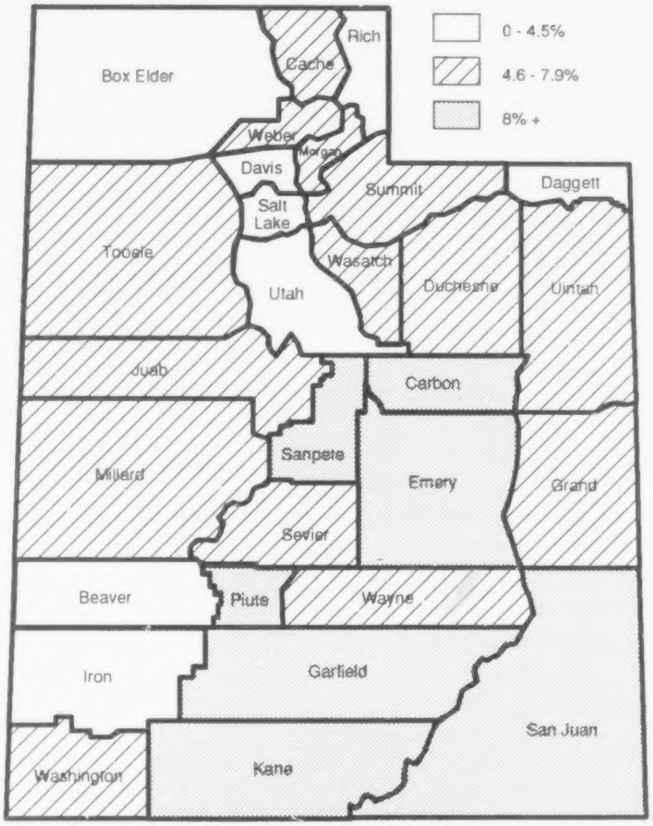
You can access employment, unemployment, affirmative action, and consumer/price indices at the touch a personal computer button—*if* you have a modem. Our electronic bulletin board service is free and can be accessed via a statewide "800" number. Contact Dwight Norris at (801) 536-7835 for more information.❐

U.S. recession and defense cutback slow metro areas

Economic growth in Utah has slowed considerably in response to the national recession and defense-spending cutbacks—particularly in the metropolitan counties; however, their unemployment rates remain relatively low. In a rather unusual turn, many of Utah's nonmetropolitan counties are still enjoying fairly rapid job growth and low unemployment rates.

For example, spurred by tourism-related industries, Grand County's March 1991-to-March 1992 job growth equals 12 percent—double that of the next-highest county. The county's unemployment rate has also fallen rapidly in the past two months.

Other nonmetropolitan counties, Cache, Morgan, Summit, Duchesne, Millard, Iron, and Washington, are also enjoying economic "good times." Year-over nonfarm job growth rates *and* unemployment rates all range from 4.5 to 6.5 percent. These areas lack dependence on depressed national markets. Iron County, in particular, is enjoying a modest "boom."



Unemployment Rates March 1992

Of course, several other counties face economic difficulties—some of them chronic. Due to logging industry job losses, Garfield County stands out with an unemployment rate of 20 percent—nearly double that of the next-highest county. Moreover, Garfield's year-over job loss is the highest in the state.

Because of coal mining layoffs, Carbon and Emery counties, exhibit 10 percent unemployment with roughly 5 percent fewer jobs than a year ago. Another large layoff in March means Carbon County's unemployment rate should go even higher in April and May. San Juan, Sanpete, Kane, and Piute counties also have unemployment rates near 10 percent.

Continued on page 8

■ ***Many nonmetro counties are still seeing strong job growth and low unemployment rates.***

■ ***Due to logging industry job losses, Garfield County stands out with an unemployment rate of 20 percent—nearly double that of the next-highest county.***

■ ***Grand County's March 1991-to-March 1992 job growth equals 12 percent—double that of the next-highest county.***

Continued from page 7

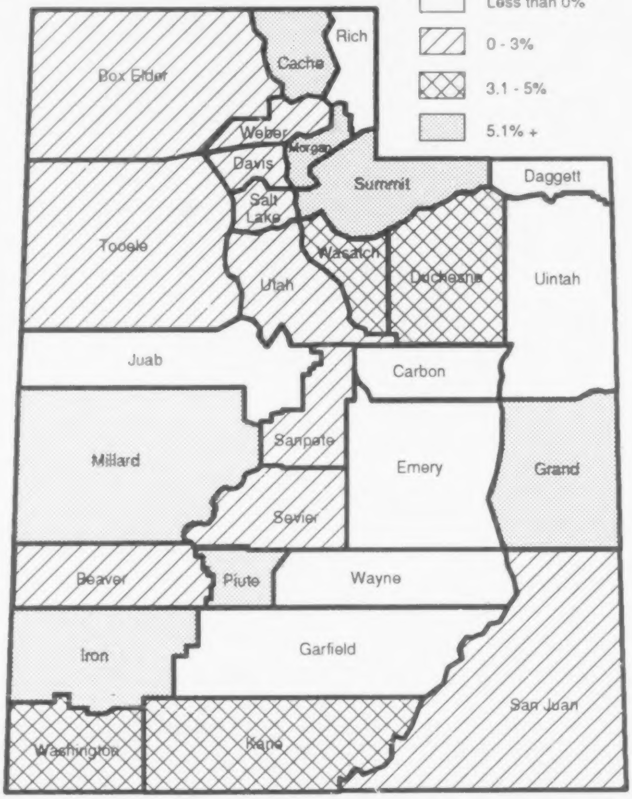
Most of the remaining nonmetro counties (Uintah, Juab, Wayne, and Wasatch) all face a degree of perpetual economic stagnation. They have relatively high (for Utah) unemployment and few, if any, new jobs.

Defense funding cutbacks are affecting employment in Box Elder, Davis, and Tooele counties. Their unemployment rates are low now, but may be increasing this spring, and their job growth is minimal.

Recessionary and defense slowdowns are affecting Weber and, to a lesser extent, Salt Lake and Utah counties. Nevertheless, unemployment remains relatively low throughout metropolitan Utah.

Kenneth E. Jensen
Labor Market Economist

Year-Over Percent Change in Nonfarm Jobs March 1992


Less than 0%
0 - 3%
3.1 - 5%
5.1% +
Rich
Cache
Box Elder
Weber
Morgan
Davis
Summit
Daggett
Salt Lake
Tooele
Wasatch
Duchesne
Uintah
Utah
Juab
Carbon
Millard
Sanpete
Emery
Grand
Sevier
Beaver
Piute
Wayne
Iron
Garfield
San Juan
Washington
Kane

METRO AREAS

Table 4. Civilian Labor Force and Nonfarm Jobs for SaltLake/Ogden and Provo/Orem Metropolitan Statistical Areas *(Numbers In Thousands)*

	Salt Lake/Ogden					Provo/Orem				
	Mar 1992(f)	Mar 1991	Percent Change	Feb 1992(p)	Jan 1992(r)	Mar 1992(f)	Mar 1991	Percent Change	Feb 1992(p)	Jan 1992(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**519.0**	**510.3**	1.7	**518.9**	**516.6**	**120.6**	**119.5**	0.9	**121.7**	**120.4**
Employed	494.8	487.6	1.5	494.2	492.1	115.6	114.3	1.1	116.1	114.7
Unemployed	24.2	22.7	6.6	24.7	24.5	5.0	5.2	-3.8	5.6	5.7
Rate	4.7	4.4	—	4.8	4.7	4.2	4.3	—	4.6	4.7
TOTAL NONFARM JOBS	**509.4**	**499.2**	**2.0**	**505.1**	**501.6**	100.7	**98.2**	**2.7**	**100.5**	**99.5**
Mining	3.2	2.9	10.3	3.1	3.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Construction	19.1	18.6	2.7	18.3	18.3	3.9	3.5	11.4	3.8	3.9
Manufacturing	67.0	69.6	-3.7	66.5	65.9	13.9	14.2	-2.1	13.8	13.7
Durable	45.8	48.3	-5.2	45.3	44.8	8.9	8.8	1.1	8.8	8.7
Nondurable	21.2	21.3	-0.5	21.2	21.1	5.0	5.4	-7.4	5.0	5.0
Trans/Comm/Utilities	33.6	32.0	5.0	33.5	33.2	2.3	2.5	-8.0	2.3	2.2
Trade	124.1	121.0	2.6	123.5	124.4	23.2	22.2	4.5	23.0	23.0
Wholesale	32.9	31.3	5.1	32.8	32.7	5.1	4.8	6.3	5.0	5.0
Retail	91.2	89.7	1.7	90.7	91.7	18.1	17.4	4.0	18.0	18.0
Fin/Ins/Real Estate	30.8	28.8	6.9	30.5	30.4	2.4	2.3	4.3	2.4	2.4
Service	129.4	125.2	3.4	127.4	125.7	39.3	38.0	3.4	39.3	38.7
Government	102.2	101.1	1.1	102.3	100.7	15.8	15.4	2.6	15.8	15.5

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services

By County

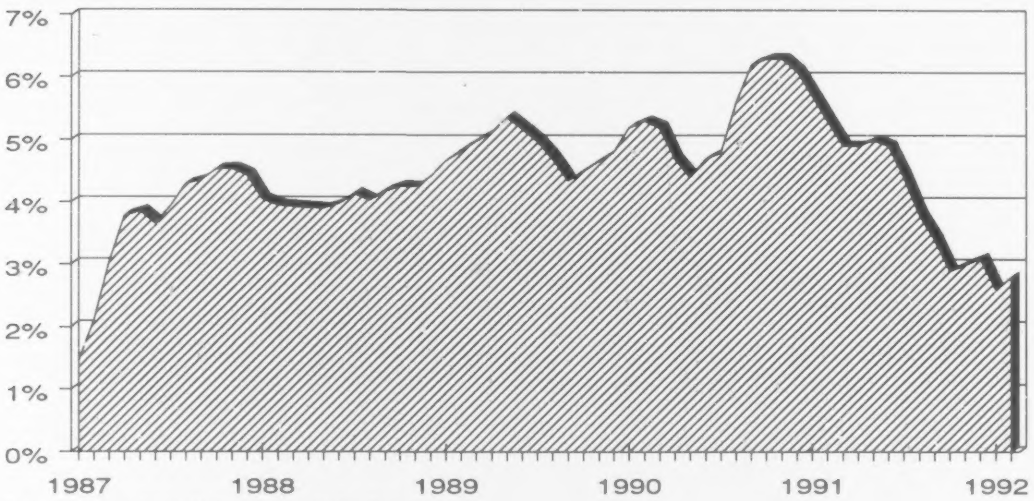
Table 4. Unemployment Rates and Nonfarm Jobs in Utah by County

	Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate				Nonfarm Wage and Salary Jobs				
	Mar 1992(f)	Feb 1992(p)	Jan 1992(r)	Mar 1991	Mar 1992(f)	Mar 1991	Percent Change	Feb 1992(p)	Feb 1991(r)
STATE TOTAL	**4.5**	**4.7**	**4.9**	**4.3**	**751,500**	**734,900**	**2.3**	**745,700**	**729,270**
Bear River	**4.4**	**4.1**	**4.8**	**3.2**	**46,330**	**44,660**	**3.7**	**45,970**	**44,330**
Box Elder	4.3	4.5	4.9	3.4	15,050	14,970	0.5	14,980	14,850
Cache	4.5	4.0	4.7	3.2	30,940	29,340	5.5	30,650	29,130
Rich	1.6	2.7	4.1	3.3	340	350	-2.9	340	350
Wasatch Front	**4.1**	**4.3**	**4.7**	**3.8**	**520,400**	**510,070**	**2.0**	**516,260**	**506,250**
Wasatch Front North	**4.6**	**4.4**	**5.0**	**4.4**	**126,970**	**126,190**	**0.6**	**126,140**	**125,120**
Davis	4.1	3.9	4.3	4.0	58,070	58,050	0.0	57,740	57,600
Morgan	5.2	5.3	5.7	5.8	1,080	1,010	6.9	1,050	1,000
Weber	5.2	5.1	5.6	4.9	67,820	67,130	1.0	67,350	66,520
Wasatch Front South	**3.9**	**4.3**	**4.6**	**3.5**	**393,430**	**383,880**	**2.5**	**390,120**	**381,130**
Salt Lake	3.8	4.2	4.5	3.5	383,320	373,810	2.5	379,970	370,990
Tooele	4.7	5.2	5.9	4.0	10,110	10,070	0.4	10,150	10,140
Mountainland	**3.9**	**4.1**	**4.7**	**3.9**	**113,610**	**110,300**	**3.0**	**113,360**	**109,750**
Summit	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.0	10,460	9,810	6.6	10,500	10,050
Utah	3.6	3.9	4.5	3.8	100,730	98,160	2.6	100,480	97,380
Wasatch	7.7	7.8	8.3	6.6	2,240	2,330	3.9	2,380	2,320
Central	**6.6**	**6.5**	**7.1**	**7.1**	**14,990**	**14,800**	**1.3**	**14,920**	**14,830**
Juab	6.8	7.1	8.9	4.8	1,910	1,940	-1.5	1,910	1,920
Millard	5.2	4.6	5.2	4.7	3,350	3,190	5.0	3,330	3,170
Piute	10.7	9.6	11.8	16.8	200	190	5.3	200	190
Sanpete	8.8	8.3	8.3	10.5	4,220	4,180	1.0	4,170	4,210
Sevier	5.0	5.7	6.3	5.5	4,850	4,830	0.4	4,850	4,870
Wayne	7.1	7.2	7.7	7.9	460	470	-2.1	460	470
Southwestern	**5.8**	**5.4**	**5.7**	**5.1**	**28,560**	**27,450**	**4.0**	**28,040**	**26,880**
Beaver	4.4	4.7	4.8	4.9	1,370	1,370	0.0	1,360	1,340
Garfield	19.9	19.0	18.6	8.8	1,110	1,210	-8.3	1,050	1,150
Iron	4.3	4.1	4.8	5.1	8,460	7,940	6.5	8,340	7,830
Kane	9.3	8.2	8.0	8.5	1,370	1,320	3.8	1,300	1,260
Washington	5.1	4.9	5.1	4.5	16,250	15,610	4.1	15,990	15,300
Uintah Basin	**6.5**	**6.0**	**7.1**	**4.6**	**10,890**	**10,810**	**0.7**	**10,920**	**10,720**
Daggett	4.1	3.4	3.7	1.9	250	290	-13.8	150	270
Duchesne	6.5	6.0	7.7	4.8	3,890	3,760	3.5	3,920	3,710
Uintah	6.6	6.1	6.8	4.7	6,750	6,760	-0.1	6,750	6,740
Southeastern	**8.9**	**8.3**	**8.9**	**7.2**	**16,750**	**16,840**	**-0.5**	**16,250**	**16,500**
Carbon	9.7	8.1	8.6	6.1	7,520	7,750	-3.0	7,430	7,740
Emery	9.7	9.3	10.1	8.8	3,310	3,470	-4.6	3,270	3,480
Grand	6.6	7.5	8.6	5.7	2,610	2,350	11.1	2,340	2,090
San Juan	8.7	8.7	8.9	9.1	3,310	3,270	1.2	3,210	3,190
Salt Lake/Ogden MSA	**4.1**	**4.3**	**4.7**	**3.8**	**509,210**	**498,990**	**2.0**	**505,060**	**495,110**
Provo/Orem MSA	**3.6**	**3.9**	**4.5**	**3.8**	**100,730**	**98,160**	**2.6**	**100,480**	**97,380**

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

Note: Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates should not be used for federal or state funding applications.

Year-over Percent Increase in U.S. Consumer Price Index



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

PRICES

Table 6. Current U.S. Price Indexes

	INDEX		% CHANGE FROM	
	Feb 1992	Feb 1991	Prior Year	Prior Month
CONSUMER PRICES (1982-84=100)				
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])	**138.6**	**134.8**	**2.8**	**0.4**
Food and Beverages	138.1	136.0	1.5	0.1
Food at Home	136.6	135.7	0.7	0.1
Housing	136.1	132.4	2.8	0.3
Rent Residential	145.6	141.5	2.9	0.1
Fuel and Other Utilities	115.9	114.7	1.0	-0.3
Medical Care	186.2	172.5	7.9	1.0
Apparel and Upkeep	130.2	126.2	3.2	1.8
Transportation	124.1	123.7	0.3	-0.3
Gasoline	92.7	99.3	-6.6	-1.7
Energy[3]	99.0	102.8	-3.7	-1.1
PURCHASING POWER OF CONSUMER DOLLAR: (1982-84 = $1.00)	**$0.722**	**$0.742**	**-2.7**	**-0.3**
ALL ITEMS (CPI-W[2])	**136.4**	**132.8**	**2.7**	**0.3**
PRODUCER PRICES (1982 = 100)				
ALL COMMODITIES	**116.1**	**117.2**	**-0.9**	**0.4**
Finished Goods	121.9	121.4	0.4	0.2
Intermediate Materials	113.6	115.5	-1.6	0.4
Crude Materials	99.0	104.1	4.9	1.7

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[1] Consumer Price Index—All Urban Consumers.

[2] Consumer Price Index—Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers.

[3] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: fuel oil, coal, bottled gas, electricity, gasoline, and motor oil and coolant. It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statisitcs.

Did Utah Really Do Better This Time?

In the April 3, 1992 issue of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco *Weekly Letter*, economist Brian A. Cromwell points out what Utahns (and others around the country) already know—that Utah has bucked the national recession. However, Cromwell's report and research point out some interesting points about Utah's performance during the recent national recession.

Using the statistical methodology known as vector autoregression, Cromwell examined the linkage between Utah and the nation. Cromwell indicates:

- *Roughly 45 percent of the historical fluctuations in the Utah economy are attributable to national shocks—about average for the 50 states.*
- *Utah's economy did do better than his historical model would predict.*
- *Utah manufacturing exhibits a moderate degree of linkage with national economic fluctuations (about 16 percent), but responds more sharply than other sectors to an economic shock.*
- *Utah's better than predicted growth appears to be related to the performance of the nonmanufacturing sector, although manufacturing did perform better than expected for most of the forecast period.*
- *Utah's service and financial sectors have performed well in Utah because developments specific to the State have increased their comparative advantage. For example, immigration of firms seeking lower costs, affordable housing, and a pro-business regulatory environment.*
- *Expanding population also supported construction and real estate while Utah avoided much of the overbuilding that occurred in the late 80s in other regions.* ☐

New Data, New Publications

The following data and/or publications are now available:

☐ ***Selected Demographic, Labor Market, & Economic Characteristics for Washington County and St. George, March 1992***

☐ ***Selected Demographic, Labor Market, & Economic Characteristics for Iron County and Cedar City, March 1992***

If you would like to receive copies, please check the desired items and fill in your name and address.

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Mail to: Labor Market Information Services, Utah Department of Employment Security, P.O. Box 11249, Salt Lake City, UT, 84147-0249.

Washington County Demographics

Washington County is one of the fastest growing areas in the State.
What does the data actually reveal?
Here's some highlights—

- The median age of the Washington County population increased from 24.8 in 1980 to 28.4 in 1990. Part of this age increase is due to an influx of "retirement age" people into the area. The largest percentage increase from any age group came in the 65 and over category. This segment of the population increased 127 percent between 1980 and 1990 compared to a total population increase of 86 percent.
- From the period 1980 to 1990, 74 percent of the total population increase in Washington County came from net in-migration.
- In 1991, Washington County's unemployment rate (5.1 percent) rose above the State average (4.9 percent) although it remained substantially below the U.S. average of 6.7 percent.
- In-migration coupled with somewhat slower job growth may have meant that Washington County could not absorb all the new workers coming into the County pushing the unemployment rate up slightly.
- Of all the counties in the State with nonfarm employment over 1,500 jobs, Washington County, had by far the highest job growth rate. However, its 1991 growth rate (8.8 percent) is lower than the double-digit rates experienced in the prior two years.
- Approximately six out of every ten new jobs created last year were in trade and services.
- From the third quarter of 1990 to the third quarter of 1991, health services created the most new jobs in Washington County. These jobs came in an industry where the average monthly wage is nearly 27 percent higher than the county's average monthly wage.
- The largest employer in the county is the Washington County School District, in terms of both numbers employed and payroll.
- Roughly half of the businesses in the county employ between one and four employees, but this group employs only 9 percent of the total nonagricultural work force.
- Between 1984 and 1989, Washington County's personal income rose 80 percent, the largest county increase. Statewide, personal income increased 36 percent.
- However, per capita income during the same period rose 26 percent, while the State's per capita income rose 30 percent. While Washington County's personal income grew rapidly, so did its population.
- While the County's per capita personal income may be lower than the State's, county residents may have as much, or more, disposable income. As mentioned, Washington County has a larger share of retirement-age population. While retired individuals may have lower incomes, their disposable incomes could be higher as they generally have more assets and fewer bills and social overhead.
- Wages account for only 58 percent of personal income in Washington County compared to 75 percent for the State.
- Washington County's average annual pay is only 75.1 percent of the State average annual pay.
- Inflation has generally outpaced wage increases in Washington County and the State.
- The cost of living in Washington County has also increased from below the U.S. city average to equal the U.S. city average.❐

Mark Knold
Labor Market Economist

Iron County Demographics

The economic progress of Iron County is often lost in comparison to its flashy neighbor to the south. Yet, the county shows strong growth.

- Total 1990 population in Iron County equaled 20,789, a 19.8 percent increase above the 1980 Census figure.
- All age groups increased their population count in the County except for those under age five.
- The "65 and over" group now constitutes 9.5 percent of the Iron County population, while it was only 7.4 percent of the 1980 population.
- From the period 1980 to 1990, all of the population gain came from natural increase (more births than deaths). Roughly 100 more people left the county than entered over that time frame.
- Iron County's unemployment rate registered 4.8 percent—slightly lower than the State average of 4.9 percent and significantly lower than the U.S. average of 6.7 percent.
- In 1991, Iron County jobs increased by 4.2 percent (320 jobs)—higher than the State average increase of 3.0 percent.
- Government, trade, and services showed the strongest job gains while transportation/communications/utilities and mining lost employment.
- Government accounts for 32 percent of Iron County employment largely because of public education. Trade is the second largest industry in the County.
- The largest employer in Iron County is Southern Utah State University.
- Roughly 50 percent of Iron County's businesses employ between one and four employees, but they represent less than 9 percent of the total nonagricultural work force.
- Total personal income in Iron County increased 12 percent between 1988 and 1989 compared to a statewide increase of only 8 percent.
- Iron County's per capita personal income also showed a strong increase—10 percent compared to 7 percent statewide. However, Iron County still lags the State in the actual level of per capita income.
- Wages account for 65 percent of total income in Iron County compared to 75 percent statewide.
- Preliminary estimates of Iron County's average annual pay, in 1991, was almost 73 percent of the State average—down significantly from 1990's 78 percent of the State total.
- The average monthly wage in Iron County dropped from $1,281 in 1990 to $1,244 in 1991—a 3 percent decline.
- The loss of 168 jobs in the highest paying industrial sectors may be the major factor for lower average wages in 1991.
- When Iron County wages are adjusted for inflation (using the U.S. Consumer Price Index), the average wage in 1981 equaled $978, while the 1991 average wage was only $830.
- The ACCRA cost of living index indicates that it is significantly less expensive to live in Cedar City than in the average U.S. city. Where the average U.S. city has an index of 100, Cedar City has a cost of living index of 89 in the third quarter of 1991.❐

Note: Full demographic profiles for both Iron and Washington counties are available—see the order form on page 11.

Mark Knold
Labor Market Economist

ACCRA Composite Cost-of-Living Comparisons for Selected Metropolitan Areas—FOURTH QUARTER 1991

Component Weights:	**100% All Items**	**13% Groceries**	**28% Housing**	**9% Utilities**	**10% Transption**	**5% Hlth Care**	**35% Misc**
U.S. Average	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Salt Lake City UT	96.2	102.2	83.4	93.1	103.6	96.4	100.0
Cedar City UT (Nonmetro)	91.6	106.1	79.4	84.9	96.1	87.4	93.8
Provo-Orem UT	94.7	97.7	87.8	87.1	104.6	98.5	95.8
St George UT (Nonmetro)	100.2	99.8	104.4	82.7	102.3	100.6	102.6
Western States							
Phoenix AZ	104.5	98.9	119.0	101.1	105.6	112.0	96.0
Los Angeles CA	126.9	106.7	194.6	86.9	114.3	134.9	106.9
Denver CO	102.5	96.2	105.9	97.6	107.7	118.2	99.4
Boise ID	99.6	95.3	110.3	76.8	93.6	108.2	103.2
Las Vegas NV	108.4	98.8	116.3	84.1	111.8	123.9	112.0
Albuquerque NM	99.6	94.0	100.7	97.8	98.3	106.1	101.8
Portland OR	108.1	101.2	132.5	72.3	108.0	125.9	103.3
Seattle WA	117.8	110.9	155.0	62.9	111.7	132.8	113.8
Casper WY	101.4	102.6	107.1	95.2	92.0	103.2	102.4
Other Areas							
Anchorage AK	133.3	130.9	152.7	104.9	106.8	187.3	129.6
Atlanta GA	100.4	98.3	99.4	114.4	98.7	121.8	93.1
Kansas City MO	96.3	93.8	97.8	90.3	97.8	102.1	96.9
New York NY	220.3	141.3	445.6	200.6	123.8	214.7	150.3
Houston TX	103.9	105.1	91.4	102.7	122.6	104.4	104.5
***Highest City**	Framingham-Natcik MA 134.0	Philadelphia PA 119.8	LA-Long Beach CA 194.6	Philadelphia PA 192.5	Framingham MA 131.9	Bellingham WA 144.9	Palm Springs CA 117.3
***Lowest City**	Pueblo CO 85.5	Omaha NE 89.6	Ft. Smith AR 72.6	Tacoma WA 60.1	Albany GA 84.9	Fayetteville AR 73.1	Killeen-Harker TX 87.0

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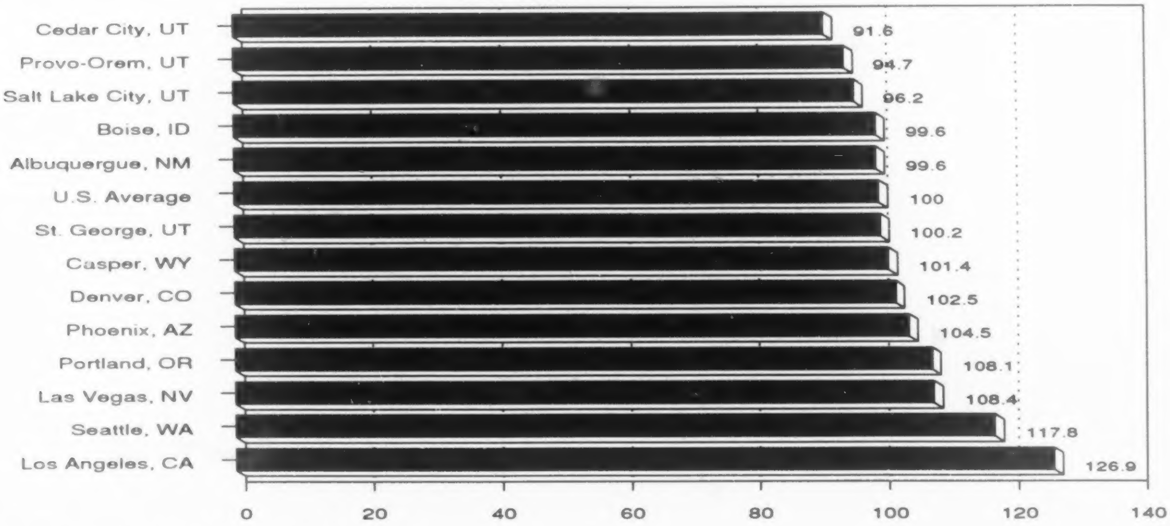
*Does not include cities in Alaska or New York.
Source: American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association.

ACCRA Cost-of-Living Comparisons for Selected Western Cities

Fourth Quarter 1991



Source: American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association.

Union Membership 1991

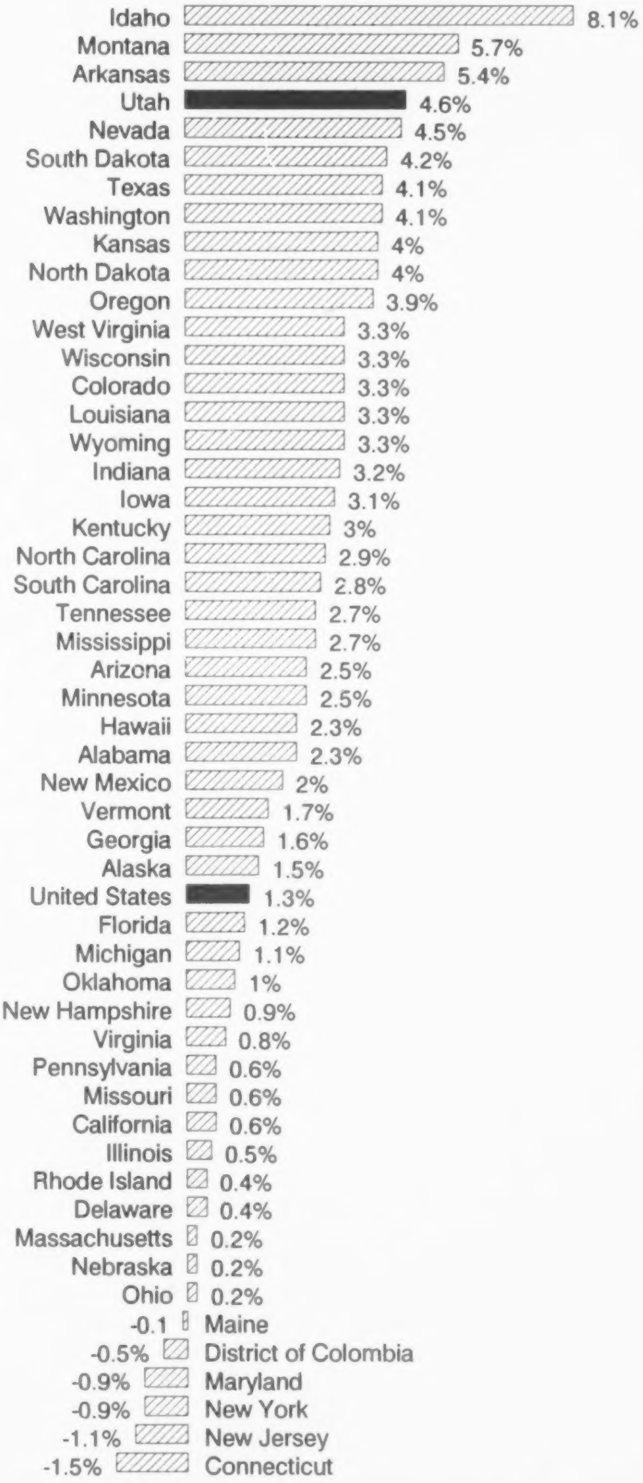
U.S. union membership, which had been declining as a percentage of employment for nearly 30 years, leveled off in 1991, according to a report from the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Union members accounted for 16 percent of employment—the same as in 1990. During 1991, the number of union members and the number of employed workers declined by about the same proportion.

The earlier decline in union membership as a percent of employment occurred in three stages: From the early 1960s to 1979, membership increased, but at a slower rate than overall employment growth; membership fell from 1979 to 1985 even as employment rose; and from 1985 to 1990, union membership declined more slowly while employment continued to rise.

Among major private industry groups, transportation and utilities had the highest unionization rate—31 percent. Other groups with membership proportions above the private industry average were construction, 21 percent; manufacturing 20 percent; and mining, 15 percent. The public sector had the highest unionization rate of all with union members constituting 37 percent of

Change in Office Employment January 1991-1992



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Utah Labor Market Report

JOB SERVICE

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Lecia Parks Langston, Chief Economist

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Notes

(f)—forecast.

(p)—preliminary.

(r)—revised.

Salt Lake/Ogden Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)—Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.

Provo/Orem Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)—Utah County.

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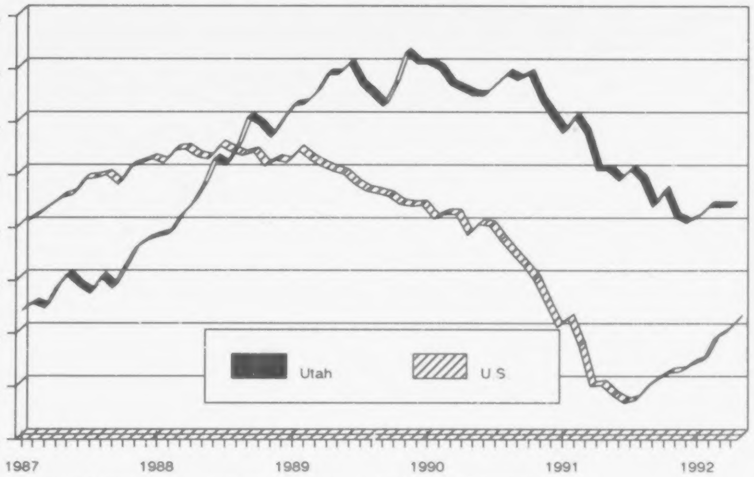
Utah Labor Market Report

April 1992
Volume 2, No. 4

Year-Over Percent Change in Nonfarm Jobs



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services

Utah bucks the national trend again— This time in the other direction

The national unemployment rate finally dropped, but Utah's rate moved in the other direction. Is that the bad news or the good news?

Joblessness in the State edged up two-tenths of a percentage point to 4.7 percent in April. As ironic as it may sound, Utah's relatively strong economy may be the reason behind this increase in unemployment. Higher joblessness occurred not because of layoffs but from people entering or re-entering the labor market. Two things appear to be happening. First, people from depressed areas are paying attention to all the national publicity Utah has received and have decided to come here to look for work. Second, individuals who had become discouraged and dropped out of the labor market have realized that the country is recovering from its economic slump and have renewed their employment search.

Utah's unemployment rate had dropped dramatically in the previous four months and this slight rise is not totally unexpected. Roughly 38,600 Utahns were out of work in April, up 4,300 from April 1991 when unemployment registered 4.3 percent. Nevertheless, even with the decline in the nation's rate, the State's unemployment rate still measures 2.5 points below the national average.

In addition, Utah added 17,700 net new nonagricultural jobs between April 1991 and April 1992. That gain represents a growth rate of 2.4 percent—up from the low December-to-December rate of 2.1 percent. Utah job growth rates have bottomed out and are again on the upswing.

Manufacturing still provides one of the best

Continued on page 2

Inside

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THE RATE *(Seasonally Adjusted)*

Apr 1992	Utah	4.7%	U.S.	7.2%
Mar 1992	Utah	4.5%	U.S.	7.3%
Apr 1991	Utah	4.3%	U.S.	6.9%

NONFARM JOBS *(% change from a year ago)*

Apr 1992	Utah	2.4%	U.S.	0.02%

CPI-U *(Base Year 1982-84 = 100)*

Mar 1992	U.S.	139.3	Yr-over chng	3.2%

PPI *(Base Year 1982-84 = 100)*

Mar 1992	U.S.	116.1	Yr-over chng	0.0%

economic indicators this month—despite the April 1991 to April 1992 loss of 1,800 jobs. Why? The losses are getting smaller. In previous months, declines registered above 3 percent; in April, less than 2 percent. However, defense-related manufacturing continues to experience significant contraction. Employment in transportation equipment (which includes aerospace companies) is still down 11 percent.

Mine closures and layoffs in the coal industry have kept mining employment in the red. However, growth in other mining sectors has mitigated the 13-percent decline in coal.

All other major industries generated employment gains with the finance/insurance /realestate industry leading the pack. Employment in this industry has expanded 6 percent since April 1991 for a gain of 2,100 jobs. Again, "new to Utah" financial services telephone centers are primarily responsible for the expansion in this sector.

Construction continues to add jobs—but at a slower 5 percent rate. Over the past 12 months, construction employment has added 1,400 new jobs to the Utah economy. Antcipated growth in nonresidential construction added to the already robust residential situation should buoy up construction jobs.

The service industry added the largest number of new Utah jobs (6,900). Although growth has tapered off, service jobs are up a respectable 4 percent from last year. Computer services (which include software companies) and medical services continue to provide the most rapid service industry growth. Trade also made a moderate 3-percent growth rate showing by adding 5,400 Utah jobs, 5,000 of which were in the retail sector.

Transportation/communications/utilities experienced job growth slightly higher than 2 percent. Strong 8-percent expansion in both air transportation (primarily replaced airline reservation jobs) and communications offset slow- or no-growth in other areas.

Cuts in federal defense employment continue to drag on employment expansion in the public sector. Government grew less than 2 percent but still added 2,900 new jobs. State and local government experienced growth of over 3 percent which more than offset the 1,000-job loss in federal employment.

As the country pokes its nose out of the recession, Utah should see even stronger growth in the months ahead.❐

Lecia Parks Langston
Chief Economist

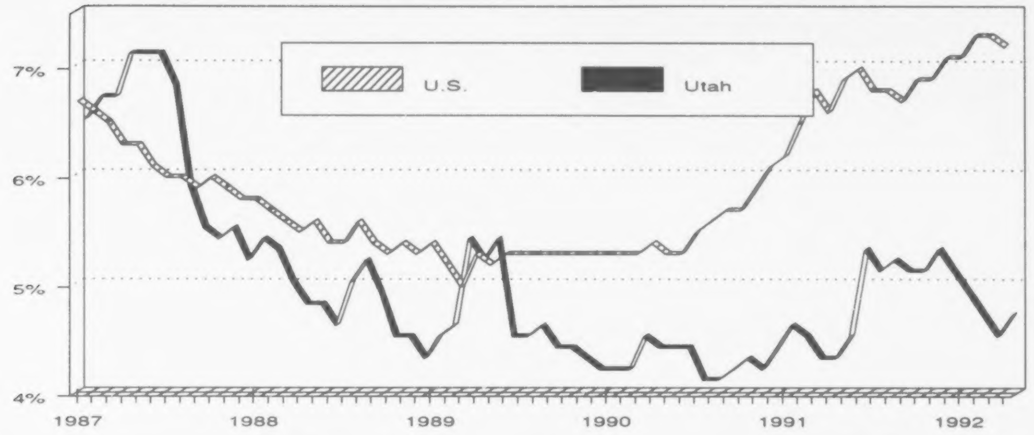
- ***Utah's relatively strong economy is attracting jobless workers from other states.***

- ***In contrast to past months, Utah's unemployment rate rose while the nation's rate fell.***

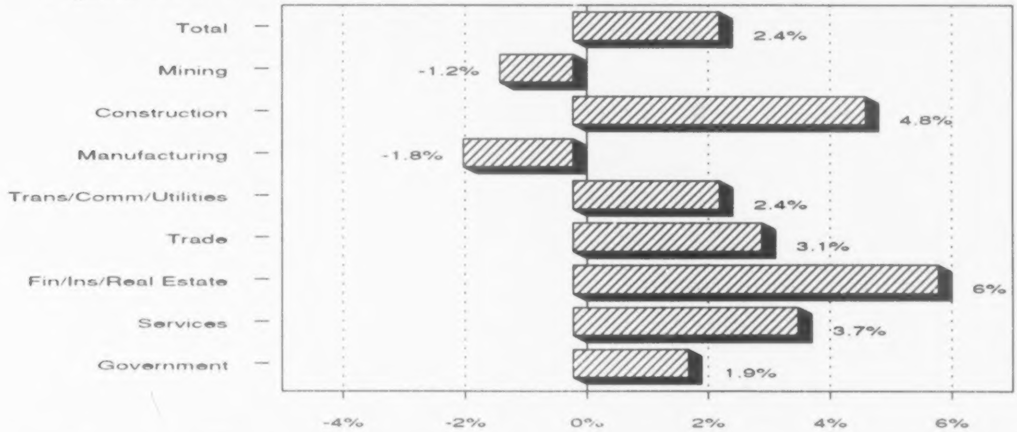
- ***At 4.7 percent, Utah joblessness still stands 2.5 points below the national average.***

- ***Job growth in Utah has picked up since the end of 1991 for a 2.4 percent year-over gain.***

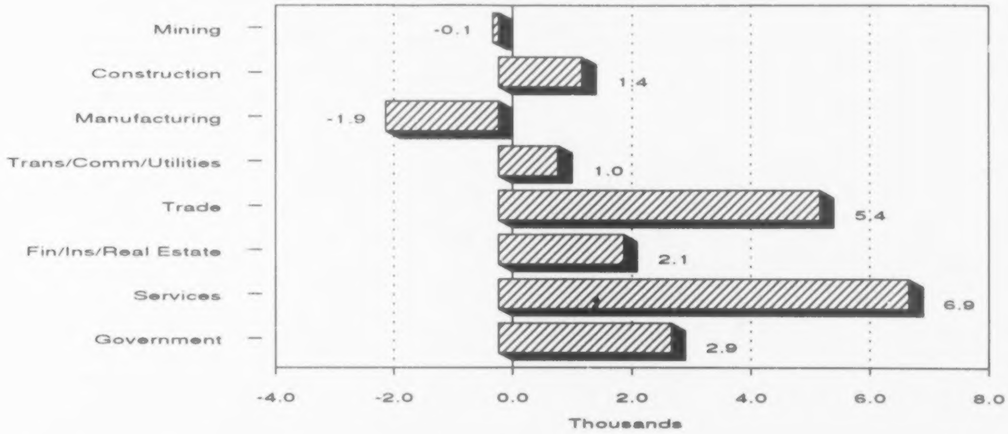
Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rates



April 1991-92 Percent Growth in Nonfarm Jobs



April 1991-92 Nonfarm Job Growth



Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics: and Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

RAW

Table 1. Utah Civilian Labor Force and Nonagricultural Jobs, Not Seasonally Adjusted *(Numbers in Thousands)*

	Apr 1992(f)	Apr 1991	Percent Change	Mar 1992(p)	Feb 1992(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**809.4**	**794.6**	**1.9**	**806.8**	**804.9**
Employed	**767.4**	**757.1**	**1.4**	**766.6**	**763.9**
Unemployed	**42.0**	**37.5**	**12.0**	**40.2**	**41.0**
Percent of Labor Force	5.2	4.7	—	5.0	5.1
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS	**754.9**	**737.2**	**2.4**	**752.2**	**747.0**
Mining	**8.3**	**8.4**	**-1.2**	**8.4**	**8.4**
Metal Mining	3.0	2.9	3.4	3.0	3.0
Bituminous Coal Mining	2.0	2.3	-13.0	2.1	2.1
Oil/Gas Extraction & Quarrying*	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.3
Contract Construction	**30.8**	**29.4**	**4.8**	**28.4**	**27.2**
Manufacturing	**102.8**	**104.7**	**-1.8**	**103.8**	**103.9**
Durable Goods	68.2	69.7	-2.2	68.8	68.8
Primary Metals	*6.0*	*6.0*	*0.0*	*5.9*	*5.9*
Fabricated Metals, Machinery, & Computers	*14.1*	*14.4*	*-2.1*	*14.2*	*14.0*
Electrical/Electric Equipment (ex. Computers)	*9.3*	*10.1*	*-7.9*	*9.3*	*9.4*
Transportation Equipment	*15.4*	*17.3*	*-11.0*	*16.0*	*16.3*
*Lumber/Furniture,Stone/Clay/Glass**	*10.2*	*9.9*	*3.0*	*10.0*	*9.9*
*Other Durable Goods**	*13.2*	*12.0*	*10.0*	*13.4*	*13.3*
Nondurable Goods	34.6	35.0	-1.1	35.0	35.1
Food & Related Products	*10.9*	*11.0*	*-0.9*	*11.3*	*11.3*
*Other Nondurable Goods**	*23.7*	*24.0*	*-1.3*	*23.7*	*23.8*
Transportation, Communications, & Utilities	**42.6**	**41.6**	**2.4**	**42.6**	**42.6**
Railroad Transportation	2.5	2.5	0.0	2.5	2.5
Trucking & Warehousing	15.2	15.0	1.3	15.1	15.0
Transportation by Air*	7.0	6.5	7.7	7.0	7.1
Other Transportation & Related Services*	3.1	3.2	-3.1	3.3	3.3
Communications	7.0	6.5	7.7	7.0	7.0
Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services	7.8	7.9	-1.3	7.7	7.7
Trade	**180.0**	**174.6**	**3.1**	**178.9**	**177.9**
Wholesale Trade	41.3	40.9	1.0	41.0	40.9
*Durable Goods**	*24.3*	*24.5*	*-0.8*	*23.9*	*23.9*
*Nondurable Goods**	*17.0*	*16.4*	*3.7*	*17.1*	*17.0*
Retail Trade	138.7	133.7	3.7	137.9	137.0
Food Stores	*24.3*	*23.4*	*3.8*	*24.3*	*24.2*
Auto Dealers/Parts Stores, & Gas Stations	*15.3*	*15.6*	*-1.9*	*15.0*	*14.8*
Eating & Drinking Places	*46.0*	*43.8*	*5.0*	*45.6*	*44.7*
*Home Furniture/Equipment & Clothing Stores**	*12.9*	*11.8*	*9.3*	*13.0*	*13.1*
*Gen. Merchandise/Building & Garden Supply**	*22.9*	*22.0*	*4.1*	*22.6*	*22.7*
Miscellaneous Retail	*17.3*	*17.1*	*1.2*	*17.4*	*17.5*
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**37.3**	**35.2**	**6.0**	**37.3**	**36.9**
Depository Institutions*	13.6	13.2	3.0	13.5	13.4
Other Finance/Insurance/Real Estate*	23.7	22.0	7.7	23.8	23.5
Services	**193.8**	**186.9**	**3.7**	**194.0**	**191.7**
Hotels & Lodging Places	12.7	12.6	0.8	13.2	12.9
Personal, Amusement & Recreational*	18.4	17.7	4.0	19.0	18.8
Computer-Related*	9.9	9.2	7.6	9.8	9.8
Other Business Services*	31.3	30.6	2.3	31.3	30.6
Auto Repair/Rental/Parking*	6.6	6.5	1.5	6.6	6.5
Health	50.1	47.3	5.9	49.9	49.6
Education/Social & Membership Organizations*	38.7	38.2	1.3	38.5	38.3
Legal & Miscellaneous Services	5.5	5.2	5.8	5.4	5.4
Engineering, Accounting, & Related*	15.1	14.2	6.3	15.4	15.2
Other Repair/Ag. Services & Museums, etc.*	5.5	5.4	1.9	4.9	4.6
Government	**159.3**	**156.4**	**1.9**	**158.8**	**158.4**
Federal Government	38.4	39.4	-2.5	38.4	38.1
*U.S. Defense**	*18.2*	*19.6*	*-7.1*	*18.5*	*18.5*
*Other Federal**	*20.2*	*19.8*	*2.0*	*19.9*	*19.6*
State Government	46.0	44.5	3.4	45.7	46.2
*State Education**	*25.7*	*24.9*	*3.2*	*25.4*	*25.9*
*Other State**	*20.3*	*19.6*	*3.6*	*20.3*	*20.3*
Local Government	74.9	72.5	3.3	74.7	74.1
Local Education	*47.9*	*46.8*	*2.4*	*48.0*	*47.7*
*Other Local**	*27.0*	*25.7*	*5.1*	*26.7*	*26.4*

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). NOTE: Forecast data and cells marked by an asterisk (*) are not sanctioned by BLS. Some figures are not strictly comparable due to reclassification.

ADJUSTED

Table 2. Utah Civilian Labor Force and Nonagricultural Jobs Seasonally Adjusted *(Numbers in Thousands)*

	Apr 1992(f)	Apr 1991	Percent Change	Mar 1992(p)	Feb 1992(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**817.7**	**802.9**	**1.8**	**817.9**	**818.0**
Employed	**779.1**	**768.6**	**1.4**	**781.5**	**779.4**
Unemployed	**38.6**	**34.3**	**12.5**	**36.4**	**38.6**
Percent of Labor Force	4.7	4.3	---	4.5	4.7
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS	**756.3**	**738.7**	**2.4**	**757.0**	**756.9**
Mining	**8.5**	**8.6**	**-1.2**	**8.3**	**8.3**
Contract Construction	**33.0**	**31.5**	**4.8**	**32.3**	**32.5**
Manufacturing	**103.5**	**105.4**	**-1.8**	**104.7**	**105.4**
Durable Goods	68.6	70.1	-2.2	69.4	69.8
Nondurable Goods	35.0	35.4	-1.1	35.4	35.7
Trans., Comm., Public Utilities	**42.7**	**41.7**	**2.4**	**43.0**	**43.1**
Trade	**182.8**	**177.4**	**3.0**	**182.6**	**182.7**
Wholesale	41.5	41.2	0.7	41.3	41.5
Retail	141.3	136.2	3.7	141.3	141.3
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	**37.3**	**35.2**	**6.0**	**37.3**	**37.1**
Services	**192.4**	**185.6**	**3.7**	**192.8**	**191.4**
Government	**156.0**	**153.2**	**1.8**	**156.0**	**156.4**
Federal Government	38.1	39.0	-2.5	38.4	38.4
State Government	44.9	43.4	3.4	44.2	44.6
Local Government	73.1	70.8	3.3	73.4	73.3

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Table 3. Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in Utah

	Average Hourly Earnings				Average Weekly Hours			
	Mar 1992(p)	Mar 1991	% Chng	Feb 1992(r)	Mar 1992(p)	Mar 1991	% Chng	Feb 1992(r)
MINING	**$15.15**	**$14.84**	**2.1**	**$15.31**	**44.4**	**44.2**	**0.5**	**44.7**
Metal Mining	13.86	13.47	2.9	14.10	45.3	46.4	-2.4	44.1
Bituminous Coal Mining	18.12	17.32	4.6	18.29	50.7	39.1	29.7	51.9
MANUFACTURING	**11.04**	**10.57**	**4.4**	**11.08**	**40.0**	**39.6**	**1.0**	**40.0**
Durable Goods	11.30	10.73	5.3	11.24	40.5	39.8	1.8	40.1
Primary Metals	14.05	13.08	7.4	14.03	42.2	40.8	3.4	42.3
Fabricated Metal Prod. and Mach.	11.07	10.28	7.7	10.80	40.0	39.5	1.3	39.5
Transportation Equipment	14.12	13.18	7.1	14.61	41.1	40.8	0.7	41.5
Nondurable Goods	10.52	10.26	2.5	10.80	39.0	39.4	-1.0	39.9
Food and Kindred Products	9.57	9.00	6.3	9.79	38.8	40.5	-4.2	39.3
TRADE	**7.90**	**7.53**	**4.9**	**7.99**	**28.2**	**28.0**	**0.7**	**28.4**
Wholesale	10.17	10.24	-0.7	10.29	35.8	36.0	-0.6	35.6
Retail	7.07	6.51	8.6	7.15	26.2	25.4	3.1	26.5
Food Stores	7.58	6.45	17.5	7.59	24.9	25.4	-2.0	25.4
General Merchandise	6.25	6.34	-1.7	6.35	24.9	25.7	-3.1	26.3

Note: Average hours include hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Economic Events

Please note: Information contained in Economic Events is obtained from regional newspapers, local Job Service offices, trade publications, clipping services, and local area Chamber of Commerce publications.

- Morton International, the large automotive air bag producer, announced that it has purchased the former Volvo-GM truck assembly plant in Ogden. The 250,000 square-foot plant will be refurbished in the coming months and will house a major portion of the company's rapidly expanding operation.
- PayLess Drug Stores, the large subsidiary of the Kmart Corporation, announced that it will build a $50 million distribution center near Ogden. The 610,000 square-foot facility will be located in the Weber Industrial Park north of Ogden. The center is scheduled to be finished in 1993, and employment is projected at 310 workers. The Center's annual payroll is estimated at around $7 million.
- Stott Inc., The Salt Lake City steel fabrication and erection company that had recently filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection, has been purchased by a new Utah corporation, SME Industries, Inc. Stott's assets were acquired for $2.75 million. The new owners will continue to operate the facility as a steel fabrication and erection concern. The buyout has kept alive the jobs of roughly 200 workers.
- A new proposed gas pipeline between Evanston, Wyoming, and the Whitney Canyon gas-processing plant will run through parts of Summit and Rich counties providing a boost in taxes and royalties. Union Pacific Resources is developing the 41-mile pipeline—with eight miles in Summit County and 27 in Rich County. Project construction is expected to last six months and employ 125 workers.
- A fast-growing California steel company will relocate its corporate headquarters to Lindon. Schaeffer Industries, which processes, reforms, and distributes steel, is making the move to the site of its Western Coil Processing subsidiary in Lindon. The company also has two other divisions, Western Flat Rolled Steel Co., and American Rollforming and Manufacturing, both of which will remain in California. The company is expanding its presence into the Rock Mountain and Midwest Regions, and was looking for a centrally located corporate headquarters.
- A new business park name Riverwoods is being developed in north Provo. Three major Utah Valley employers have already purchased land in the park—Dynix, Universal Campus Credit Union, and WordPerfect. Dynix is tripling the size of its business, and plans to open its new facility early next year. Universal Campus Credit Union will locate its corporate headquarters in the park, while WordPerfect has not revealed the intended use for its purchased land.❐

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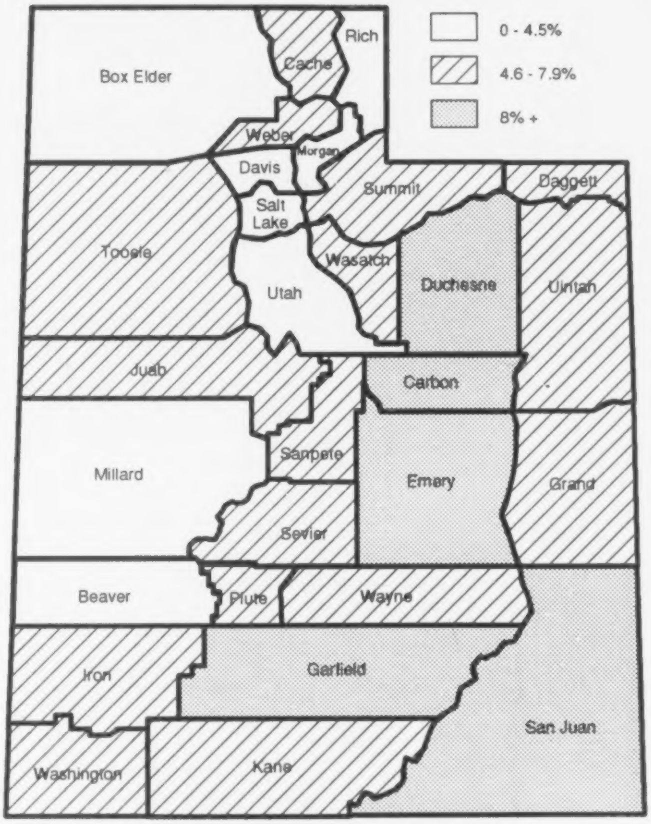
Five of Utah's planning districts showed higher unemployment rates



Unemployment Rates April 1992

The current jobless rates for most districts are slightly-to-moderately higher than the respective year-ago figures—but none are drastically higher.

Year-over growth rates in nonfarm employment varied widely among planning districts, but there were no net job losses. Current job growth data indicate a slight economic improvement in most of Utah since the end of 1991.

Southwestern District, with job growth of nearly 5 percent, leads all districts of the State. Iron County's economy is growing rapidly, Washington County continues its moderate growth, and both have unemployment rates slightly higher than the State average. In contrast, within the same district Garfield County experienced the worst job loss (9 percent decline) and the highest unemployment rate (17 percent) in the State.

On the strength of Cache County's rapid job growth, Bear River District has nearly 4 percent more jobs than in April 1991. But Box Elder County, due to defense-related manufacturing cutbacks, has lost a few jobs in the past twelve months. However, its unemployment rate remains a very low 4 percent. The District average is 4.5 percent, one of the lowest in the State.

Utah's metropolitan counties—Salt Lake, Utah, Davis, and Weber —are all experiencing job growth in the 1.0-to-2.5 percent range. Because of cutbacks in defense-related jobs, Davis County's job growth is only 1 percent. But, its unemployment rate is 4 percent. Weber County's job growth and unemployment rate, at 2 and 5.5 percent respectively, reflect recent layoffs.

Salt Lake and Utah counties have similar current labor market indicators: Job growth at 2.5 percent and unemployment rates near 4 percent. They have weathered the national recession remarkably well but will continued to be affected by defense-related cutbacks in the next two or three years.

Continued on page 8

- ***Current job growth data indicate a slight economic improvement since the end of 1991.***

- ***Summit County's recreation-based economy is enjoying rapid job growth and moderate unemployment.***

- ***Southwestern District, with job growth of nearly 5 percent, leads all districts of the State.***

Continued from page 7

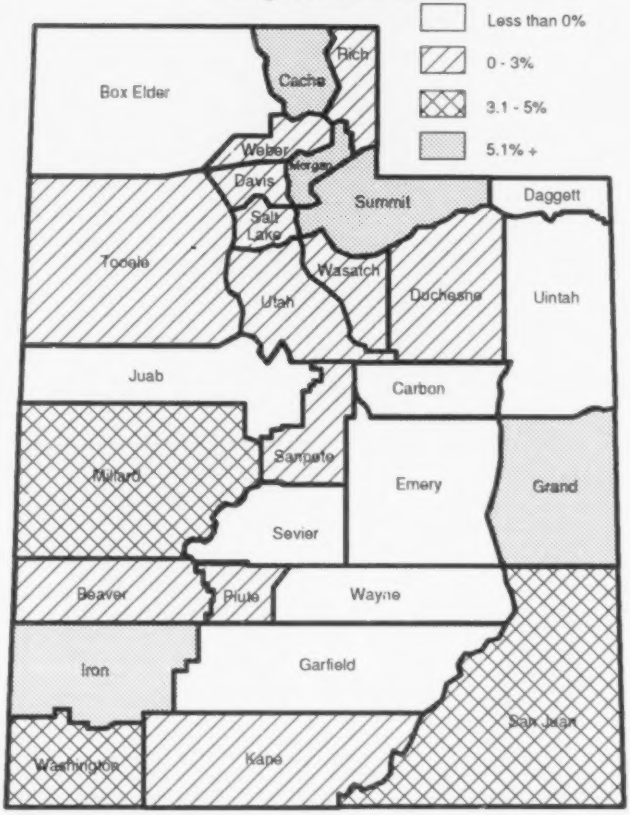
Summit County's recreation-based economy, is enjoying rapid job growth and moderate unemployment. Morgan County also seems to be benefiting from nearby Davis and Weber counties.

Utah's perennial economically distressed districts—Uintah Basin, Southeastern, and Central—experienced virtually no job growth. Unemployment rates in Southeastern and Uintah Basin are near 8 percent; but the Central District's rate, apparently because of a random fluctuation, has fallen to 6 percent.

Nevertheless, even these districts have a few bright spots. In fact, Grand County, one of the shining stars in the entire State, is enjoying a tourism-based boom with year-over job growth near 10 percent ☐

Kenneth E. Jensen
Labor Market Economist

Year-Over Percent Change in Nonfarm Jobs April 1992


Less than 0%
0 - 3%
3.1 - 5%
5.1% +
Box Elder
Cache
Rich
Weber
Morgan
Davis
Summit
Daggett
Salt Lake
Tooele
Wasatch
Duchesne
Uintah
Utah
Juab
Carbon
Millard
Sanpete
Emery
Grand
Sevier
Beaver
Piute
Wayne
Iron
Garfield
San Juan
Washington
Kane

METRO AREAS

Table 4. Civilian Labor Force and Nonfarm Jobs for SaltLake/Ogden and Provo/Orem Metropolitan Statistical Areas *(Numbers in Thousands)*

	Salt Lake/Ogden					Provo/Orem				
	Apr 1992(f)	Apr 1991	Percent Change	Mar 1992(p)	Feb 1992(r)	Apr 1992(f)	Apr 1991	Percent Change	Mar 1992(p)	Feb 1992(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**521.0**	**511.3**	1.9	**520.3**	**519.7**	120.4	**119.1**	1.1	**121.1**	**121.4**
Employed	495.4	489.2	1.3	496.4	495.1	115.5	114.5	0.9	115.9	115.8
Unemployed	25.6	22.1	15.8	23.9	24.6	4.9	4.6	6.5	5.2	5.6
Rate	4.9	4.3	—	4.6	4.7	4.1	3.9	—	4.3	4.6
TOTAL NONFARM JOBS	**512.3**	**501.4**	**2.2**	**509.5**	**506.2**	101.0	**98.6**	**2.4**	**100.9**	**100.3**
Mining	3.2	2.9	10.3	3.1	3.1	.1	.1	0.0	.1	.1
Construction	20.8	20.3	2.5	19.2	18.4	4.3	4.0	7.5	3.9	3.8
Manufacturing	66.2	67.7	-2.2	66.8	66.6	13.6	14.0	-2.9	13.8	13.7
Durable	45.1	46.7	-3.4	45.5	45.3	8.8	8.9	-1.1	8.9	8.8
Nondurable	21.1	21.0	0.5	21.3	21.3	4.8	5.1	-5.9	4.9	4.9
Trans/Comm/Utilities	33.3	32.3	3.1	33.3	33.4	2.3	2.5	-8.0	2.3	2.2
Trade	125.6	122.5	2.5	125.1	124.7	23.4	22.4	4.5	23.2	23.1
Wholesale	32.9	32.9	0.0	32.8	32.7	5.1	4.8	6.3	5.0	5.0
Retail	92.7	89.6	3.5	92.3	92.0	18.3	17.6	4.0	18.2	18.1
Fin/Ins/Real Estate	30.9	29.0	6.6	30.7	30.3	2.4	2.3	4.3	2.4	2.4
Service	129.3	124.9	3.5	128.8	127.2	39.1	37.9	3.2	39.3	39.3
Government	103.0	101.8	1.2	102.5	102.5	15.8	15.4	2.6	15.9	15.7

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

By County

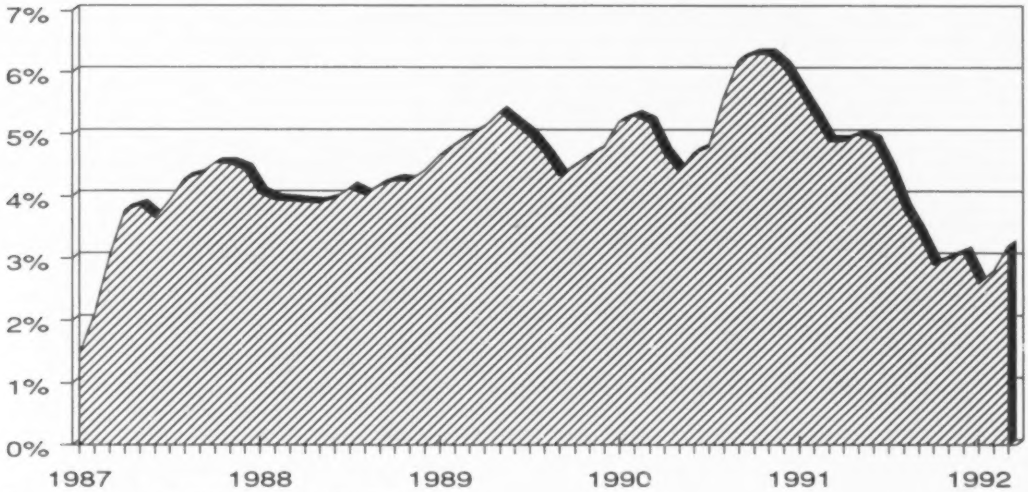
Table 4. Unemployment Rates and Nonfarm Jobs in Utah by County

	Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate				Nonfarm Wage and Salary Jobs				
	Apr 1992(f)	Mar 1992(p)	Feb 1992(r)	Apr 1991	Apr 1992(f)	Apr 1991	Percent Change	Mar 1992(p)	Feb 1992(r)
STATE TOTAL	**4.7**	**4.5**	**4.7**	**4.3**	**754,900**	**737,180**	**2.4**	**752,200**	**747,000**
Bear River	**4.5**	**4.1**	**4.2**	**4.5**	**46,410**	**44,750**	**3.7**	**46,300**	**44,295**
Box Elder	3.9	3.2	4.3	3.4	15,030	15,080	-0.3	14,950	15,033
Cache	4.9	4.5	4.2	5.0	31,020	29,310	5.8	31,000	30,913
Rich	3.8	2.2	2.7	2.2	360	360	0.0	350	349
Wasatch Front	**4.5**	**4.1**	**4.4**	**3.9**	**523,460**	**512,390**	**2.2**	**520,860**	**514,413**
Wasatch Front North	**4.8**	**4.3**	**4.7**	**4.5**	**128,990**	**126,960**	**1.6**	**127,450**	**126,716**
Davis	4.1	3.8	4.2	3.9	59,020	58,360	1.1	57,870	58,010
Morgan	3.9	4.9	5.0	5.2	1,090	1,010	7.9	1,080	1,051
Weber	5.5	4.9	5.2	5.1	68,880	67,590	1.9	68,500	67,655
Wasatch Front South	**4.4**	**3.9**	**4.3**	**3.7**	**394,470**	**385,430**	**2.3**	**393,410**	**390,697**
Salt Lake	4.4	3.9	4.3	3.7	384,390	375,460	2.4	383,300	380,602
Tooele	4.8	4.9	5.4	4.2	10,080	9,970	1.1	10,110	10,095
Mountainland	**4.1**	**4.0**	**4.4**	**4.0**	**112,500**	**109,030**	**3.2**	**113,740**	**113,115**
Summit	5.8	5.5	5.6	6.4	8,980	8,000	12.3	10,530	10,460
Utah	3.9	3.8	4.2	3.7	100,920	98,470	2.5	100,790	100,280
Wasatch	7.2	7.6	8.1	7.0	2,600	2,560	1.6	2,420	2,375
Central	**6.2**	**6.8**	**6.7**	**7.1**	**15,250**	**15,170**	**0.5**	**15,060**	**14,762**
Juab	7.4	7.7	8.4	5.1	1,930	1,980	-2.5	1,900	1,895
Millard	4.3	5.1	4.5	4.8	3,440	3,320	3.6	3,400	3,370
Piute	5.7	5.6	7.3	14.8	200	200	0.0	200	203
Sanpete	7.4	9.4	8.2	10.3	4,210	4,120	2.2	4,230	4,175
Sevier	6.3	5.5	6.0	6.0	4,950	5,010	-1.2	4,870	4,865
Wayne	6.2	6.8	8.5	7.5	520	540	-3.7	460	457
Southwestern	**5.8**	**5.0**	**5.6**	**5.1**	**29,200**	**27,850**	**4.8**	**28,610**	**28,098**
Beaver	4.4	4.1	4.9	4.4	1,410	1,370	2.9	1,430	1,433
Garfield	16.8	17.2	19.7	12.9	1,280	1,400	-8.6	1,110	1,050
Iron	5.4	3.4	4.2	4.5	8,570	7,850	9.2	8,520	8,335
Kane	7.9	7.8	8.4	8.0	1,540	1,500	2.7	1,350	1,290
Washington	5.1	4.6	4.9	4.6	16,400	15,730	4.3	16,200	15,990
Uintah Basin	**7.8**	**6.2**	**6.8**	**5.8**	**11,080**	**11,070**	**0.1**	**10,910**	**10,895**
Daggett	6.5	4.3	4.2	1.9	310	340	-8.8	260	253
Duchesne	8.3	6.2	7.2	6.6	3,890	3.810	2.1	3.880	3,903
Uintah	7.6	6.3	6.7	5.6	6,880	6,920	-0.6	6,770	6,740
Southeastern	**8.3**	**8.3**	**8.4**	**7.1**	**17,030**	**16,970**	**0.4**	**16,760**	**16,218**
Carbon	8.4	9.3	8.1	6.3	7,420	7,710	-3.8	7,520	7,415
Emery	9.4	9.0	9.6	8.0	3,340	3,360	-0.6	3,290	3,264
Grand	6.5	5.8	7.6	6.7	2,800	2,570	8.9	2,580	2,314
San Juan	8.7	8.0	8.5	8.5	3,470	3,330	4.2	3,370	3,225
Salt Lake/Ogden MSA	**4.5**	**4.0**	**4.4**	**3.9**	**512,290**	**501,410**	**2.2**	**509,670**	**506,270**
Provo/Orem MSA	**3.9**	**3.8**	**4.2**	**3.7**	**100,920**	**98,470**	**2.5**	**100,790**	**100,280**

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

Note: Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates should not be used for federal or state funding applications.

Year-over Percent Increase in U.S. Consumer Price Index



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

PRICES

Table 6. Current U.S. Price Indexes

	INDEX		% CHANGE FROM	
	Mar 1992	Mar 1991	Prior Year	Prior Month
CONSUMER PRICES (1982-84=100)				
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])	**139.3**	**135.0**	**3.2**	**0.5**
Food and Beverages	138.8	136.3	1.8	0.5
Food at Home	137.5	136.0	1.1	0.7
Housing	136.6	132.6	3.0	0.4
Rent Residential	146.4	142.0	3.1	0.5
Fuel and Other Utilities	115.8	114.1	1.5	-0.1
Medical Care	187.3	173.7	7.8	0.6
Apparel and Upkeep	133.4	128.8	3.6	2.5
Transportation	124.4	122.3	1.7	0.2
Gasoline	93.2	94.2	-1.1	0.5
Energy[3]	98.9	99.7	-0.8	-0.1
PURCHASING POWER OF CONSUMER DOLLAR: (1982-84 = $1.00)	**$0.718**	**$0.741**	**-3.1**	**-0.6**
ALL ITEMS (CPI-W[2])	**137.0**	**133.0**	**3.0**	**0.4**
PRODUCER PRICES (1982 = 100)				
ALL COMMODITIES	**116.1**	**116.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**
Finished Goods	122.0	120.9	0.9	0.1
Intermediate Materials	113.6	114.2	-0.5	0.0
Crude Materials	98.6	101.2	-2.6	-0.4

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[1] Consumer Price Index—All Urban Consumers.

[2] Consumer Price Index—Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers.

[3] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: fuel oil, coal, bottled gas, electricity, gasoline, and motor oil and coolant. It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its sub-components are already included.

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statisitcs.

1992 Summer Job Prospects for Utah's Youth and Outlook for College Graduates

The national economy is recovering. What does that mean for students looking for summer employment—and college graduates searching for that first professional position?

Good News! School will soon be out for the summer and students will have the opportunity to earn some extra money to invest in new CDs (and I don't mean financial CDs), a pair of rollerblades, a savings account for college, or whatever else they may desire. It's time to think about summer job opportunities! This article is dedicated to giving Utah's youth information about the labor market, their competition, the industries that will be hiring, and some good advice that will help them find a great summer job.

More young people

Utah has a young population compared to the rest of the nation. The average age here is 26, while the average age for the country is about 32. In Utah, the youth group (16 to 24 year-olds) is expected to show continued growth in 1992-about 270,000 in 1992 versus 265,000 in 1991. Even with this increase, youth in Utah's labor force have a fair outlook for summer jobs in 1992. The national recession has impacted Utah's economy so the outlook isn't quite as good as last year. Retail trade and services industries, which usually provide the greatest number of summer job opportunities for youth, have grown a combined total of about 3.5 percent from a year ago. Construction, another provider of youth jobs, has increased 5 percent from a year ago. The agriculture industry has maintained its status quo.

While Utah has felt some of the repercussions of the national recession, it has not dramatically affected the Utah labor market. The unemployment rate is currently 4.7 percent in Utah, while the national unemployment rate is 7.2 percent. This means the youth in Utah should have an easier time finding a job than the youth in more economically troubled states. However, because there is a higher population of youth in Utah (and a higher percentage of them want jobs) there may be more competition for the available jobs. Employment grew about 3 percent during 1991 and the average number of people employed monthly was 763,000. The monthly average number of people seeking employment in Utah was 37,000, so you can expect some healthy competition out there in our active labor market.

Total nonagricultural employment has increased about 2.4 percent over the past 12 months. The number of job openings listed at the Utah Job Service locations have averaged about 8,000 per month during 1992, this number has remained stable since 1991. However, the number of unemployed persons is roughly 41,000 which is about 5,000 more than a year ago. This is probably an effect of the national recession and cutbacks in defense spending.

Utah weathered the recession

Almost all of the major industries in Utah seem to have weathered the national recession quite well. Construction continued to grow with a 5 percent increase compared to this time last year. The finance\insurance\real estate industry increased 6 percent and the services industry increased 4 percent. Retail trade grew 3 percent, while government and transportation/communications/utilities trailed at about 2 percent. Mining did not experience any growth and manufacturing decreased slightly. All of this means that the national recession has had some impact upon the Utah labor market, therefore, you will have to work harder this year to find a good summer job.

The current 2.4 percent increase in non-agricultural jobs means there have been about 17,700 new jobs introduced to the labor market this year. That's good news for the job seeker, but if that doesn't inspire you this might: the Utah job market generates many times more actual job opportunities. In other words, jobs created by economic growth do not have to be your only hope because people are constantly changing jobs, retiring, or leaving the Utah labor market for other reasons. This activity results in approximately 120,000 opportunities during the months of June, July, and August. About one-eighth of the job opportunities are caused by growth while nearly seven-eighths result from turnover and replacement.

During the last 15 years, Utah has experienced an average net gain of approximately 5,000 new nonagricultural jobs each year during the months of June, July, and August. A net increase of approximately 4,000 nonagricultural jobs is expected this summer.

The 16-24 year olds account for about 24 percent of Utah's labor force. During the three summer months, this share increases to nearly 30 percent. This change occurs because approximately 90 percent of the increased size of the labor force during the summer (23,000 this year) is accounted for by the influx of students who have been attending high schools, colleges, and universities but not actively seeking work during the school year.

U.S. youth dropping out

Nationally only 63.6 percent of the 16-24 year olds were employed during July of 1991; this is down from 67.1 percent in 1990 and 69.2 percent in 1989. Across the nation many young workers have decided not to enter the job market until the economy shows some recovery. Labor force participation rates for 16-19 year olds dropped from 56 percent in 1989 to 51 percent in 1991. During times of recession companies tend to cut back workers with fewer skills and less experience, therefore, young workers are usually the first to lose their jobs. This seems to be a common occurrence during recessionary periods. However, the Bureau of Labor Statistics projects that youth participation in the national labor force will increase during the 1990s.

The summer flood of youth into the Utah labor market impacts unemployment. Typically, the youth group (16-24 year olds) accounts for about 44 percent of the unemployed people who are looking for work. During the three summer months, this share increases to about 60 percent. Those 16-19 years of age usually account for 23 percent of the unemployed, but that share rises to nearly 40 percent during the summer months. National statistics show that during 1991 employment for 16-24 year olds was 2,331,000 higher in July than April. Most of this increase was due to youth entering the workforce for the summer.

Where will the jobs be?

Of the 120,000 expected job opportunities this summer, 60 percent will be in the services and retail trade industries. Construction, manufacturing, and government will account for about 27 percent. The remaining 13 percent includes transportation/communication/utilities, wholesale trade, and finance/insurance/real estate.

The services industry covers many different areas: it is not limited to janitorial work and doesn't usually include sales clerks who are employed in retail trade. This industry is the largest industry in the State and it includes many interesting employment opportunities.

Within the services industry, most new hires will occur in business services (13,000), health services (6,000), and hotels (3,800). Another 1,000 to 3,000 will occur in engineering and management, amusement and recreation, automotive repair, personal, social, membership organizations, and miscellaneous services.

Fast food restaurants seem to be hiring again this year; many of them have "Help Wanted" signs out and would probably love to hire ambitious youth for summer and part time work. For retail trade, nearly one-half of the total jobs, or 16,000 will be in eating and drinking establishments. This category remains the largest single group for openings among all industries. Other major contributors will be food stores (4,000), automotive dealers and service stations (3,600), miscellaneous retail and general merchandise (7,000).

Construction employment is projected to increase slightly from 1991. This is another excellent area for youth to look for summer job opportunities. Special trade contractors in plumbing, electrical, painting, masonry, concrete, roofing, and carpentering will offer about 5,000 jobs. Residential building jobs will account for 3,400 openings, and heavy construction will add 1,500 jobs.

Manufacturing jobs will occur mostly in food (1,900), printing and publication (1,500), fabricated metal products (1,000), and apparel (1,000). Other significant numbers of job opportunities will be in government (11,800), motor freight transportation or warehousing (5,000), wholesale trade (3,300), real estate (1,600), and depository institutions (1,100).

No experience?

You're worried about experience? Well, to some extent you should worry, because a concern of many employers is the lack of training in potential employees. That's a good reason for you to get additional training or education after high school (not to mention the financial benefits). But for now, we are just talking summer job opportunities and these types of jobs don't always require extensive experience. Many jobs such as cashiers, construction laborers, food counter and related help, and general office workers can be trained on the job.

Most summer jobs available to youth are unskilled and semi-skilled occupations. As you get older and more experienced, there will be more options open to you and it will become easier to find a job because your skills will be more marketable. Most of the unskilled occupations offer minimum wage, but some occupations such as construction laborers, short order cooks, and general office clerks usually pay more. Listed on the opposite page are some occupations you may want to consider for summer employment.

fast food worker
construction laborer
general office clerk
sales clerk
receptionist
typist/data entry
hotel and motel maid
waiter/waitress
landscape laborer
short order cook
sprinkler installer
recreation worker
delivery driver & helper
warehouse worker
child care attendant
farm worker
telephone solicitor
grocery clerk
material handler and dock worker

If you are in college or planning to attend college you may want to consider an internship. If you get a job you may want to find out if you can get college credit for the work you are doing. Sometimes the pay for internships is rather low but the experience gained and the college credit earned would make it worth your while. An internship that doesn't pay anything may also be the answer if you can't find a job; once you gain experience it could turn into a paying job. Call the placement center at your school or go directly to the individual departments at your university or college for information on internships.

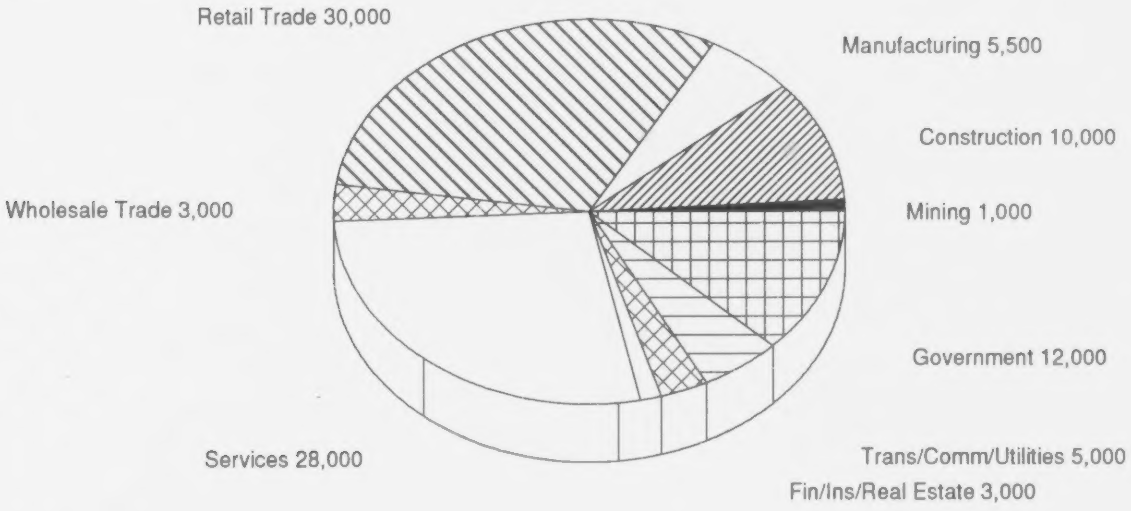
Valuable Advice

Now, here is the most valuable piece of advice you will receive from this article—GET MOVING! You are facing a tough market this year and the longer you procrastinate the less chance you will have of getting a good summer job. Start your summer job search early, it may impress employers and chances are you'll have more options than those who wait until the last minute. Don't limit yourself to one type of job. Explore many different occupations-it may give you some insight and direction in pursuing a career later in life.

Be creative in your search, and utilize all your resources. Read the want-ads in the newspaper, check out the job boards at the universities and colleges, go to a temporary help agency, use your personal connections by telling your friends and family you are looking for work, fill out applications for places that hire summer help, and, of course, there are the Utah Job Service Offices.

Don't be afraid to apply for a job you feel you aren't fully qualified for, because you may be underestimating your skills. Confidence and determination are essential to a successful job search. Finally, don't let all of these doom and gloom economic reports intimidate you. There are many opportunities out there, you must be willing to take the time and exert the energy to find them. Good luck!

Utah 1992 Job Opportunities for Summer Employment



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

Outlook for College Graduates

The national recession is casting its gloomy shadow over the job outlook for 1992 college graduates throughout the United States. However, many economists and companies report they are beginning to see some light at the end of the tunnel and though economic recovery may be slow, things are looking up. The labor market in Utah is doing rather well compared to the rest of the nation. Nationally the unemployment rate is 7.2 percent while Utah's unemployment rate is about 4.7 percent.

The job outlook for 1992 college graduates in Utah isn't as bright as 1990s. For each of the next three years, approximately 40,000 job openings will occur in the Utah labor market. The majority of these positions, 60 percent (about 24,000), will replace current workers who leave the labor force. The remaining 40 percent (about 16,000) will result from growth in the economy. Only about 20 percent (or one in five) of these jobs will require a four year degree, but over 50 percent of the jobs require some form of higher education or postsecondary training.

Most find jobs

National statistics show that about 92 percent of the college graduates who enter the job market through the year 2000 will be able to find college level jobs. The demand for college graduates arises when there is an increase in the demand for employees in an occupation requiring a degree, when there is a need to replace college graduates who leave the job market, and when jobs which don't traditionally require college education are upgraded. The national projected job openings for the period of 1988-2000 is over 21.6 million. This is an average of about 1,800,000 each year. The number of jobs requiring a four-year degree are expected to increase 50 percent during this time period. The number of college graduates entering the market will exceed the number of openings requiring four-year degrees, but this will average out to an oversupply of less than 8 percent.

People who decide to continue their education after high school earn a significant amount more than those who do not. Nationally vocational school graduates earn 20-50 percent more than high school graduates in male dominated fields and 50-90 percent more in female dominated fields.

In Utah, the job category of professional, paraprofessional, and technical occupations is projected to have a growth rate of 2.1 percent per year form 1990 through 1995. These occupations include accountants, teachers, engineers, nurses, writers, lawyers, and computer programmers. Sales occupations are also expected to grow at a rate of 2.1 percent per year through 1995. The sales category occupations include sales representatives, sales clerks, and sales agents.

Managerial and administrative occupations are expected to grow at less than 1.8 percent per year. Nationally the field showing the most potential for growth is health care. The health care industry added 383,000 jobs during 1990-91, and 9 percent of total non-agricultural jobs are found in health care, up from 3 percent in 1960. Biotechnology, chemical engineering, and environmental engineering are also fields currently showing growth potential.

Fewer graduates hired

Nationally, the number of new college graduates companies hire has dropped 30 percent since 1989. Many companies are able to hire workers with experience who have been laid off from another job instead of hiring new college graduates. Some companies may be waiting to see if the recession is truly over before expanding or hiring new people.

Locally, recruiting on college campuses has decreased about 30 percent this year compared to 1991. The companies recruiting are primarily looking for engineering, business, accounting, and computer science students. Brigham Young University has seen an increase in the recruitment of education students. In Utah county, many of the local companies recruit college graduates from the local colleges and Universities. However, there are many local companies looking for workers that don't participate in the formal recruiting process at the universities or colleges. There may be opportunities for graduates to look for jobs with small local companies that have good growth potential.

The University of Utah currently lists between 30,000 to 50,000 jobs. October, November, and February are the most popular months for recruiting at the University of Utah. Six months after graduation about 95 percent of the students registered with the placement center have jobs. Of this 95 percent, only 10-15 percent of the graduates consider their jobs to be temporary.

A tough job market

College graduates will be facing a tough job market this year, but when the going gets tough the tough don't sit around and whine about the unemployment rate. The tough put together a good resume, they become flexible about pay and location, they look into industries that are flourishing despite the recession, and they resolve to work very hard to find a job because they know good jobs exist. The recession is winding down which means many companies will start hiring again, and the tough that stay on their toes will reap the benefits of their hard work.❐

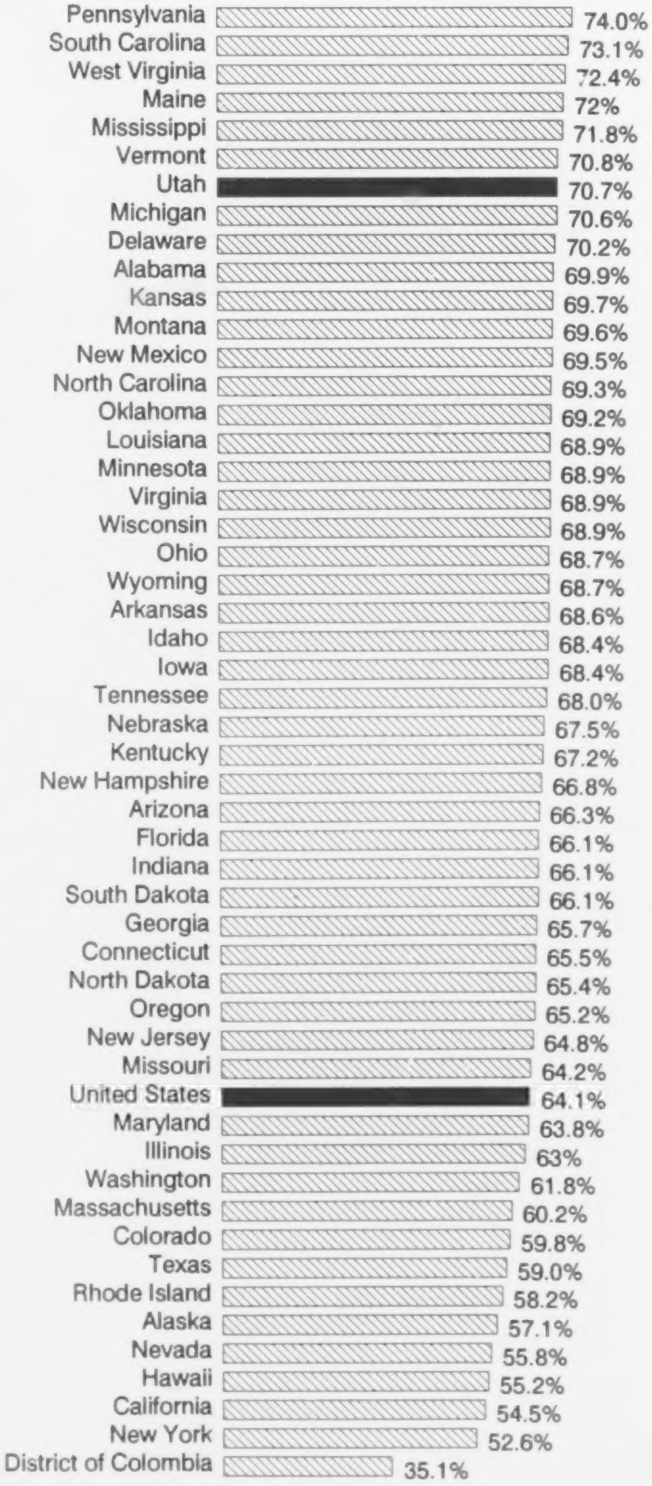
Kimberley A. Bartel

Recently released tidbits from the 1990 Census —

- *More than 76 percent of all Utah women with children between the ages of 6 and 17 were in the labor force in 1990 compared with 65 percent in 1980.*
- *Male participation in the labor force dropped from almost 80 percent in 1980 to about 78 percent in 1990.*
- *The percentage of women with children under 6 working outside the home skyrocketed to 57 percent in 1990 from 37 percent in 1980.*
- *The percentage of Utah families living in poverty increased from 7.7 percent in 1980 to 8.6 percent in 1990.*
- *Roughly 57 percent of families headed by women with children under five had income in 1990 below the poverty line.*
- *Median household income in Utah increased from $17,671 in 1980 to $29,570. However, household income actually dropped slightly when dollars are adjusted for inflation.*□

Housing Ownership by State

1991



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce.

Utah Labor Market Report

JOB SERVICE

Floyd G. Astin, Administrator

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Lecia Parks Langston, Chief Economist

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Notes

(f)—forecast.

(p)—preliminary.

(r)—revised.

Salt Lake/Ogden Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)—Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.

Provo/Orem Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)—Utah County.

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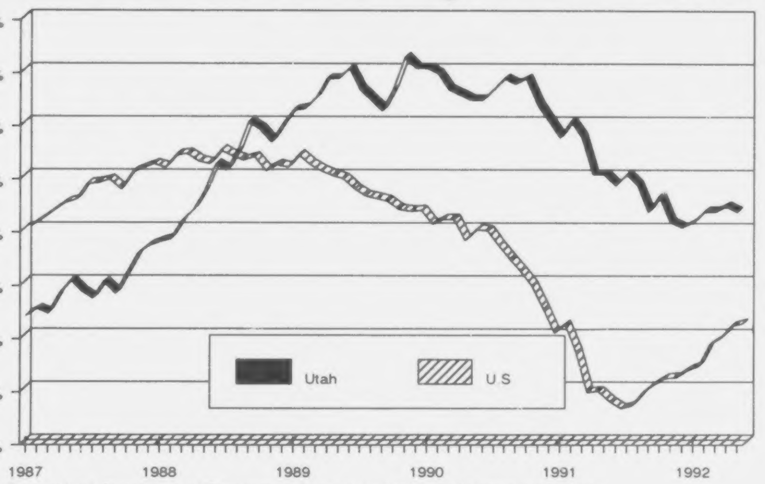
Utah
Labor Market Report

May 1992
Volume 2, No. 5

Year-Over Percent Change in Nonfarm Jobs



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services

Utah's Labor Market holds the line in May

Not much changed in Utah's job market in May. Unemployment and job growth remained virtually static. . . in constrast once again with the national scene.

Joblessness in the State of Utah remained unchanged at 4.7 percent in May 1992. Utah continues to be slightly out of 'sync' with the national rate which jumped up to 7.5 percent in May. Utah's jobless rate now registers nearly 3 percentage points below the national average. Roughly 38,400 Utahns were out of work and looking for a job in May—up only about 5 percent from May 1991. Accordingly, the May 1992 jobless rate registers only slightly above the year-ago rate of 4.5 percent.

Although some economists express concern over the rise in the national unemployment rate this month, remember that the increase in national joblessness came from entrants and re-entrants to the labor market rather than from lay offs. Apparently, previously discouraged workers have been encouraged by the improvement in the economy and have started looking for work once again. Nationally, the good news is that the U.S. is creating jobs. In other words, the rise in U.S. joblessness is not necessarily as serious as it may appear at first glance—and does *not* mean the national recovery is stalled. Utah's economy should continue to grow and improve on a moderated rather than a boom timetable.

Utah's job growth has exhibited little change over the past several months. Since May 1991, the State has created 18,000 new nonfarm jobs for a growth rate of about 2.5 percent.

Manufacturing was the only major industry to ex-

Continued on page 2

Inside

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Occupational Projections. *11*
Firm Births and Deaths *12*
Female Labor Force........... *15*

THE RATE *(Seasonally Adjusted)*

May 1992	Utah	4.7%	U.S.	7.5%
Apr 1992	Utah	4.7%	U.S.	7.2%
May 1991	Utah	4.5%	U.S.	6.9%

NONFARM JOBS *(% change from a year ago)*

Apr 1992	Utah	2.4%	U.S.	0.02%

CPI-U *(Base Year 1982-84 = 100)*

Mar 1992	U.S.	139.5	Yr-over chng	3.2%

PPI *(Base Year 1982-84 = 100)*

Mar 1991	U.S.	116.3	Yr-over chng	0.3%

perience declining jobs on a year-to-year basis. This sector encompassed 1,100 fewer jobs in May 1992 than in May 1991—a decline of about 1 percent. Despite this decline, this sector does seem to be turning around with fewer and fewer jobs lost. However, several subcategories within the manufacturing industry continue to suffer significant distress. Transportation equipment production is down a whopping 10 percent from last year—largely the result of defense spending cuts in the aerospace industry. Electric machinery and supplies manufacturing—down 8 percent—has also lost a substantial number of jobs.

Mining turned a corner this month by showing a 100 job gain instead of continuing job losses. Coal mining employment levels are still down compared to May 1991, but both metal mining and oil/gas extraction are showing gains.

Construction took a marginal lead in the neck-and-neck race for the fastest growing Utah industry. Construction employment is up 5 percent from May 1991—a 1,600 job increase. Continued strong growth in residential building and several new, large nonresidential projects should keep this industry in the fast lane of job creation.

The finance/insurance/real estate industry followed closely behind the construction industry with a growth rate just less than 5 percent. The additional 1,700 jobs sported by this industry are primarily the result of new financial services centers in the State.

Services continued to produce the largest share of new Utah employment. Since May 1991, the service industry has added 7,200 new positions for a 4 percent expansion rate. Fast growing service industries continue to include computer services (including software companies), medical/health services, and engineering and management services—all showed growth rates above 6 percent.

Trade made a moderate showing with a 3 percent, 5,600 job gain. Retail trade made the largest contributions to this increase—only auto dealers/gas stations experienced declining employment.

Government turned in another lackluster performance. Jobs are up 1.5 percent, with federal defense cuts dampening growth. Altogether, the public sector created 2,300 net new jobs.

This moderate recovery from a moderate (yes moderate) recession will benefit Utah and the nation more than the traditional boom and bust performance of past decades. ❐

Lecia Parks Langston
Chief Economist

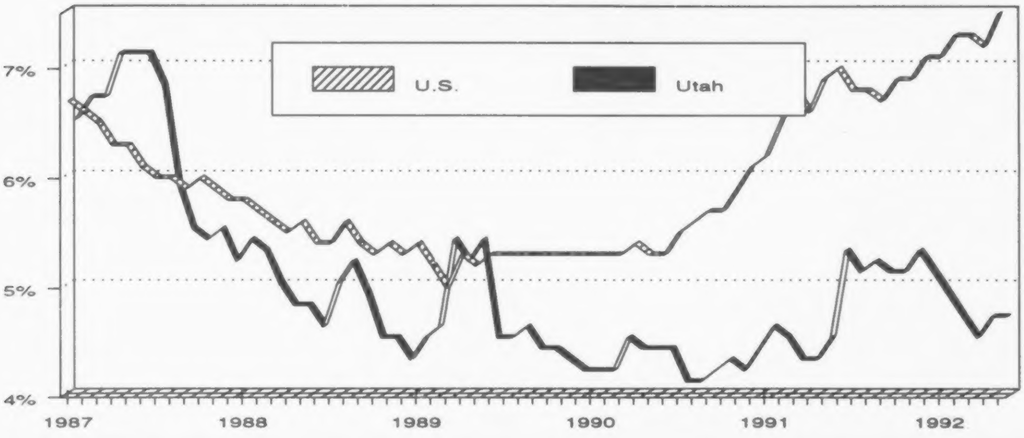
- ***Utah's labor market remained virtually unchanged in May.***

- ***The rise in U.S. unemployment came from labor force entrants, rather than layoffs.***

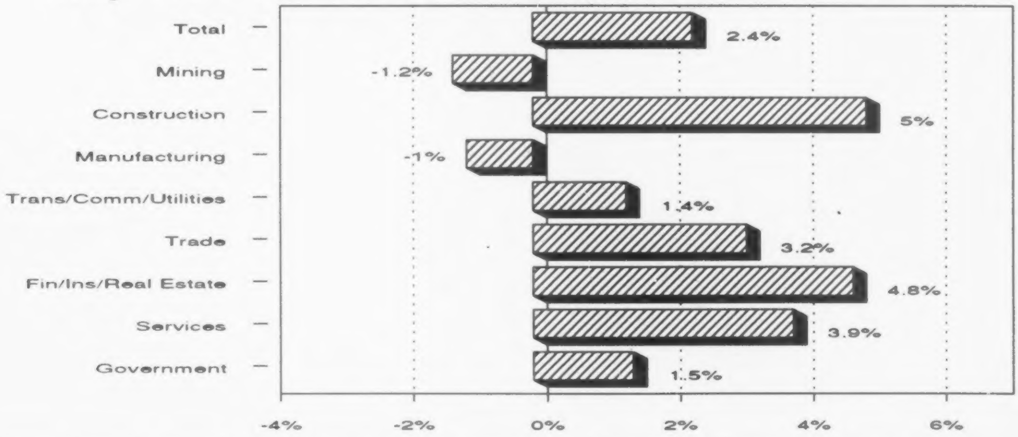
- ***At 4.7 percent, Utah joblessness stands 2.8 points below the U.S. average.***

- ***Construction and finance/insurance/ real estate are the fastest growing Utah industries.***

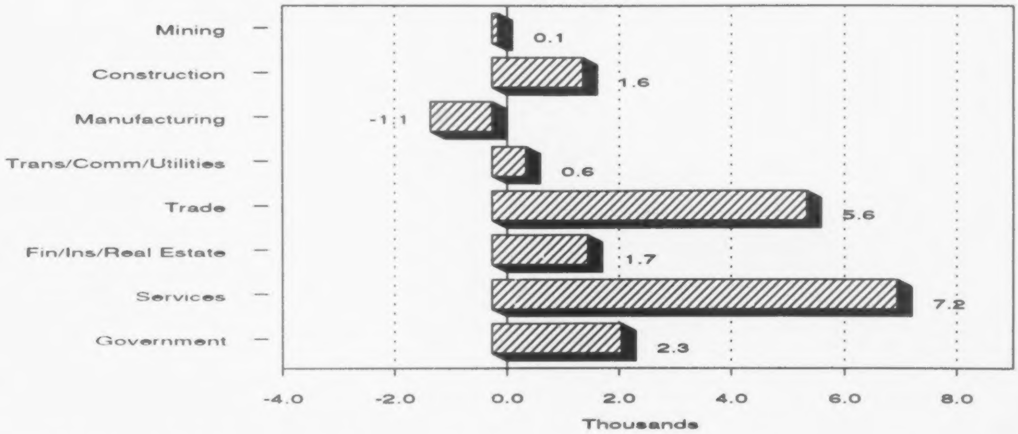
Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rates



May 1991-92 Percent Growth in Nonfarm Jobs



May 1991-92 Nonfarm Job Growth



Source U S Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

RAW

Table 1. Utah Civilian Labor Force and Nonagricultural Jobs, Not Seasonally Adjusted *(Numbers in Thousands)*

	May 1992(f)	May 1991	Percent Change	Apr 1992(p)	Mar 1992(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**810.2**	**798.6**	**1.5**	**810.1**	**807.0**
Employed	**770.3**	**760.5**	**1.3**	**767.8**	**766.7**
Unemployed	**39.9**	**38.0**	**5.0**	**42.3**	**40.3**
Percent of Labor Force	4.9	4.8	—	5.2	5.0
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS	**761.5**	**743.5**	**2.4**	**755.6**	**752.3**
Mining	**8.5**	**8.4**	**1.2**	**8.4**	**8.4**
Metal Mining	3.1	3.0	3.3	3.0	3.0
Bituminous Coal Mining	2.1	2.2	-4.5	2.1	2.1
Oil/Gas Extraction & Quarrying*	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.3
Contract Construction	**33.7**	**32.1**	**5.0**	**30.9**	**28.5**
Manufacturing	**103.8**	**104.9**	**-1.0**	**103.4**	**103.8**
Durable Goods	68.2	69.5	-1.9	68.0	68.8
Primary Metals	*5.9*	*6.1*	*-3.3*	*5.8*	*5.9*
Fabricated Metals, Machinery, & Computers	*14.3*	*14.4*	*-0.7*	*14.2*	*14.2*
Electrical/Electric Equipment (ex. Computers)	*9.2*	*10.0*	*-8.0*	*9.3*	*9.3*
Transportation Equipment	*15.2*	*16.9*	*-10.1*	*15.3*	*16.0*
*Lumber/Furniture,Stone/Clay/Glass**	*10.1*	*10.0*	*1.0*	*10.0*	*10.0*
*Other Durable Goods**	*13.5*	*12.1*	*11.6*	*13.4*	*13.4*
Nondurable Goods	35.6	35.4	0.6	35.4	35.0
Food & Related Products	*11.9*	*11.5*	*3.5*	*11.7*	*11.3*
*Other Nondurable Goods**	*23.7*	*23.9*	*-0.8*	*23.7*	*23.7*
Transportation, Communications, & Utilities	**42.8**	**42.2**	**1.4**	**42.6**	**42.6**
Railroad Transportation	2.5	2.6	-3.8	2.5	2.5
Trucking & Warehousing	15.4	15.3	0.7	15.1	15.1
Transportation by Air*	7.0	6.9	1.4	7.0	7.0
Other Transportation & Related Services*	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3
Communications	7.0	6.5	7.7	7.0	7.0
Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services	7.7	7.8	-1.3	7.7	7.7
Trade	**182.8**	**177.2**	**3.2**	**180.2**	**178.9**
Wholesale Trade	41.6	41.1	1.2	41.4	41.0
*Durable Goods**	*24.3*	*24.5*	*-0.8*	*24.3*	*23.9*
*Nondurable Goods**	*17.3*	*16.6*	*4.2*	*17.1*	*17.1*
Retail Trade	141.2	136.1	3.7	138.8	137.9
Food Stores	*24.9*	*23.9*	*4.2*	*24.4*	*24.3*
Auto Dealers/Parts Stores, & Gas Stations	*15.4*	*15.8*	*-2.5*	*15.3*	*15.0*
Eating & Drinking Places	*47.0*	*44.8*	*4.9*	*46.0*	*45.5*
*Home Furniture/Equipment & Clothing Stores**	*12.9*	*11.8*	*9.3*	*12.8*	*13.0*
*Gen. Merchandise/Building & Garden Supply**	*23.5*	*22.4*	*4.9*	*23.1*	*22.7*
Miscellaneous Retail	*17.5*	*17.4*	*0.6*	*17.2*	*17.4*
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**37.3**	**35.6**	**4.8**	**37.1**	**37.3**
Depository Institutions*	13.6	13.3	2.3	13.5	13.5
Other Finance/Insurance/Real Estate*	23.7	22.3	6.3	23.6	23.8
Services	**192.2**	**185.0**	**3.9**	**194.2**	**194.3**
Hotels & Lodging Places	12.1	12.0	0.8	12.6	13.2
Personal, Amusement & Recreational*	18.9	18.2	3.8	18.5	19.0
Computer-Related*	9.7	9.1	6.6	9.7	9.8
Other Business Services*	32.2	31.5	2.2	31.5	31.4
Auto Repair/Rental/Parking*	6.6	6.5	1.5	6.6	6.6
Health	50.5	47.6	6.1	50.2	50.1
Education/Social & Membership Organizations*	35.2	34.8	1.1	38.6	38.4
Legal & Miscellaneous Services	5.5	5.3	3.8	5.4	5.4
Engineering, Accounting, & Related*	15.8	14.4	9.7	15.6	15.5
Other Repair/Ag. Services & Museums, etc.*	5.7	5.6	1.8	5.5	4.9
Government	**160.4**	**158.1**	**1.5**	**158.8**	**158.5**
Federal Government	38.7	39.5	-2.0	38.6	38.4
*U.S. Defense**	*18.3*	*19.5*	*-6.2*	*18.4*	*18.5*
*Other Federal**	*20.4*	*20.0*	*2.0*	*20.2*	*19.9*
State Government	45.9	44.9	2.2	45.6	45.2
*State Education**	*25.2*	*25.0*	*0.8*	*25.1*	*24.9*
*Other State**	*20.7*	*19.9*	*4.0*	*20.5*	*20.3*
Local Government	75.8	73.7	2.8	74.6	74.9
Local Education	*48.1*	*47.1*	*2.1*	*47.8*	*48.2*
*Other Local**	*27.7*	*26.6*	*4.1*	*26.8*	*26.7*

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). NOTE: Forecast data and cells marked by an asterisk (*) are not sanctioned by BLS. Some figures are not strictly comparable due to reclassification

ADJUSTED

Table 2. Utah Civilian Labor Force and Nonagricultural Jobs Seasonally Adjusted *(Numbers In Thousands)*

	May 1992(f)	May 1991	Percent Change	Apr 1992(p)	Mar 1992(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	816.5	805.0	1.4	818.3	818.0
Employed	778.1	768.4	1.3	779.5	781.5
Unemployed	38.4	36.6	4.9	38.8	36.5
Percent of Labor Force	4.7	4.5	---	4.7	4.5
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS	763.2	745.1	2.4	757.2	757.1
Mining	8.6	8.5	1.2	8.6	8.3
Contract Construction	33.8	32.2	5.0	33.1	32.4
Manufacturing	104.0	105.1	-1.0	104.1	104.7
Durable Goods	68.2	69.5	-1.9	68.4	69.4
Nondurable Goods	35.8	35.6	0.6	35.8	35.4
Trans., Comm., Public Utilities	42.9	4.23	1.4	42.7	43.0
Trade	184.2	178.5	3.2	183.1	182.6
Wholesale	41.7	41.2	1.2	41.8	41.3
Retail	142.4	137.3	3.7	141.4	141.3
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	37.2	35.5	4.8	37.1	37.3
Services	196.3	188.9	3.9	192.8	193.1
Government	156.1	153.9	1.4	155.6	155.7
Federal Government	38.3	39.0	-2.0	38.2	38.4
State Government	44.6	43.6	2.2	44.5	43.7
Local Government	73.2	71.2	2.8	72.8	73.6

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Table 3. Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in Utah

	Average Hourly Earnings				Average Weekly Hours			
	Apr 1992(p)	Apr 1991	% Chng	Mar 1992(r)	Apr 1992(p)	Apr 1991	% Chng	Mar 1992(r)
MINING	**$14.98**	**$14.92**	**0.4**	**$15.25**	**44.3**	**44.5**	**-0.4**	**43.2**
Metal Mining	13.70	13.44	1.9	13.86	49.6	46.2	7.4	45.3
Bituminous Coal Mining	18.74	17.75	5.6	18.76	43.3	44.5	-2.7	44.9
MANUFACTURING	**11.16**	**10.64**	**4.9**	**11.09**	**39.7**	**39.3**	**1.0**	**40.0**
Durable Goods	11.44	10.81	9.2	11.40	40.7	39.7	2.5	40.5
Primary Metals	13.97	13.11	6.6	14.05	43.0	42.1	2.1	42.5
Fabricated Metal Prod. and Mach.	11.17	10.34	8.0	11.12	37.9	40.5	-6.4	39.0
Transportation Equipment	14.86	13.33	11.5	14.78	42.3	40.4	4.7	41.0
Nondurable Goods	10.58	10.29	2.8	10.48	37.9	38.3	-1.0	39.0
Food and Kindred Products	9.59	9.04	6.1	9.58	36.3	38.9	-6.7	38.3
TRADE	**7.89**	**7.63**	**3.4**	**7.89**	**29.1**	**28.5**	**2.1**	**28.6**
Wholesale	10.28	10.18	1.0	10.14	36.3	37.0	-1.9	35.8
Retail	7.03	6.65	5.7	7.08	27.2	26.2	3.8	26.7
Food Stores	7.55	6.65	13.5	7.56	25.3	26.2	-3.4	24.9
General Merchandise	6.34	6.19	2.4	6.25	25.3	25.8	-1.9	24.9

Note: Average hours include hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Economic Events

Please note: Information contained in Economic Events is obtained from regional newspapers, local Job Service offices, trade publications, clipping services, and local area Chamber of Commerce publications.

- Jennmar Corporation, A Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania-based manufacturer of mine roof support systems, is planning to relocate its Helper Utah manufacturing facility to South Main Street in Clearfield. Jennmar will construct a 30,000 square-foot manufacturing facility on a five acre site. The new facility is expected to be operational by September, and will have a staff of 20 to 25 workers.
- The Great Western Chemical Company, which has operated in Salt Lake City since the late 1970s will build a storage, distribution, and drumming facility at 2200 West Directors Row in Salt Lake City. The Portland-based company has been leasing space in the Salt Lake area, and the move to build its own plant is designed to tighten its operations. The project will be built in two phases. The first phase, scheduled to begin in June will include storage tanks, drum storage, and trucking facilities. The second phase will be a 30,000 square-foot office and warehouse.
- Merit Medical, the fast growing Murray-based manufacturer of medical devices, has received permission from the city of South Jordan to build a 120,000 square-foot corporate headquarters complex. The new facility will contain office space, research and development facilities, manufacturing capabilities, and a warehouse. The firm currently employs 250 workers, but the move is expected to boost employment to 350.
- R. R. Donnelley & Company, the world's largest printing company based in Chicago, has purchased Provo-based Professional Lithographers (PROLITHO). With purchase, Donnelley acquires PROLITHO's 126,000 square-foot manufacturing facility. The plant currently employs about 350 people, and the purchase could boost the work force by 150 to 200 new workers.
- Sandy City's South Towne Mall is receiving two additional anchor stores. Chicago-base Montgomery Ward and Mervyn's will join Penney's and ZCMI as the mall's anchors. Negotiations are underway to add a fifth anchor store. The new retail stores create the potential for 1,000 new jobs. ❐

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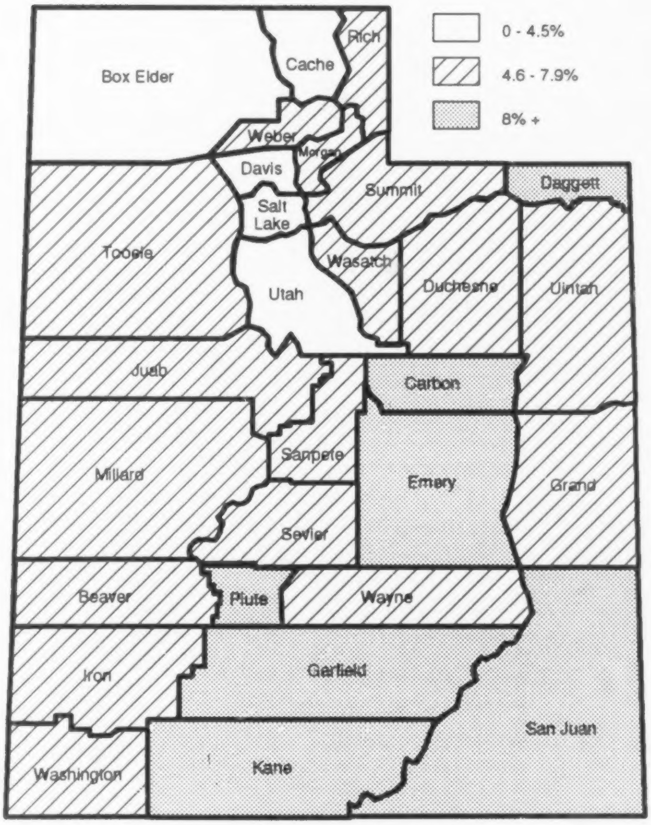
Few counties show substantial economic improvement—



Unemployment Rates May 1992

Utah turned the corner toward better economic times early last winter when nonfarm job growth began gradually accelerating and the unemployment rate started falling. However, in the five months since then, few areas of the State have noted a substantial improvement in economic conditions.

Of course, certain counties barely noticed the slowdown which gripped many areas of the nation. Cache, Morgan, Summit, Iron, Washington, and Grand all have rapidly growing employment; most concurrently have low to moderate unemployment. Although very diverse, these counties have a common characteristic: The demand for the goods and services produced by their economies has not been substantially affected by the recession.

On the other end of the scale, the recession has only broadened ongoing problems for several counties. Garfield's logging industry layoffs have pushed unemployment to 20 percent. Utah's "coal counties" (Carbon and Emery), with unemployment hovering just under 10 percent, are perpetually in economic difficulty. Sanpete, San Juan, Piute, Wayne, Juab, Duchesne, and Uintah round out this category.

A few non-metro counties plod along year after year with modest economic growth and low-to-moderate unemployment. Beaver, Millard, Wasatch, Rich, and Tooele are examples. Normally in this group but recently beset with deteriorating economic conditions are Kane, Sevier, and Box Elder counties.

Utah's four metro counties - Salt Lake, Utah, Weber, and Davis - are all in relatively good economic shape. However, Salt Lake and Utah counties' economies are faring better than those of Weber and Davis.

Continued on page 8

- ***Utah's four metro counties - Salt Lake, Utah, Weber, and Davis - are all in relatively good economic shape.***

- ***Cache, Morgan, Summit, Iron, Washington, and Grand all have rapidly growing employment; most concurrently have low to moderate unemployment.***

- ***Garfield's logging industry layoffs have pushed unemployment to 20 percent.***

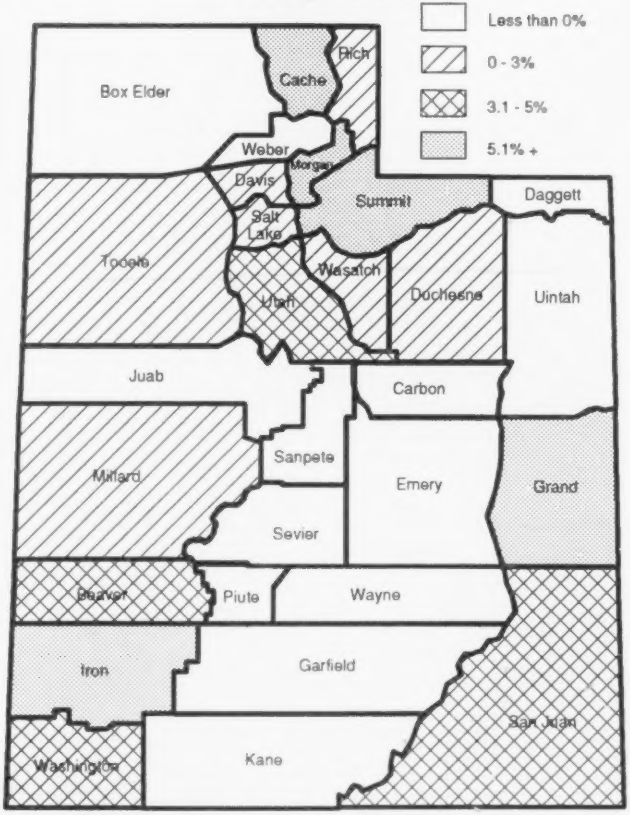
Continued from page 7

In fact, nonfarm job growth rates of 3 percent and unemployment rates of 4 percent in both Salt Lake and Utah counties tempt an analyst to ask, "What recession?" Even so, the combination of defense- and recession-related manufacturing industry layoffs have affected the public sentiment.

Unemployment in Davis County is also only 4 percent, but due to civilian defense layoffs last year, the County's year-over nonfarm job growth is only 1 percent. Weber County's job growth is also near 1 percent, but its unemployment rate is somewhat higher—near 5.5 percent. Layoffs from manufacturing and federal government jobs are largely responsible for this difference, but Weber's rate is still two percentage points lower than the U.S. average. ❒

Kenneth E. Jensen
Labor Market Economist

Year-Over Percent Change in Nonfarm Jobs May 1992


Less than 0%
0 - 3%
3.1 - 5%
5.1% +
Box Elder
Cache
Rich
Weber
Morgan
Davis
Summit
Daggett
Salt Lake
Tooele
Wasatch
Utah
Duchesne
Uintah
Juab
Carbon
Sanpete
Millard
Emery
Grand
Sevier
Beaver
Piute
Wayne
Iron
Garfield
San Juan
Washington
Kane

METRO AREAS

Table 4. Civilian Labor Force and Nonfarm Jobs for SaltLake/Ogden and Provo/Orem Metropolitan Statistical Areas *(Numbers in Thousands)*

	Salt Lake/Ogden					Provo/Orem				
	May 1992(f)	May 1991	Percent Change	Apr 1992(p)	Mar 1992(r)	May 1992(f)	May 1991	Percent Change	Apr 1992(p)	Mar 1992(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**523.0**	**517.0**	1.2	523.4	**520.7**	117.7	115.7	1.7	**120.8**	121.1
Employed	498.6	493.6	1.0	497.7	496.8	112.9	111.0	1,7	115.5	115.9
Unemployed	24.4	23.4	4.3	25.7	23.9	4.8	4.7	2.1	5.3	5.2
Rate	4.7	4.5	—	4.9	4.6	4.0	4.1	—	4.4	4.3
TOTAL NONFARM JOBS	**518.8**	**507.5**	**2.2**	512.8	**510.0**	**99.3**	**96.3**	**3.1**	101.2	**100.9**
Mining	3.3	3.0	10.0	3.2	3.1	.1	.1	0.0	.1	.1
Construction	22.9	21.7	5.5	20.9	19.3	4.7	4.4	6.8	4.3	3.9
Manufacturing	66.8	67.6	-1.2	66.7	66.9	13.7	14.0	-2.1	13.6	13.8
Durable	45.2	46.4	-2.6	45.0	45.5	8.8	9.0	-2.2	8.7	8.9
Nondurable	21.6	21.2	1.9	21.7	21.4	4.9	5.0	-2.0	4.9	4.9
Trans/Comm/Utilities	33.5	32.8	2.1	33.3	33.3	2.3	2.5	-8.0	2.3	2.3
Trade	127.2	124.0	2.6	125.8	125.1	23.8	22.6	5.3	23.4	23.2
Wholesale	33.2	32.9	0.9	33.0	32.8	5.1	4.8	6.3	5.1	5.0
Retail	94.0	91.1	3.2	92.8	92.3	18.7	17.8	5.1	18.3	18.2
Fin/Ins/Real Estate	31.0	29.5	5.1	30.7	30.7	2.5	2.4	4.2	2.4	2.4
Service	130.8	126.1	3.7	129.8	129.4	36.3	34.9	4.0	39.3	39.3
Government	103.3	102.8	0.5	102.4	102.2	15.9	15.4	3.2	15.8	15.9

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services

By County

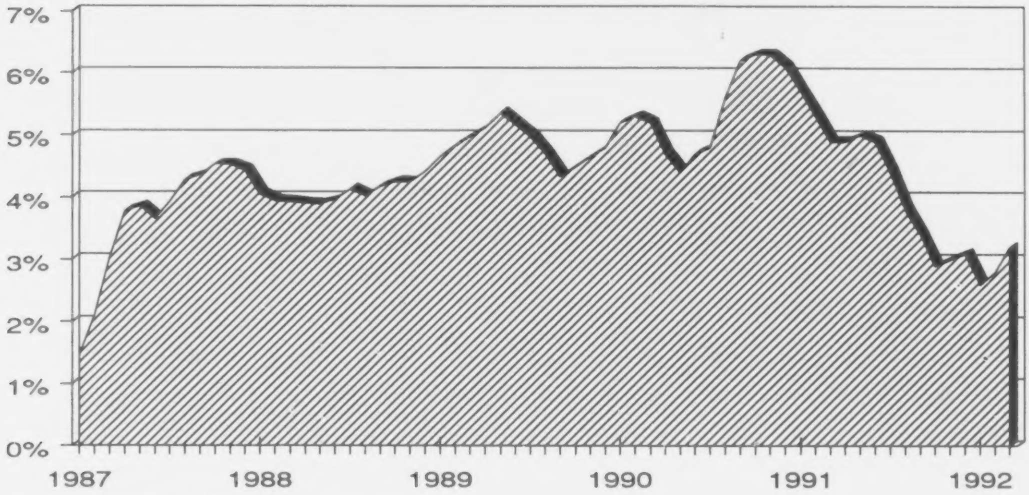
Table 4. Unemployment Rates and Nonfarm Jobs in Utah by County

	Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate				Nonfarm Wage and Salary Jobs				
	May 1992(f)	Apr 1992(p)	Mar 1992(r)	May 1991	May 1992(f)	May 1991	Percent Change	Apr 1992(p)	Mar 1991(r)
STATE TOTAL	**4.7**	**4.7**	**4.5**	**4.5**	**761,500**	**743,580**	**2.4**	**755,600**	**752,300**
Bear River	**4.0**	**4.8**	**4.1**	**4.5**	**46,810**	**45,420**	**3.1**	**46,440**	**46,300**
Box Elder	4.5	4.2	3.2	3.8	15,090	15,210	-0.8	15,030	14,950
Cache	3.7	5.1	4.5	4.8	31,320	29,810	5.1	31,050	31,000
Rich	5.1	4.1	2.2	2.4	400	400	0.0	360	350
Wasatch Front	**4.5**	**4.5**	**4.1**	**4.3**	**530,340**	**518,640**	**2.3**	**524,150**	**521,330**
Wasatch Front North	**4.7**	**4.9**	**4.3**	**4.6**	**130,790**	**129,520**	**1.0**	**129,180**	**127,440**
Davis	4.0	4.1	3.8	4.1	61,510	60,050	2.4	59,710	58,470
Morgan	5.0	4.1	4.8	5.2	1,120	1,050	6.7	1,090	1,080
Weber	5.4	5.7	4.9	5.2	68,160	68,420	-0.4	68,380	67,900
Wasatch Front South	**4.4**	**4.4**	**4.0**	**4.2**	**399,550**	**389,120**	**2.7**	**394,970**	**393,880**
Salt Lake	4.3	4.3	3.9	4.1	389,280	378,990	2.7	384,830	383,780
Tooele	6.1	5.0	4.9	4.8	10,270	10,130	1.4	10,140	10,110
Mountainland	**4.2**	**4.4**	**4.0**	**4.2**	**109,330**	**105,710**	**3.4**	**112,420**	**113,420**
Summit	6.0	5.8	5.7	6.1	7,410	6,780	9.3	8,680	10,210
Utah	4.0	4.2	3.8	4.0	99,190	96,250	3.1	101,120	100,790
Wasatch	6.5	6.9	7.7	6.4	2,730	2,680	1.9	2,620	2,420
Central	**6.8**	**5.8**	**6.9**	**7.0**	**15,910**	**15,970**	**-0.4**	**15,240**	**14,980**
Juab	7.4	7.1	7.7	5.1	1,960	1,990	-1.5	1,930	1,900
Millard	5.5	4.4	5.1	4.9	3,500	3,410	2.6	3,440	3,400
Piute	13.0	9.7	5.3	13.7	200	210	-4.8	200	200
Sanpete	7.5	5.1	9.6	9.0	4,580	4,630	-1.1	4,170	4,120
Sevier	6.4	6.7	5.5	6.7	5,090	5,130	-0.8	4,980	4,900
Wayne	7.9	7.3	6.7	7.6	580	600	-3.3	520	460
Southwestern	**5.9**	**5.5**	**5.0**	**4.8**	**30,320**	**29,040**	**4.4**	**29,220**	**28,600**
Beaver	5.6	4.1	4.1	4.2	1,440	1,390	3.6	1,420	1,440
Garfield	19.5	17.8	17.1	13.8	1,550	1,580	-1.9	1,280	1,110
Iron	5.5	5.3	3.4	4.3	8,630	7,920	9.0	8,580	8,520
Kane	8.9	7.6	7.8	7.6	1,700	1,750	-2.9	1,540	1,350
Washington	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.1	17,000	16,400	3.7	16,400	16,200
Uintah Basin	**7.9**	**7.9**	**6.2**	**6.1**	**11,420**	**11,390**	**0.3**	**11,130**	**10,910**
Daggett	11.2	7.7	4.1	1.8	400	410	-2.4	320	270
Duchesne	7.9	8.5	6.2	6.4	3,980	3,870	2.8	3,910	3,880
Uintah	7.7	7.5	6.3	6.3	7,040	7,110	-1.0	6,900	6,770
Southeastern	**8.4**	**8.7**	**8.4**	**7.3**	**17,410**	**17,440**	**-0.2**	**17,030**	**16,760**
Carbon	8.1	9.5	9.3	6.2	7,480	7,750	-3.5	7,420	7,520
Emery	8.6	9.6	9.1	8.9	3,420	3,520	-2.8	3,340	3,300
Grand	7.6	6.4	5.8	6.8	2,930	2,710	8.1	2,800	2,580
San Juan	9.6	8.3	8.0	8.8	3,580	3,460	3.5	3,470	3,370
Salt Lake/Ogden MSA	**4.4**	**4.5**	**4.0**	**4.3**	**518,950**	**507,460**	**2.3**	**512,920**	**510,150**
Provo/Orem MSA	**4.0**	**4.2**	**3.8**	**4.0**	**99,190**	**96,250**	**3.1**	**101,120**	**100,790**

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

Note: Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates should not be used for federal or state funding applications.

Year-over Percent Increase in U.S. Consumer Price Index



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

PRICES

Table 6. Current U.S. Price Indexes

	INDEX		% CHANGE FROM	
	Apr 1992	Apr 1991	Prior Year	Prior Month
CONSUMER PRICES (1982-84=100)				
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])	**139.5**	**135.2**	**3.2**	**0.1**
Food and Beverages	138.8	137.2	1.2	0.0
Food at Home	137.4	137.0	0.3	-0.1
Housing	136.5	132.5	3.0	-0.1
Rent Residential	146.2	142.5	2.6	-0.1
Fuel and Other Utilities	115.8	113.1	2.4	0.0
Medical Care	188.1	174.4	7.9	0.4
Apparel and Upkeep	133.3	130.1	2.5	-0.1
Transportation	125.2	122.2	2.5	0.6
Gasoline	94.8	95.9	-1.1	1.7
Energy[3]	99.5	99.5	0.0	0.6
PURCHASING POWER OF CONSUMER DOLLAR: (1982-84 = $1.00)	**$0.717**	**$0.739**	**-3.0**	**-1.0**
ALL ITEMS (CPI-W[2])	**137.3**	**133.3**	**3.0**	**0.2**
PRODUCER PRICES (1982 = 100)				
ALL COMMODITIES	**116.3**	**116.0**	**0.3**	**0.2**
Finished Goods	122.2	121.1	0.9	0.2
Intermediate Materials	113.8	113.9	-0.1	0.2
Crude Materials	98.9	100.8	-1.9	0.3

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[1] Consumer Price Index—All Urban Consumers.

[2] Consumer Price Index—Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers.

[3] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: fuel oil, coal, bottled gas, electricity, gasoline, and motor oil and coolant. It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statisitcs.

What's Hot and What's Not In U.S. Occupations

The U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics recently released their occupational projections for the time period 1990-2005 which include the following forecasts:

- ***Faster than average growth is projected in the three major occupational groups where workers have the highest level of educational attainment—technicians (37 percent), professional specialty occupations (32 percent), and managers (27 percent).***
- ***Except for service workers, the major groups having workers with the least among to education are projected to grow slower than the average 20 percent growth projected for all occupations.***
- ***Six of the ten fastest growing occupations are related to the rapidly growing health industry.***
- ***Some declining occupations are concentrated in industries with declining employment, such as farmers, farm workers, and sewing machine operators.***
- ***Workers who have the most education have the highest average annual earnings and the lowest unemployment rates.***

New Data, New Publications

The following data and/or publications are now available:

☐ ***Facts About Unemployment Insurance in Utah, 1992.***

☐ **Final 1991 Employment and Wages by County and Industry.**

If you would like to receive copies, please check the desired items and fill in your name and address.

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Mail to: Labor Market Information Services, Utah Department of Employment Security, P.O. Box 11249, Salt Lake City, UT, 84147-0249.

Births and Deaths among Utah Firms

Companies come and go— But which industries portend the greatest chance for the survival of new firms?

The Utah Employment Security Act requires employers to register with the Department of Employment Security. After this registration, the Department determines an "establishment date" and a "Standard Industrial Code" for these firms. The Department also determines when a firm ceases to exist. Of course, complicating factors appear—such as one company buying out another and establishing a new account number. Nevertheless, after analysts screen this data, it provides a new angle on the labor market picture. This article focuses on industries "born" in 1987 and tracks their survival rates through 1991.

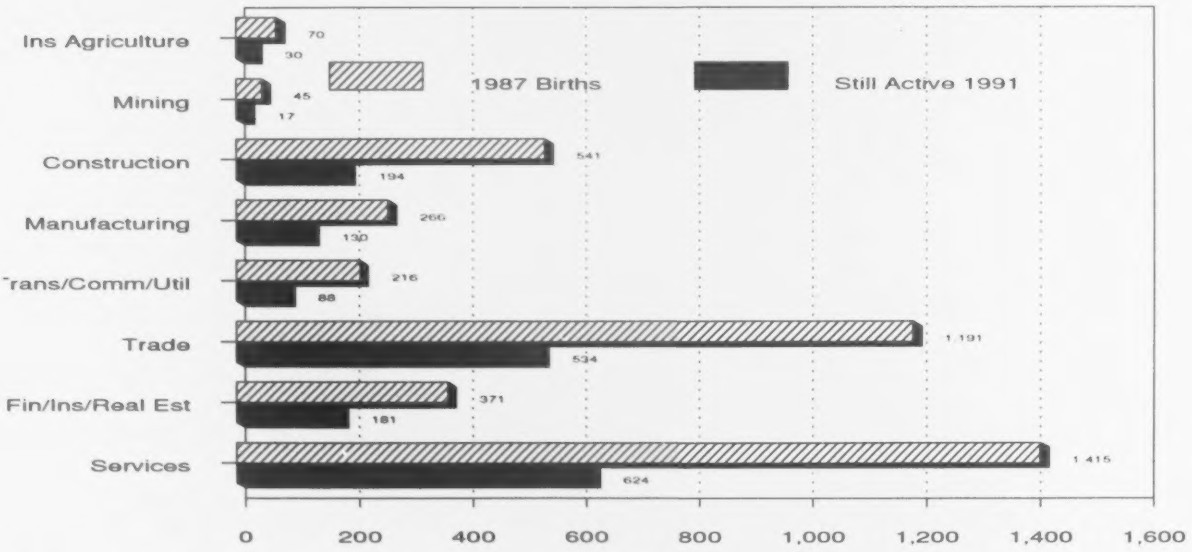
Of the 4,115 Utah firms established in 1987, only 1,798 (44 percent) were still active at the end of 1991. While only 10 percent had gone out of business in the first year after establishment, by the third year almost half had dropped out of the market.

Services Lead

The largest percentage of 1987 establishment births (over 34 percent) and accompanying jobs (nearly 50 percent) were in the service industry—hotels, automotive repair, health services, etc. The high number of births in this industry is partially attributable

Continued on page 13

Births and Survivors of 1987 Firms



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

Utah Firm Births and Deaths in 1987

	Firms Established in 1987	Percent of Total	Active in 1988		Active in 1989		Active in 1990		Active in 1991	
			Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
Insured Agriculture	70	1.7	63	90.0	50	71.4	38	54.3	30	42.9
Mining	45	1.1	39	86.7	28	62.2	20	44.4	17	37.8
Construction	541	13.1	474	87.6	307	56.7	239	44.2	194	35.9
Manufacturing	266	6.5	246	92.5	191	71.8	145	54.5	130	48.9
Trans/Comm/Utilities	216	5.2	190	88.0	138	63.9	107	49.5	88	40.7
Trade	1,191	28.9	1,080	90.7	812	68.2	629	52.8	534	44.8
Fin/Ins/Real Estate	371	9.0	340	91.6	274	73.9	216	58.2	181	48.8
Services	1,415	34.4	1,298	91.7	979	69.2	768	54.3	624	44.1
Total	**4,115**	**100.0**	**3,730**	**90.6**	**2,779**	**67.5**	**2,162**	**52.5**	**1,798**	**43.7**

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

to the progression of the economy towards a service base *and* the relatively lower start-up costs of these businesses. The inability to export most services over great distances (you wouldn't go to Halifax just to get a haircut) also leads to business births as growth in population and incomes occur.

Why So Many?

Why does this sector produce a higher percentage of new jobs than it does new firms? The service industry's emphasis on providing personal service rather than physical goods limits the possibilities for automation leading to a greater utilization of labor and a correspondingly high number of jobs produced. A dependency on part-time workers is another factor contributing to service's higher than average employment. The low average quarterly wage noted in the accompanying tables is due to the large number of part-time and low-skilled workers employed in some service industries.

Major Manufacturing

Despite making up only 6.5 percent of 1987 firm births, the manufacturing sector accounted for more than 11 percent of employment. In addition, manufacturing also generates one of the highest average quarterly wages of the major industries under consideration. Generally, the high capital costs and the need for highly skilled labor combined with the efficiencies of scale associated with large operations produces the higher wages and higher employment per firm in manufacturing.

Surviving the Test

This industry also had the highest four-year survival rate of all major industries. High capitalization costs help ensure only well thought out and researched ventures get funded. The better capitalized a firm is, the more likely it will survive the initial lean years. Furthermore, the costs of quitting business can be substantial due to fixed costs and lack of secondary markets for equipment and materials.

Lowest Survival Rate

The construction industry accounted for over 13 percent of the establishment births in 1987 but was responsible for less than 6 per-

Continued on page 14

Employment and Wages— New 1987 Utah Firms

	Firms Established in 1987	December Employment	% of Total	Avg Employment Per Firm	Avg 4th Qtr Wage
Insured Agriculture	70	184	0.5	2.6	$4,855
Mining	45	225	0.6	5.0	5,534
Construction	541	2,248	5.9	4.2	4,903
Manufacturing	266	4,298	11.4	16.2	4,849
Trans/Comm/Utilities	216	1,215	3.2	5.6	4,588
Trade	1,191	9,232	24.4	7.8	2,118
Fin/Ins/Real Estate	371	2,005	5.3	5.4	3,824
Service	1,415	18,385	48.6	13	2,046
Total	**4,115**	**37,792**	**100.0**	**9.2**	**$2,735**

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

cent of the new employment. Construction also had the lowest four-year survival rate of any of the major industries.

Construction survival and birth rates are determined by some unique characteristics peculiar to this industry. Construction firms can easily enter and exit the market. More so than in other industries, a premium is placed upon experience and reputation in construction industry. For newcomers lacking these qualities, gaining access to a steady supply of work can be difficult. Many construction establishments are small outfits that lack an existence separate from their owners. Thus, when the owner retires or quits, the firm most likely ceases to exist as well.

Other industries showed varied records. Trade accounted for almost 30 percent of new firms in 1987, but showed a survival rate only slightly higher than the service industry's. Not surprisingly, mining showed few new firms and also a low survival rate. Transportation/communications/utilities and finance/insurance/real estate accounted for 5 and 9 percent of the new 1987 births respectively and experienced average survival rates.

Diverse Factors at Work

All new firms survival rates are subject to, and are determined by, many diverse forces—among them market conditions, availability of capital, management quality, and labor markets. In the time-span review, the manufacturing sector had the highest survival rate and the service industry the highest birth rate. As market factors change, the birth and survival rates of firms may also change. ❐

James L. Hall
Merritt L. Dunn
Labor Market Economists

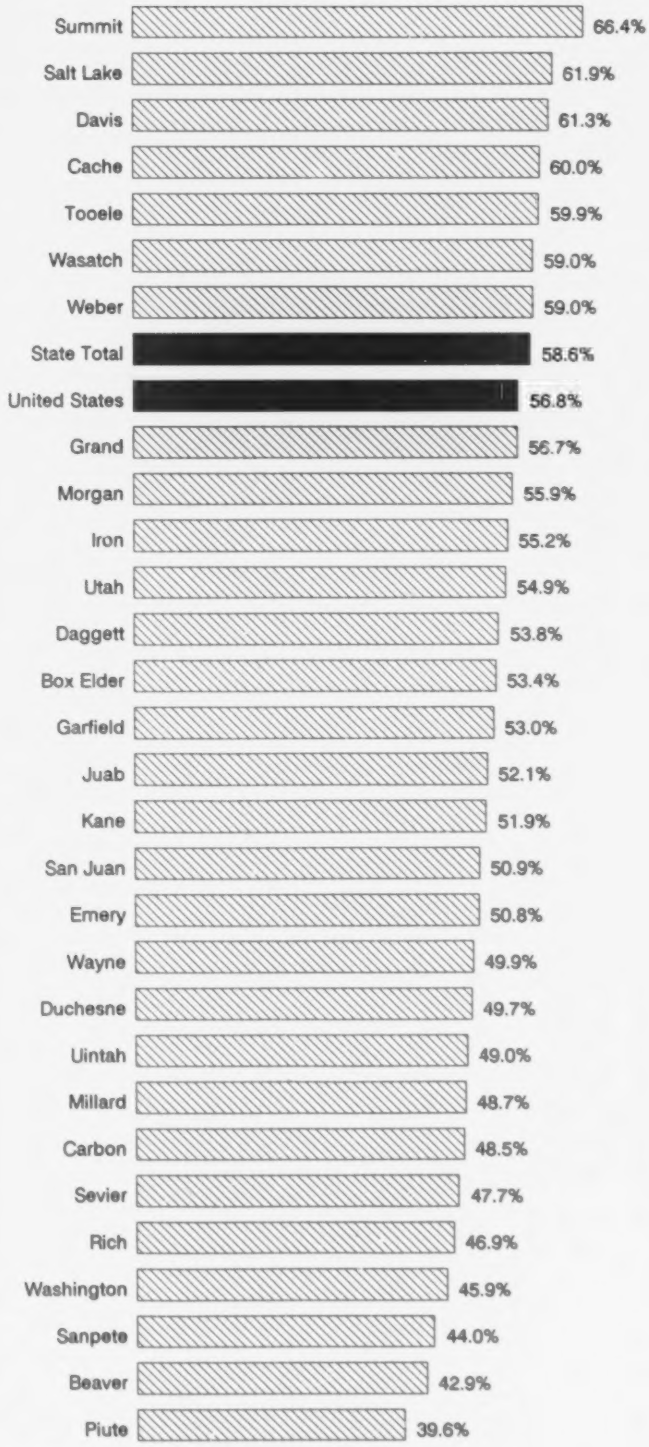
Note: Firms in this study are defined as employers subject to the provisions of the Utah Employment Security Act.

Facts About Unemployment Insurance in Utah—1991

How much money did the average unemployment insurance claimant receive each week?	*$160*
What is the maximum amount a claimant received each week?	*$221*
What was the average number of weeks unemployed workers actually received benefits (under the regular program)?	*12*
What percent of claimants received benefits for the maximum duration of 26 weeks?	*6%*
What percent of eligible claimants received all of their unemployment insurance benefits?	*21%* ❒

Utah Female Labor Force Participation Rates

1990



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Utah Labor Market Report

JOB SERVICE

Floyd G. Astin, Administrator

William R. Horner, Director, Labor Market Information Services

Lecia Parks Langston, Chief Economist

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Notes

(f)—forecast.

(p)—preliminary.

(r)—revised.

Salt Lake/Ogden Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)—Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.

Provo/Orem Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)—Utah County.

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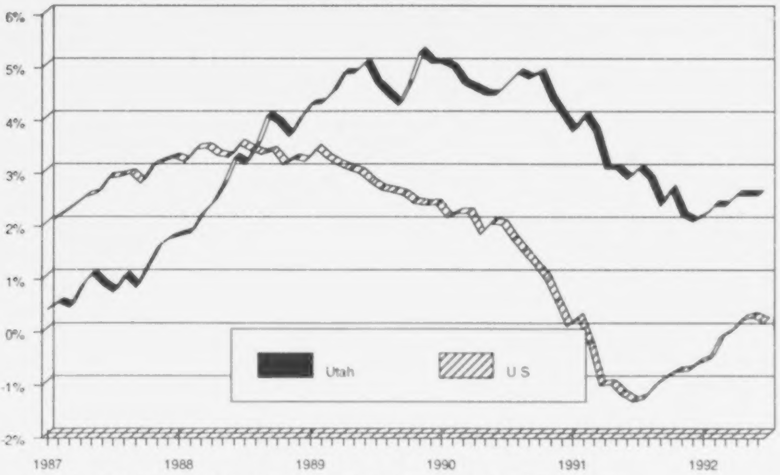
Utah
Labor Market Report

June 1992
Volume 2, No. 6

Year-Over Percent Change in Nonfarm Jobs



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services

The news? Soaring U.S. unemployment— What about Utah?

Does the recent surge in national unemployment mean an economic downturn is looming on the Utah horizon?

No.

Utah's moderate growth should continue.

Utah's jobless rate edged up one-tenth of a percentage point in June to register 4.8 percent. This slight rise in the unemployment rate is the result of two demographic forces. First, while the State is one of the top job-producing states in the nation, it is still not creating quite enough jobs to keep up with the entrants to the labor market. Second, population estimates and anecdotal evidence suggest that we are experiencing an influx of unemployed workers arriving from depressed labor markets.

Utah's unemployment rate currently registers 3 percentage points below the national average—the largest gap between Utah/U.S. jobless rates in more than 30 years. In addition, Utah's June 1992 unemployment rate measures half a percentage point below the June 1991 figure of 5.3 percent. Roughly 39,400 Utahns were out of work in June 1992—3,100 *fewer* than in June 1991. In other words, despite this small rise in the State's unemployment rate, Utah's economic situation remains relatively healthy when compared to the nation as a whole and to its own condition in June 1991.

Utah's job expansion continued its "slow, but steady" performance in June. Since the unemployment rate tends to be a lagging indicator, job expansion is often a better signal of the health of the labor force. Nonagricultural employment is up 2.6 percent from a year ago-- an addition of 19,400 jobs.

Perhaps the best economic news this month comes from

Continued on page 2

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THE RATE *(Seasonally Adjusted)*

Jun 1992	Utah	4.8%	U.S.	7.8%
May 1992	Utah	4.7%	U.S.	7.5%
Jun 1991	Utah	5.3%	U.S.	6.9%

NONFARM JOBS *(% change from a year ago)*

May 1992	Utah	2.6%	U.S.	0.01%

CPI-U *(Base Year 1982-84 = 100)*

May 1992	U.S.	139.7	Yr-over chng	3.0%

PPI *(Base Year 1982 = 100)*

May 1992	U.S.	117.1	Yr-over chng	0.5%

manufacturing. Although manufacturing jobs still number fewer than in June 1991, the loss is less than 1 percent (only 800 jobs)—the best comparison of 1992 to date. Thanks to a 5-percent rise in food products manufacturing jobs, nondurable manufacturing employment actually increased in the June 1991 to June 1992 period. However, manufacturing industries which are heavily dependent on defense contracts are still showing significant losses.

With a 6-percent, 2,100-job increase, the fastest growing industry was once again finance/insurance/real estate. Financial services centers that opened in 1991 continue to bolster this sector's employment figures.

The addition of 7,800 service industry jobs (for a growth rate topping 4 percent) puts this sector back in its usual firm standing. Strong growth in computer services (up almost 8 percent), medical services (up nearly 7 percent), and engineering/management services (up almost 9 percent) have contributed to this expanded growth.

Employment growth in construction industries has slowed considerably from the remarkable (13.3 percent) performance it experienced in 1991. But, with year-to-year growth over 3 percent (1,100 new jobs) the construction industry retains a healthy stance. Upcoming nonresidential projects and continued growth in housing should keep construction employment hardy. Trade also maintained a moderate growth rate since June 1991. The industry has produced 5,200 new jobs for a growth rate of 3 percent.

The public sector's year-to-year job growth is once again checked by last year's cuts in federal defense jobs. Overall, government created 3,400 new jobs—a 2.2 percent expansion. State and local government both turned in moderate performance records with growth rates between 3.0 and 3.5 percent.

Transportation/communication/utilities employment remained in a slow growth mode. Since June 1991, this industry has added only 600 jobs for a growth rate of 1.4 percent. Mining held steady in June—neither increasing nor decreasing. However, coal mining employment was down 4.5 percent, but was offset by gains in oil/gas extraction.

Despite the recent rise in the U.S. unemployment rate, most indicators suggest that the national recovery is still in force. While growth will not be spectacular, both the U.S. and Utah economies should improve through the rest of 1992.❐

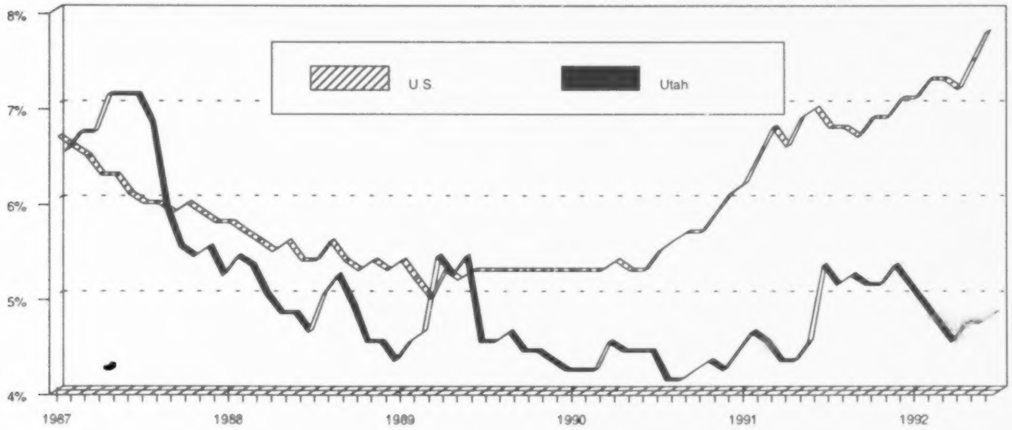
Lecia Parks Langston
Chief Economist

- ***Utah's unemployment rate edged up one-tenth of a point to 4.8 percent.***

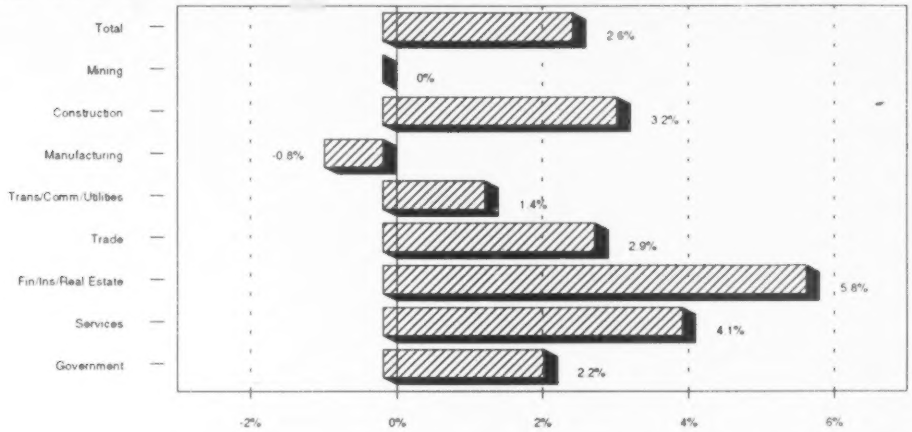
- ***The hefty rise in national joblessness creates a 3 percentage point gap in U.S./Utah unemployment rates—the largest difference in over 30 years.***

- ***Services and the finance/insurance/real estate sectors showed the fastest growth in June 1992.***

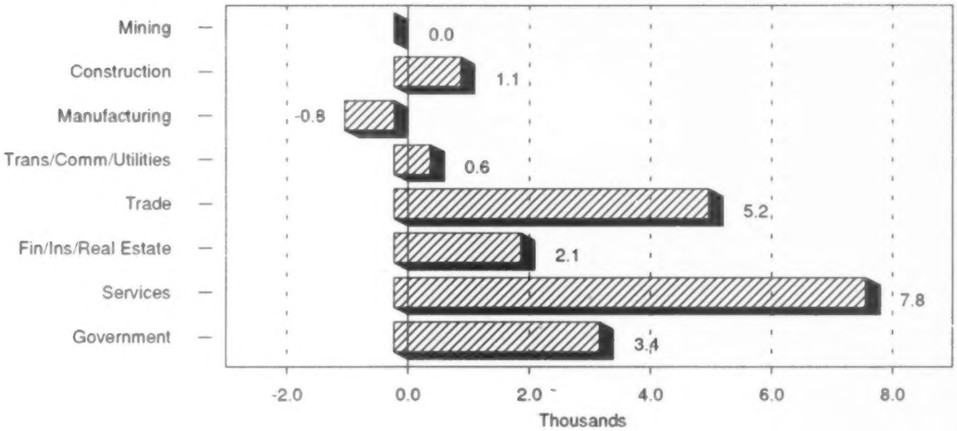
Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rates



June 1991-92 Percent Growth in Nonfarm Jobs



June 1991-92 Nonfarm Job Growth



Source U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

RAW

Table 1. Utah Civilian Labor Force and Nonagricultural Jobs, Not Seasonally Adjusted *(Numbers in Thousands)*

	Jun 1992(f)	Jun 1991	Percent Change	May 1992(p)	Apr 1992(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**822.7**	**811.5**	**1.4**	**810.7**	**810.8**
Employed	**781.8**	**767.7**	**1.8**	**770.9**	**768.4**
Unemployed	**40.9**	**43.8**	**-6.6**	**39.8**	**42.4**
Percent of Labor Force	5.0	5.4	--	4.9	5.2
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS	**770.1**	**750.7**	**2.6**	**762.9**	**756.6**
Mining	**8.6**	**8.6**	**0.0**	**8.4**	**8.4**
Metal Mining	3.0	3.0	0.0	3.0	3.0
Bituminous Coal Mining	2.1	2.2	-4.5	2.1	2.1
Oil/Gas Extraction & Quarrying*	3.5	3.4	2.9	3.3	3.3
Contract Construction	**35.2**	**34.1**	**3.2**	**33.1**	**30.9**
Manufacturing	**104.4**	**105.2**	**-0.8**	**104.1**	**103.5**
Durable Goods	68.1	69.4	-1.9	68.2	68.1
Primary Metals	*5.7*	*6.0*	*-5.0*	*5.8*	*5.9*
Fabricated Metals, Machinery, & Computers	*14.0*	*14.3*	*-2.1*	*14.1*	*14.1*
Electrical/Electric Equipment (ex. Computers)	*9.2*	*9.9*	*-7.1*	*9.3*	*9.2*
Transportation Equipment	*15.5*	*17.0*	*-8.8*	*15.4*	*15.5*
*Lumber/Furniture,Stone/Clay/Glass**	*10.3*	*10.1*	*2.0*	*10.2*	*10.0*
*Other Durable Goods**	*13.4*	*12.1*	*10.7*	*13.4*	*13.4*
Nondurable Goods	36.3	35.8	1.4	35.9	35.4
Food & Related Products	*12.3*	*11.7*	*5.1*	*12.1*	*11.8*
*Other Nondurable Goods**	*24.0*	*24.1*	*-0.4*	*23.8*	*23.6*
Transportation, Communications, & Utilities	**43.3**	**42.7**	**1.4**	**42.8**	**42.7**
Railroad Transportation	2.5	2.6	-3.8	2.5	2.5
Trucking & Warehousing	15.5	15.4	0.6	15.4	15.3
Transportation by Air*	7.2	7.1	1.4	7.0	7.1
Other Transportation & Related Services*	3.4	3.2	6.2	3.3	3.2
Communications	7.0	6.5	7.7	7.0	7.0
Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services	7.7	7.9	-2.5	7.6	7.6
Trade	**185.5**	**180.3**	**2.9**	**182.3**	**179.9**
Wholesale Trade	41.8	41.4	1.0	41.5	41.2
*Durable Goods**	*24.6*	*24.6*	*0.0*	*24.5*	*24.2*
*Nondurable Goods**	*17.2*	*16.8*	*2.4*	*17.0*	*17.0*
Retail Trade	143.7	138.9	3.5	140.8	138.7
Food Stores	*25.2*	*24.5*	*2.9*	*24.6*	*24.3*
Auto Dealers/Parts Stores, & Gas Stations	*15.6*	*16.1*	*-3.1*	*15.3*	*15.2*
Eating & Drinking Places	*48.1*	*45.7*	*5.3*	*47.2*	*46.1*
*Home Furniture/Equipment & Clothing Stores**	*13.6*	*12.4*	*9.7*	*12.9*	*12.8*
*Gen. Merchandise/Building & Garden Supply**	*23.8*	*22.7*	*4.8*	*23.5*	*23.0*
Miscellaneous Retail	*17.4*	*17.5*	*-0.6*	*17.3*	*17.3*
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**38.0**	**35.9**	**5.8**	**37.7**	**37.1**
Depository Institutions*	13.7	13.3	3.0	13.7	13.4
Other Finance/Insurance/Real Estate*	24.3	22.6	7.5	24.0	23.7
Services	**196.5**	**188.7**	**4.1**	**192.8**	**194.1**
Hotels & Lodging Places	12.8	12.7	0.8	12.1	12.5
Personal, Amusement & Recreational*	20.0	19.0	5.3	19.2	18.4
Computer-Related*	9.8	9.1	7.7	9.8	9.7
Other Business Services*	32.2	31.7	1.6	32.0	31.6
Auto Repair/Rental/Parking*	6.7	6.6	1.5	6.6	6.6
Health	51.1	48.0	6.5	50.7	50.4
Education/Social & Membership Organizations*	36.0	35.6	1.1	35.2	38.3
Legal & Miscellaneous Services	5.6	5.4	3.7	5.5	5.4
Engineering, Accounting, & Related*	16.0	14.7	8.8	15.7	15.6
Other Repair/Ag. Services & Museums, etc.*	6.3	5.9	6.8	6.0	5.6
Government	**158.6**	**155.2**	**2.2**	**161.7**	**160.0**
Federal Government	39.4	39.7	-0.8	39.2	39.1
*U.S. Defense**	*18.9*	*19.5*	*-3.1*	*18.9*	*18.9*
*Other Federal**	*20.5*	*20.2*	*1.5*	*20.3*	*20.2*
State Government	44.8	43.3	3.5	46.5	46.1
*State Education**	*23.8*	*23.1*	*3.0*	*25.8*	*25.6*
*Other State**	*21.0*	*20.2*	*4.0*	*20.7*	*20.5*
Local Government	74.4	72.2	3.0	76.0	74.8
Local Education	*45.9*	*44.7*	*2.7*	*48.4*	*47.9*
*Other Local**	*28.5*	*27.5*	*3.6*	*27.6*	*26.9*

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). NOTE: Forecast data and cells marked by an asterisk (*) are not sanctioned by BLS. Some figures are not strictly comparable due to reclassification

ADJUSTED

Table 2. Utah Civilian Labor Force and Nonagricultural Jobs Seasonally Adjusted *(Numbers in Thousands)*

	Jun 1992(f)	Jun 1991	Percent Change	May 1992(p)	Apr 1992(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	818.1	806.9	1.4	817.0	819.0
Employed	778.7	764.4	1.9	778.7	780.1
Unemployed	39.4	42.5	-7.3	38.3	38.9
Percent of Labor Force	4.8	5.3	--	4.7	4.7
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS	767.9	748.5	2.6	764.5	758.1
Mining	8.9	8.9	0.0	8.5	8.6
Contract Construction	33.1	32.0	3.2	33.2	33.1
Manufacturing	103.7	104.5	-0.8	104.3	104.2
Durable Goods	67.5	68.7	-1.9	68.2	68.5
Nondurable Goods	36.2	35.7	1.4	36.1	35.8
Trans., Comm., Public Utilities	43.3	42.7	1.4	42.9	42.8
Trade	185.0	179.8	2.9	183.7	182.8
Wholesale	41.5	41.1	1.0	41.6	41.5
Retail	143.4	138.7	3.5	142.0	141.3
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	37.8	35.7	5.8	37.6	37.1
Services	197.7	189.8	4.1	196.9	192.7
Government	158.6	155.2	2.2	157.4	156.7
Federal Government	38.8	39.1	-0.8	38.7	38.7
State Government	45.8	44.3	3.5	45.2	45.0
Local Government	74.0	71.8	3.0	73.4	73.0

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Table 3. Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in Utah

	Average Hourly Earnings				Average Weekly Hours			
	May 1992(p)	May 1991	% Chng	Apr 1992(r)	May 1992(p)	May 1991	% Chng	Apr 1992(r)
MINING	**$14.67**	**$14.95**	**-1.9**	**$15.32**	**41.2**	**43.2**	**-4.6**	**44.3**
Metal Mining	13.68	13.67	0.1	13.70	49.3	46.9	5.1	49.6
Bituminous Coal Mining	18.29	18.01	1.6	18.97	45.3	40.9	10.8	45.3
MANUFACTURING	**11.06**	**10.64**	**3.9**	**11.08**	**39.9**	**39.3**	**1.5**	**39.5**
Durable Goods	11.36	10.85	4.7	11.43	40.8	39.7	2.8	40.6
Primary Metals	13.98	13.41	4.3	13.94	41.7	41.9	-0.5	42.9
Fabricated Metal Prod. and Mach.	10.79	10.48	3.0	10.95	40.1	40.2	-0.2	39.7
Transportation Equipment	15.24	13.39	13.8	15.08	41.4	39.5	4.8	41.9
Nondurable Goods	10.47	10.21	2.5	10.38	38.1	38.5	-1.0	37.6
Food and Kindred Products	9.65	8.99	7.3	9.56	37.9	38.9	-2.6	35.9
TRADE	**7.86**	**7.63**	**3.0**	**7.88**	**29.1**	**28.5**	**2.1**	**28.8**
Wholesale	10.17	10.20	-0.3	10.29	36.2	37.1	-2.4	35.5
Retail	7.05	6.67	5.7	7.02	27.2	26.2	3.8	27.0
Food Stores	7.42	6.72	10.4	7.54	25.6	26.1	-1.9	25.4
General Merchandise	6.25	6.21	0.6	6.28	27.9	26.5	5.3	37.5

Note: Average hours include hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Economic Events

Please note: Information contained in Economic Events is obtained from regional newspapers, local Job Service offices, trade publications, clipping services, and local area Chamber of Commerce publications.

- Lucas Aerospace will move its Lucas Western Inc. Applied Technology Division from California to Summit County. Lucas already operates its Geared Systems Division in the Park City area. The relocation of this division to Summit County could result in the addition of 250 to 300 new jobs.
- American Stores Company, which is based in Salt Lake City, announced an ambitious three-year plan to build 45 new stores and remodel 172 existing stores. The project is expected to cost $2 billion. Most of the new stores will be built in the Midwest and on the West Coast.
- The WordPerfect Corporation has purchased MagicSoft Inc., an Illinois-based firm specializing in telecommunications computer software. The company also announced plans for working agreements with other computer firms. WordPerfect joined with Provo-based Novell for further integration of WordPerfect applications and Novell's network capabilities. The company also entered into agreements with Adobe Systems and with TWAIN.
- National Semiconductor announced that it will lay off nearly 500 workers at its West Jordan manufacturing facility over the next two years. The layoffs are the result of the company's desire to move manufacturing facilities closer to the product divisions which utilize the components. The layoffs could begin within the next six to nine months. The company stressed that the facility is remaining open and that a multi-million dollar investment is scheduled for the plant.
- Denver, Colorado-based International Electronics Corporation has merged with San Juan Assembly Electronics of Blanding, and is planning a major expansion. In addition to purchasing San Juan Assembly's existing manufacturing facility in Blanding, the company is planning to construct two additional manufacturing facilities in the County. One of the facilities is planned for the south end of Blanding, and Bluff is being considered as the site for the third plant. With the acquisition, International Electronics anticipates employment at the existing plant to increase to 125 by the end of the year. The new plants are expected to employ 100 or more each, and total employment at the three facilities is expected to approach 400 workers. The company has announced that it will tap heavily into the Navajo labor force.❐

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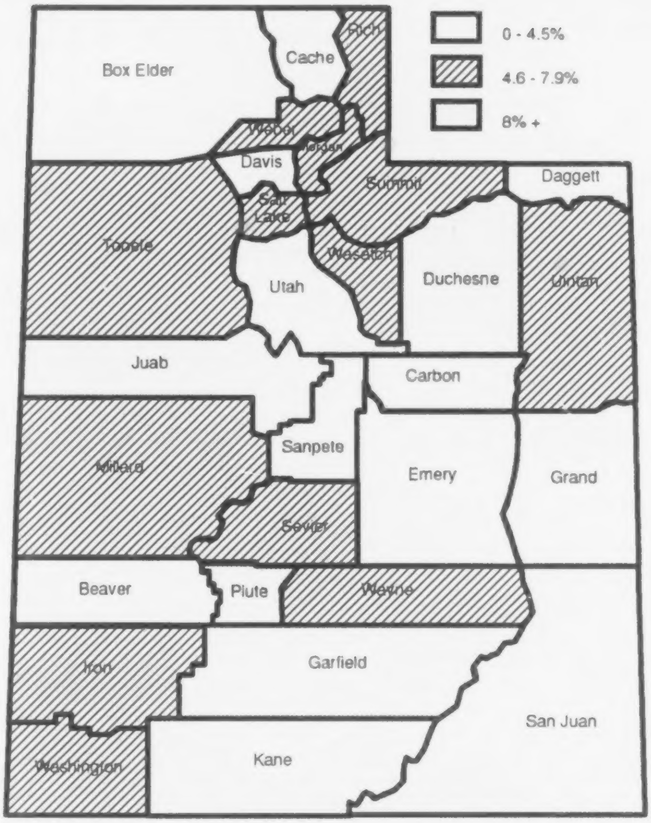
A few counties show substantial economic growth—


0 - 4.5%
4.6 - 7.9%
8% +
Box Elder
Cache
Rich
Weber
Morgan
Davis
Summit
Daggett
Salt Lake
Tooele
Wasatch
Utah
Duchesne
Uintah
Juab
Carbon
Sanpete
Millard
Emery
Grand
Sevier
Beaver
Piute
Wayne
Iron
Garfield
San Juan
Washington
Kane

Unemployment Rates June 1992

Five of Utah's eight multi-county planning districts had lower unemployment rates in June 1992 than in June 1991, while the current U.S. rate is at its highest level in eight years.

Year-over percentage changes in nonfarm employment totals ranged widely among planning districts--from a loss of nearly 3 percent in Uintah Basin to a growth of over 4 percent in Southwestern Utah.

Within Southwestern District, Iron County's economy is growing rapidly—nonfarm job growth of 9 percent, and Washington and Beaver counties continue their moderate growth. Thus, despite year-over job losses and high unemployment in Garfield and Kane counties, the District statistics are favorable.

Cache County's rapid (6 percent) job growth pushed Bear River District expansion to over 3 percent. But Box Elder County, due to defense-related cutbacks, has lost 2 percent of its jobs. Still, its unemployment rate remains a very low 4 percent. The District average rate is 3.8 percent—the lowest in the State.

Despite the loss of 2 percent of its manufacturing jobs, Utah County's total nonfarm jobs increased by 4 percent. Much more impressive is Summit County's nonfarm job growth of 8 percent. Even though Wasatch County posted a modest 2-percent increase, Mountainland District's job growth averaged out at 4 percent, and its unemployment rate was only 4.6 percent.

Utah's remaining metropolitan counties--Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber--are all experiencing job growth in the 1-to-3 percent range. Salt Lake and Davis counties' current economic indicators are, as usual, noticeably better than those of Weber County.

Continued on page 8

- ***Changes in nonfarm jobs varied from a loss of 3 percent in the Uintah Basin District to 4 percent growth in the Southwestern District.***

- ***Grand County shows job growth of 6 percent as tourism booms.***

- ***Iron County's economy is growing jobs rapidly—nonfarm are up 9 percent.***

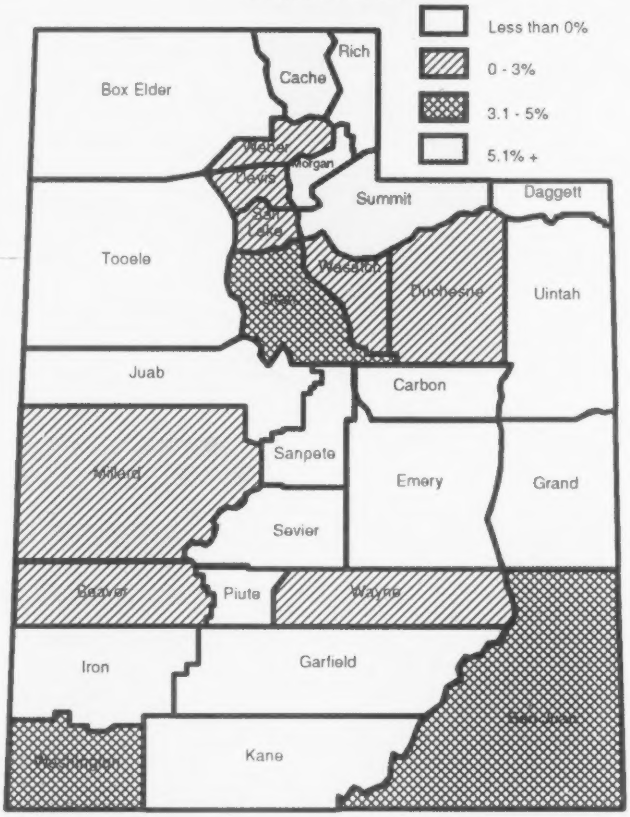
Continued from page 7

On the other end of the scale, three districts--Uintah Basin, Southeastern, and Central--have experienced net job losses in the past 12 months and correspondingly high unemployment rates. These are Utah's perennial economically distressed districts. But, by national standards, their statistics are not overly gloomy.

Additional bright spots exist. Grand County, one of the shining stars in the entire state, is enjoying a tourism-based boom with year-over job growth greater than 6 percent. Construction has pushed job growth in neighboring San Juan County to 4 percent. And Millard County in Central District has low unemployment and moderate job growth. ❐

Kenneth E. Jensen
Labor Market Economist

Year-Over Percent Change in Nonfarm Jobs June 1992


Less than 0%
0 - 3%
3.1 - 5%
5.1% +
Box Elder
Cache
Rich
Weber
Morgan
Davis
Salt Lake
Summit
Daggett
Tooele
Wasatch
Utah
Duchesne
Uintah
Juab
Carbon
Millard
Sanpete
Emery
Grand
Sevier
Beaver
Piute
Wayne
Iron
Garfield
San Juan
Washington
Kane

METRO AREAS

Table 4. Civilian Labor Force and Nonfarm Jobs for SaltLake/Ogden and Provo/Orem Metropolitan Statistical Areas *(Numbers in Thousands)*

	Salt Lake/Ogden					Provo/Orem				
	Jun 1992(f)	Jun 1991	% Chng	May 1992(p)	Apr 1992(r)	Jun 1992(f)	Jun 1991	% Chng	May 1992(p)	Apr 1992(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**530.2**	**523.7**	**1.2**	**526.0**	**524.2**	**120.4**	**118.4**	**1.7**	**117.9**	**120.8**
Employed	504.7	496.6	1.6	501.5	498.4	115.3	112.6	2.4	112.9	115.5
Unemployed	25.5	27.1	-5.9	24.5	25.8	5.1	5.8	-12.1	5.0	5.3
Rate	4.8	5.2	—	4.7	4.9	4.2	4.9	—	4.3	4.4
TOTAL NONFARM JOBS	**524.0**	**511.3**	**2.5**	**520.3**	**513.9**	**101.5**	**97.8**	**3.8**	**99.2**	**101.1**
Mining	3.4	3.0	13.3	3.2	3.2	.1	.1	0.0	.1	.1
Construction	23.8	22.6	5.3	22.5	20.9	5.0	4.7	6.4	4.5	4.3
Manufacturing	67.2	67.8	-0.9	67.1	66.8	13.9	13.9	0.0	13.7	13.6
Durable	45.1	46.3	-2.6	45.2	45.1	8.8	8.9	-1.1	8.8	8.7
Nondurable	22.1	21.5	2.8	21.9	21.7	5.1	5.0	2.0	4.9	4.9
Trans/Comm/Utilities	34.0	33.1	2.7	33.5	33.4	2.3	2.5	-8.0	2.3	2.3
Trade	128.6	125.9	2.1	126.7	125.6	24.6	23.1	6.5	23.8	23.3
Wholesale	33.3	33.1	0.6	33.1	32.8	5.2	4.9	6.1	5.1	5.1
Retail	95.3	92.8	2.7	93.6	92.8	19.4	18.2	6.6	18.7	18.2
Fin/Ins/Real Estate	31.7	29.9	6.0	31.4	30.7	2.5	2.4	4.2	2.5	2.4
Service	132.7	127.7	3.9	131.4	129.7	37.8	36.1	4.7	36.3	39.3
Government	102.6	101.3	1.3	104.5	103.6	15.3	15.0	2.0	16.0	15.8

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services

By County

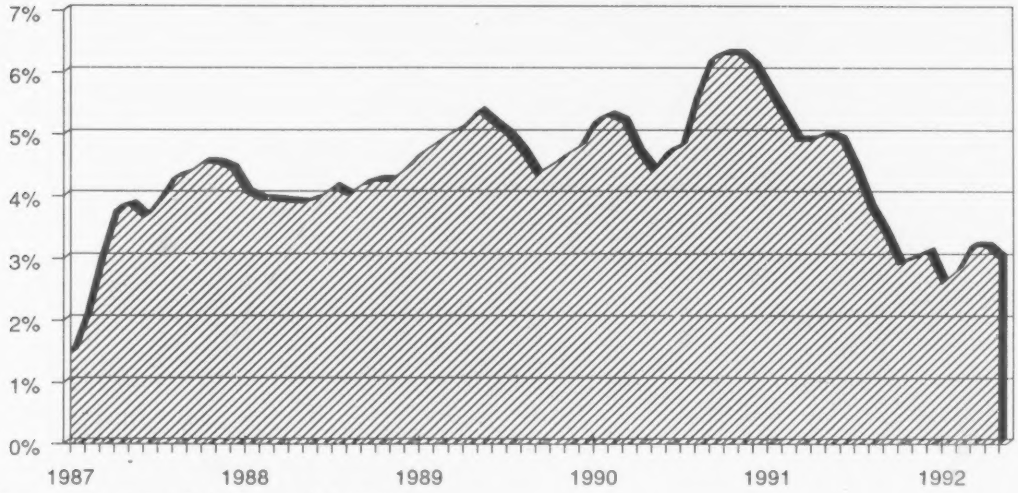
Table 4. Unemployment Rates and Nonfarm Jobs in Utah by County

	Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate				Nonfarm Wage and Salary Jobs				
	Jun 1992(f)	May 1992(p)	Apr 1992(r)	Jun 1991	Jun 1992(f)	Jun 1991	Percent Change	May 1992(p)	Apr 1991(r)
STATE TOTAL	**4.8**	**4.7**	**4.7**	**5.3**	**770,100**	**750,570**	**2.6**	**762,900**	**756,600**
Bear River	**3.8**	**4.0**	**4.8**	**4.8**	**47,180**	**45,670**	**3.3**	**46,860**	**46,440**
Box Elder	4.1	4.7	4.2	5.6	15,250	15,600	-2.2	15,090	15,030
Cache	3.6	3.7	5.0	4.5	31,470	29,600	6.3	31,370	31,050
Rich	4.7	4.2	4.1	3.3	460	470	-2.1	400	360
Wasatch Front	**4.7**	**4.4**	**4.5**	**5.1**	**535,420**	**522,450**	**2.5**	**531,790**	**525,240**
Wasatch Front North	**5.1**	**5.0**	**4.9**	**5.5**	**132,780**	**130,310**	**1.9**	**131,430**	**129,680**
Davis	4.3	4.1	4.1	5.1	62,690	61,160	2.5	61,650	60,210
Morgan	7.2	4.5	4.0	7.3	1,080	1,010	6.9	1,120	1,090
Weber	5.8	5.9	5.7	5.9	69,010	68,140	1.3	68,660	68,380
Wasatch Front South	**4.6**	**4.2**	**4.4**	**5.0**	**402,640**	**392,140**	**2.7**	**400,360**	**395,560**
Salt Lake	4.6	4.2	4.4	5.0	392,370	381,860	2.8	390,090	385,430
Tooele	5.1	6.0	4.9	6.5	10,270	10,280	-0.1	10,270	10,140
Mountainland	**4.6**	**4.3**	**4.4**	**5.2**	**111,780**	**107,470**	**4.0**	**109,230**	**112,320**
Summit	7.7	5.1	5.8	7.2	7,660	7,070	8.3	7,410	8,680
Utah	4.3	4.2	4.2	5.0	101,390	97,720	3.8	99,090	101,020
Wasatch	6.8	6.2	7.0	8.5	2,730	2,680	1.9	2,730	2,620
Central	**7.1**	**6.9**	**5.8**	**8.3**	**16,060**	**16,190**	**-0.8**	**15,910**	**15,240**
Juab	8.8	7.1	7.1	6.3	1,960	1,990	-1.5	1,960	1,930
Millard	4.9	5.7	4.4	5.7	3,600	3,520	2.3	3,500	3,440
Piute	10.2	11.4	9.7	16.1	200	210	-4.8	200	200
Sanpete	9.0	8.0	5.1	10.1	4,580	4,750	-3.6	4,580	4,170
Sevier	6.1	6.5	6.7	8.7	5,090	5,100	-0.2	5,090	4,980
Wayne	7.7	7.9	7.7	8.7	630	620	1.6	580	520
Southwestern	**6.3**	**5.4**	**5.5**	**5.7**	**30,890**	**29,590**	**4.4**	**30,320**	**29,210**
Beaver	4.1	5.0	4.4	4.1	1,490	1,460	2.1	1,440	1,420
Garfield	19.1	17.6	17.8	16.3	1,650	1,690	-2.4	1,550	1,280
Iron	4.9	4.9	5.2	4.6	8,750	7,990	9.5	8,630	8,580
Kane	8.9	8.3	7.6	7.5	1,800	1,870	-3.7	1,700	1,540
Washington	6.0	4.6	4.7	5.3	17,200	16,580	3.7	17,000	16,400
Uintah Basin	**8.0**	**7.7**	**7.9**	**7.7**	**11,520**	**11,840**	**-2.7**	**11,420**	**11,130**
Daggett	2.5	10.3	7.7	2.5	450	460	-2.2	400	320
Duchesne	8.8	7.7	8.6	9.6	4,030	3,950	2.0	3,980	3,910
Uintah	7.9	7.5	7.5	7.0	7,040	7,430	-5.2	7,040	6,900
Southeastern	**8.7**	**8.1**	**8.7**	**8.8**	**17,290**	**17,360**	**-0.4**	**17,410**	**17,030**
Carbon	8.0	8.1	9.6	8.3	7,380	7,670	-3.8	7,480	7,420
Emery	8.6	8.7	9.5	10.1	3,300	3,410	-3.2	3,420	3,340
Grand	8.6	6.9	6.6	7.9	3,030	2,850	6.3	2,930	2,804
San Juan	10.2	8.6	8.3	9.3	3,580	3,430	4.4	3,580	3,470
Salt Lake/Ogden MSA	**4.7**	**4.4**	**4.5**	**5.1**	**524,070**	**511,160**	**2.5**	**520,400**	**514,020**
Provo/Orem MSA	**4.3**	**4.2**	**4.2**	**5.0**	**101,390**	**97,720**	**3.8**	**99,090**	**101,020**

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

Note: Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates should not be used for federal or state funding applications.

Year-over Percent Increase in U.S. Consumer Price Index



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

PRICES

Table 6. Current U.S. Price Indexes

	Index		% Change From	
	May 1992	May 1991	Prior Year	Prior Month
CONSUMER PRICES (1982-84=100)				
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])	**139.7**	**135.6**	**3.0**	**0.1**
Food and Beverages	138.3	137.3	0.7	-0.4
Food at Home	136.2	136.9	-0.5	-0.9
Housing	136.7	132.8	2.9	0.1
Rent Residential	146.3	142.8	2.5	0.1
Fuel and Other Utilities	116.8	114.2	2.3	0.9
Medical Care	188.7	175.2	7.7	0.3
Apparel and Upkeep	133.1	129.4	2.9	-0.2
Transportation	126.3	123.3	2.4	0.9
Gasoline	99.4	100.2	-0.8	4.9
Energy[3]	102.4	102.1	0.3	2.9
PURCHASING POWER OF CONSUMER DOLLAR: (1982-84 = $1.00)	**$0.716**	**$0.737**	**-2.8**	**-0.1**
ALL ITEMS (CPI-W[2])	**137.6**	**133.8**	**2.8**	**0.2**
PRODUCER PRICES (1982 = 100)				
ALL COMMODITIES	**117.1**	**116.5**	**0.5**	**0.7**
Finished Goods	123.1	121.8	1.1	0.5
Intermediate Materials	114.4	114.0	0.4	0.5
Crude Materials	101.0	102.1	-1.1	2.1

---

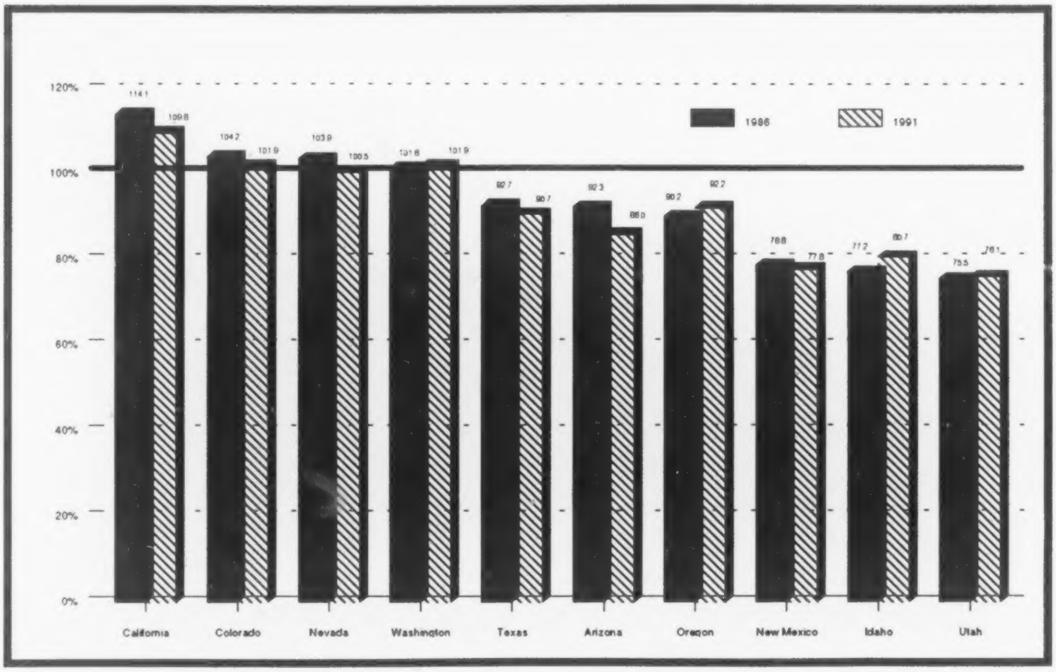
[1] Consumer Price Index—All Urban Consumers.

[2] Consumer Price Index—Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers.

[3] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: fuel oil, coal, bottled gas, electricity, gasoline, and motor oil and coolant. It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statisitcs.

Per Capita Personal Income as a Percent of National Average Western States — 1986 and 1991



New Data, New Publications

The following data and/or publications are now available:

☐ ***Facts About Unemployment Insurance in Utah, 1992.***

☐ ***Utah Job Outlook, 1992-1997***

☐ ***Summary of Key Labor Market Information for Utah***

If you would like to receive copies, please check the desired items and fill in your name and address.

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Mail to: Labor Market Information Services, Utah Department of Employment Security, P.O. Box 11249, Salt Lake City, UT, 84147-0249.

Utah's Occupational Outlook—1992-1997

Which occupations are growing?
How much training do workers need?
Where will the new jobs be?
Check the* Utah Job Outlook *for the answers—

The Beehive State will continue its posture of steady growth during the mid-1990's. The Utah economy will generate nearly 72,000 new jobs during the 1992 to 1997 period. Total employment in Utah will swell from 841,200 in 1992 to 913,100 in 1997. Overall, employment in the State will increase by 8.5 percent with an annual growth rate averaging 1.7 percent per year. This is a slight slowing in the rate of job growth from the last set of projections (1990 - 1995) which estimated a rate of 2.0 percent per year. The 1.7 percent per year rate of growth remains, however, markedly higher than the 1.2 percent rate projected for the nation.

Industry Outlook

Eighty percent of employment and new jobs over the five year period will fall in the *service-producing* industries of transportation/communication/utilities, trade, finance/insurance/real estate, services, and government. Agriculture, mining, construction, and manufacturing—the *goods-producing* industries—will contribute a total of 20 percent of current and projected employment growth.

Of the 12 major industrial sectors, seven will experience growth rates below the State average of 1.7 per year. These include mining, construction, government (federal, state, and local), agriculture, and self-employed. Industry growth equaling or exceeding the State average will be felt in manufacturing, transportation and utilities, trade, finance, and services.

The *fastest-growing industries* in Utah over the 1992 to 1997 period will be business services, air transportation, and engineering/accounting services. The *industries providing the most new jobs* in the State will be business services, health services, self-employed, and eating establishments. One-third of the 71,800 new jobs in Utah will occur in the services industry, and one-third of these will be in one specific category within the services industry—business services.

Industries projected to have no employment growth over the next five years include metal mining, railroads, federal defense (civilian employment), agriculture, and local education.

Fortunately, none of the 12 major industry sectors should actually lose jobs on a "net" basis over the five-year period. Agriculture will provide the fewest new opportunities of any sector, adding only about 440 jobs. Most of the growth in agriculture is generated from agricultural services activity—primarily urban lawn and garden services.

Occupational Outlook

Of the eight major occupational categories, by far the largest—both in number of jobs and number of different job titles—is the production, operating, and maintenance category. One-fourth (215,600) of total 841,200 jobs in 1992 is included in this group. During the five-year projection period, 18,400 new employment positions will swell the ranks of this category. These new jobs represent a growth rate of 1.7 percent per year, exactly the same as the growth rate for all occupations.The clerical and administrative support occupations account for the next largest slice of the job pie in Utah. Over 144,000 individuals are employed in this group, which is projected to add 10,600 new positions to reach the 154,900 level by 1997. Although this is a substantial number of employment opportunities, the rate of job creation in the clerical category (1.5 percent per year) is slower than the rate for all occupations (1.7 percent per year). This slower rate of job creation is due in part to the rapid infusion of productivity-enhancing computer technology into the office environment.

Higher-than-average rates of growth are anticipated in the sales and service categories. Sales occupations will realize a 1.8-percent per year rate of employment growth with service occupations registering a 2.0-percent per year increase. Employment in the service category will increase by

Continued on page 13

Utah Top 50 Occupations in Demand
1992-1997

Accountants & Auditors
Accounting & Bookkeeping Clerks
Artists & Commercial Artists
Automobile Mechanics
Carpenters
Cashiers
Child Care Workers
Computer Programmers
Cooks, Fast Food
Cooks, Restaurant
Dining Room & Bartender Helpers
Drafters
Driver/Sales Workers
Electrical & Electronic Technicians
Engineers, Electrical & Electronic
Engineers, Mechanical
Fast Food Workers
First Line Supervisors, Clerical
First Line Supervisors, Mechanics
First Line Supervisors, Production
First Line Supervisors, Sales
Food Preparation Workers
Gardeners & Groundskeepers
General Office Clerks
Guards
Janitors & Cleaners, Except Maids
Lawyers
Licensed Practical Nurses
Machinists
Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners
Maintenance Repairers, General
Managers, Financial
Managers, Food Service & Lodging
Managers, General & Top Executives
Managers, Marketing, Advertising, & Public Relations
Nurses, Registered
Nursing Aids & Orderlies
Receptionists & Information Clerks
Sales Clerks
Sales Representatives, Retail
Secretaries
Shipping & Receiving Clerks
Stock Clerks, Sales Floor
Stock Clerks, Stockroom or Warehouse
Teachers, Secondary
Tellers
Truck Drivers, Heavy or Tractor Trailer
Truck Drivers, Light (Delivery)
Vendors & Solicitors
Waiters & Waitresses❑

12,500 positions, from 124,600 in 1992 to 137,100 by 1997. For sales employment, the projected increase will register 9,200 additional jobs, raising employment from 103,000 to 112,200 by 1997. Increases in the sales and service job categories are in response to the increase in demand for goods and services from the trade and services industry categories.

Employment in the professional occupational category will grow by 9,800 new jobs over the projection period. Professional occupations, as a group, will experience a slower than average rate of job growth of 1.5 percent per year. Employment in this category will increase from 127,300 in 1992 to 137,100 by 1997.

Technical occupations will enjoy the fastest rate job growth rate of any of the eight occupational categories. Although small in terms of total jobs, this category will experience the quickest pace of job creation with a rate of 2.3 percent per year (4,700 new jobs) over the five year period. Employment in technical occupations is estimated at 40,700 in 1992, and projected to reach the 45,400 level by 1997.

Management and administrative occupations account for a small 6.8-percent portion of total employment in Utah. Roughly 57,100 persons are employed in this category. By 1997 some 5,900 new positions are projected to occur, raising the level of employment to 63,000 by 1997. This category will enjoy a relatively high rate of job growth—2.1 percent—over the five-year period.

Employment in agricultural occupations will continue to claim the smallest number of jobs—28,700—of the total 841,200 in the State. Job increases will occur in the agricultural category, but will be for satisfying the demand for workers in the growing lawn and garden services activities. Less than 800 new jobs will be added to the count of workers in agricultural occupations in Utah over the 1992 to 1997 period.

Job Opportunities Per Year

Each year of the five-year projection period will yield an average of 34,900 job openings. Most of these positions will originate not from growth in the economy, but from the net number of openings created when workers leave one job and move to

Continued on page 14

another. In fact, 20,600 of the 34,900 total openings will result from net movements within the labor market. The remaining 14,350 will occur from new job creation in the labor market. In occupational terms, the service and production related jobs will account for 22 percent and 24 percent, respectively, of the total job openings. Sales and clerical occupations will each claim at least 5,000 job openings per year between 1992 and 1997. Occupations in the professional and technical categories will add about 4,100 and 1,600 annual openings, respectively. About 1,000 job openings per year will occur in the agricultural job titles.

Training Requirements

During the 1992 to 1997 period, roughly 44 percent of jobs in Utah will call for short-term training of less than six months, another 40 percent will require training from six months up to, but not including a baccalaureate (B.S.) degree, and 16 percent will call for a B.S. degree or more. For the five-year projection period, the middle group of jobs—those requiring more than six months up to a B.S. degree—is growing, increasing its share of total employment.

Most Activity Along the Wasatch Front

The 100-mile strip from Weber County in the north through Utah County to the south encompasses 83 percent of jobs in 1992 and 1997, and 84 percent of all new jobs over the five-year period. The average annual growth rate for the "corridor" is, not surprisingly, equal to the State average of 1.7-percent per year.

Of the job growth rates in the nine Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) in Utah, only the Wasatch Front South (1.8 percent), Mountainland (2.0 percent), and the Southwest SDA (2.8 percent) will exceed the State average 1.7-percent rate of job growth. Over half of the projected 71,800 new jobs will spring from Salt Lake and Tooele counties (the Wasatch Front South SDA). Mountainland (Summit, Utah, and Wasatch counties) will enjoy a net increase of about 12,800 jobs over the five-year period. The "Five County" Southwest Service Delivery Area again claims the highest rate of employment growth of any SDA in the State with 2.8 percent. Over the 1992 to 1997 period, this district will increase its job count from 34,900 to 39,800 or a net impact of roughly 4,900 jobs.

The Central and Southeast SDAs will both experience growth rates of less than 1.0 percent per year over the next half-decade. The Uintah Basin SDA will maintain a job-creation pace equal to the State at 1.7 percent per year. The three northern Utah SDAs (Bear River, Weber-Morgan, and Davis County) will see employment increases at rates of 1.4 or 1.5 percent per annum through 1997.

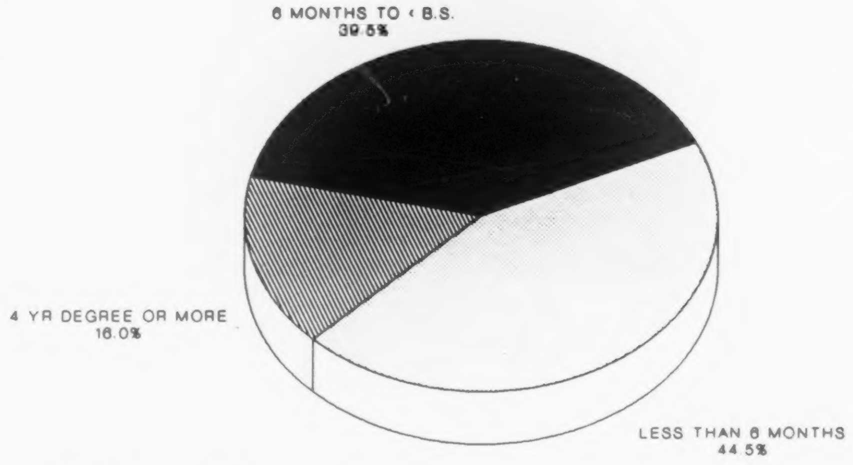
Where does this data come from?

The **Utah Job Outlook** presents the reader with the official State of Utah forecast of industry and occupational employment. It discusses the Utah employment outlook from 1992 to 1997 by industry and occupation. Industry employment projections used in the **Outlook** originate from the Utah State Office of Planning and Budget's Utah Process Economic and Demographic Impact Simulation Model (UPED). These industry employment projections serve as the input into the Utah Department of Employment Security's occupational employment projections system. The **Outlook** contains analysis, charts, and summary data tables that show industry and occupation composition and trends. It also presents "occupations in demand" for the next five years, including training levels, starting wages, and labor supply (output from the training community). This publication actually provides ten sets of projections, one for the State as a whole, and one for each of the nine Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) in Utah.

The **Utah Job Outlook's** purpose is to provide labor market information, in the form of "market driven" labor demand, labor supply, and other important occupational characteristics, for use by planners and administrators in the job training and educational community. Information in the **Outlook** is used as a tool in the process of identifying and planning training programs for "market driven" occupations in demand. This publication was designed specifically to aid the Office of Job Training (JTPA) and the Office of Education in the preparation of plans to train individuals for "occupations in demand" in the Utah labor market. The report has many other uses, particularly for those individuals and organizations interested in labor market information for use in economic development efforts, job counseling, job search, career information, and others.❐

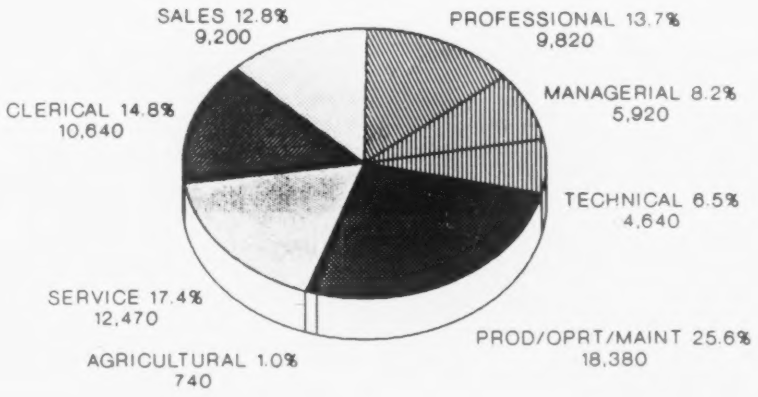
John T. Mathews
Labor Market Economist

UTAH EMPLOYMENT BY TRAINING LEVEL
1992 - 1997



SOURCE: UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY,
LMI & RESEARCH, MAY 1992

NEW JOBS BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY
UTAH - STATEWIDE
1992 - 1997



SOURCE: UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
LMI & RESEARCH, MAY 1992

(TOTAL NEW JOBS = 71,810)

Utah Labor Market Report

JOB SERVICE

Floyd G. Astin, Administrator

William R. Horner, Director, Labor Market Information Services

Lecia Parks Langston, Chief Economist

The Utah Labor Market Report is published by the Labor Market Information Services Division of the Utah Department of Employment Security, 140 East 300 South, Salt Lake City, Utah. To order this publication, call (801) 536-7812.

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Notes

(f)—forecast.
(p)—preliminary.
(r)—revised.

Salt Lake/Ogden Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)–Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.

Provo/Orem Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)–Utah County.

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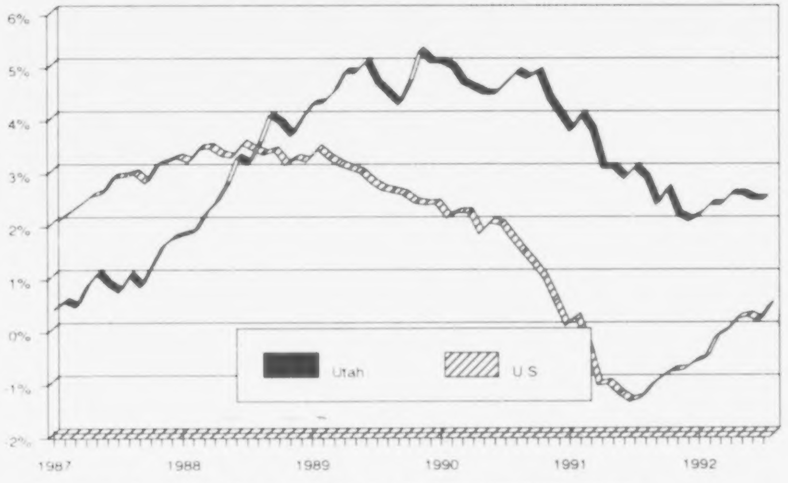
Utah
Labor Market Report

July 1992
Volume 2, No. 7

Year-Over Percent Change in Nonfarm Jobs



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services

"Slow but steady" could be the motto of Utah's economy during the past half year. We've seen very little change in the unemployment rate since January. While job growth has improved since year-end, the State is still not generating jobs at its average 3 to 4 percent. The State seems to be repeating the same performance—but that's not necessarily a bad thing. Although job growth is low in historic terms, Utah is still one of the fastest growing economies in the country.

Utah created 18,500 new nonfarm jobs during the past 12 months. Expansion continued at a moderate 2.5 percent. And, only two of Utah's major industries are showing job losses while the rest continue to grow.

Despite the fact that manufacturing employment continues to show declines when compared with last year, the losses are getting smaller and could turn to gains by December. In July 1992, total manufacturing employment

Continued on page 2

The three point gap in Utah/U.S. unemployment rates holds firm—

Both Utah and U.S. jobless rates dropped one-tenth of a percentage point in July.

Is this a sign of better labor force times ahead?

Or is it just a statistical fluke?

Utah's jobless rate followed the nation's lead, dropping one-tenth of a percentage point to 4.7 percent in July.

The State maintained the extraordinary 3 point gap between its jobless rate and the U.S. figure. This spread, which widened to 3 points beginning in June 1992, represents a disparity not equaled in more than 30 years. Roughly 38,100 Utahns were out of work in July 1992—3,000 fewer than in July of last year and 1,400 fewer than in June 1992. The current jobless rate is also four-tenths of a point lower than the July 1991 rate of 5.1 percent.

Inside

Economic Events 6
County Highlights 7
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THE RATE *(Seasonally Adjusted)*

Jul 1992	Utah	4.7%	U.S.	7.7%
Jun 1992	Utah	4.8%	U.S.	7.8%
Jul 1991	Utah	5.1%	U.S.	6.8%

NONFARM JOBS *(% change from a year ago)*

Jul 1992	Utah	2.5%	U.S.	0.04%

CPI-U *(Base Year 1982-84 = 100)*

Jun 1992	U.S.	140.2	Yr-over chng	3.1%

PPI *(Base Year 1982 = 100)*

Jun 1992	U.S.	117.8	Yr-over chng	1.2%

was down only 500 jobs from July 1991—a loss of only 0.5 percent. In fact, several manufacturing sectors are showing gains. Nevertheless, both transportation equipment and electrical machinery manufacturing continue to experience significant year-over declines—9 and 6 percent respectively.

Mining once again joined manufacturing in the job loser category. Employment in this sector is down 2.3 percent from last year—a loss of about 200 jobs. Closures and layoffs in the coal industry contributed to the loss, but employment is also down in oil/gas extraction, while the number of metal mining jobs did not change.

On the positive side, finance/insurance/real estate maintained its first place position as the fastest growing industry. The sector has added 2,000 net new jobs to Utah's economy over the past year. The addition of several financial service centers has generated most of the 5.5 percent gain.

The service industry continued its steady generation of new Utah employment by adding 7,200 new positions. This 4 percent gain was spurred by 10 percent growth in computer services (which include software companies), 9 percent growth in engineering and management services, and 6 percent growth in medical services. Although service positions are generally perceived as "low pay" jobs, these fastest growing service industries tend to pay higher wages.

Construction has slacked off the Olympian 13 percent pace it set in 1991. However, with 1,000 new construction jobs this industry continues to expand at 3 percent.

Trade employment grew at just under 3 percent between July 1991 and July 1992. Roughly 4,200 of the total 4,800 new trade jobs were contributed by retail trade with especially strong growth in furniture and apparel stores.

Government turned in another 2.5 percent growth rate. Defense cuts prompted the 200 job loss in federal government, but an 1,800 job gain in state government and a 2,000 increase in local government more than offset the federal decline. Growth in education equals that of other state and local government sectors.

Transportation/communications/utilities continued its slow employment growth. Employment in this industry increased almost 1.5 percent for an addition of 600 new jobs.

While the national recovery is rather sluggish, it is still a recovery. And, both Utah and the U.S. should experience improved economic growth in the months ahead. ❐

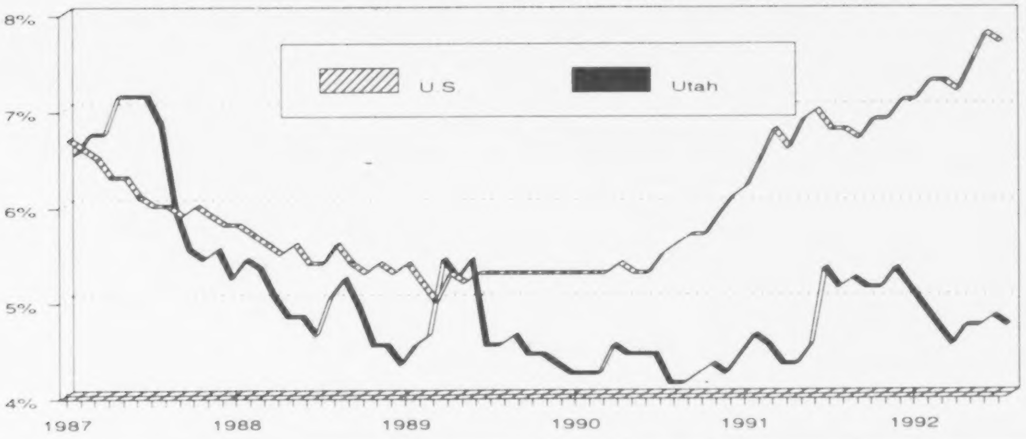
Lecia Parks Langston
Chief Economist

- ***Both U.S. and Utah jobless rates dropped one-tenth of a point.***

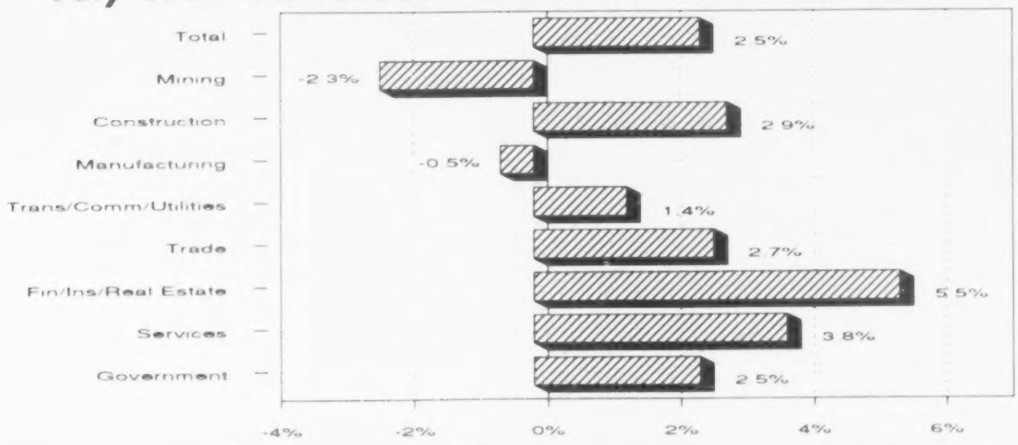
- ***Mining and manufacturing were the only Utah industries sustaining year-over job losses, and manufacturing losses are getting smaller every month.***

- ***Services and finance/insurance/real estate continue as the mainstays of Utah employment growth.***

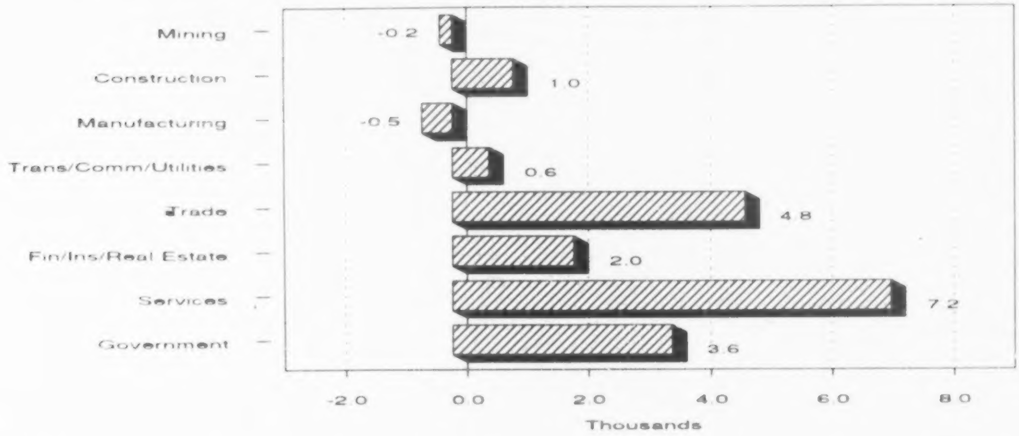
Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rates



July 1991-92 Percent Growth in Nonfarm Jobs



July 1991-92 Nonfarm Job Growth



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services

RAW

Table 1. Utah Civilian Labor Force and Nonagricultural Jobs, Not Seasonally Adjusted *(Numbers in Thousands)*

	Jul 1992(f)	Jul 1991	Percent Change	Jun 1992(p)	May 1992(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**822.7**	**812.5**	**1.3**	**822.2**	**810.6**
Employed	**784.6**	**771.4**	**1.7**	**781.2**	**770.8**
Unemployed	**38.1**	**41.1**	**-7.3**	**41.0**	**39.8**
Percent of Labor Force	4.6	5.1	—	5.0	4.9
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS	**758.3**	**739.8**	**2.5**	**769.1**	**762.7**
Mining	**8.5**	**8.7**	**-2.3**	**8.4**	**8.4**
Metal Mining	3.1	3.1	0.0	3.0	3.0
Bituminous Coal Mining	2.1	2.2	-4.5	2.1	2.1
Oil/Gas Extraction & Quarrying*	3.3	3.4	-2.9	3.3	3.3
Contract Construction	**35.7**	**34.7**	**2.9**	**35.1**	**33.2**
Manufacturing	**104.4**	**104.9**	**-0.5**	**104.7**	**104.1**
Durable Goods	68.8	69.6	-1.1	68.6	68.2
Primary Metals	*5.8*	*6.0*	*-3.3*	*5.8*	*5.8*
Fabricated Metals, Machinery, & Computers	*14.1*	*14.1*	*0.0*	*14.2*	*14.1*
Electrical/Electric Equipment (ex. Computers)	*9.2*	*9.8*	*-6.1*	*9.2*	*9.3*
Transportation Equipment	*15.5*	*17.1*	*-9.4*	*15.4*	*15.4*
*Lumber/Furniture,Stone/Clay/Glass**	*10.6*	*10.4*	*1.9*	*10.4*	*10.2*
*Other Durable Goods**	*13.6*	*12.1*	*11.5*	*13.6*	*13.4*
Nondurable Goods	35.6	35.3	0.8	36.1	35.9
Food & Related Products	*12.0*	*11.6*	*3.4*	*12.1*	*12.1*
*Other Nondurable Goods**	*23.6*	*23.7*	*-0.4*	*24.0*	*23.8*
Transportation, Communications, & Utilities	**43.3**	**42.7**	**1.4**	**43.2**	**42.9**
Railroad Transportation	2.5	2.5	0.0	2.5	2.5
Trucking & Warehousing	15.8	15.5	1.9	15.8	15.5
Transportation by Air*	7.0	7.1	-1.4	7.0	7.0
Other Transportation & Related Services*	3.3	3.1	6.5	3.3	3.3
Communications	7.1	6.7	6.0	7.0	7.0
Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services	7.6	7.8	-2.6	7.6	7.6
Trade	**183.2**	**178.4**	**2.7**	**184.6**	**182.0**
Wholesale Trade	42.2	41.6	1.4	42.0	41.7
*Durable Goods**	*24.8*	*24.7*	*0.4*	*24.7*	*24.6*
*Nondurable Goods**	*17.4*	*16.9*	*3.0*	*17.3*	*17.1*
Retail Trade	141.0	136.8	3.1	142.6	140.3
Food Stores	*25.2*	*24.1*	*4.6*	*25.3*	*24.6*
Auto Dealers/Parts Stores, & Gas Stations	*15.6*	*16.2*	*-3.7*	*15.5*	*15.3*
Eating & Drinking Places	*47.2*	*45.3*	*4.2*	*47.6*	*46.8*
*Home Furniture/Equipment & Clothing Stores**	*13.1*	*12.2*	*7.4*	*13.3*	*12.8*
*Gen. Merchandise/Building & Garden Supply**	*23.1*	*22.1*	*4.5*	*23.7*	*23.5*
Miscellaneous Retail	*16.8*	*16.9*	*-0.6*	*17.2*	*17.3*
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**38.3**	**36.3**	**5.5**	**38.0**	**37.7**
Depository Institutions*	13.8	13.4	3.0	13.7	13.7
Other Finance/Insurance/Real Estate*	24.5	22.9	7.0	24.3	24.0
Services	**196.0**	**188.8**	**3.8**	**195.9**	**192.0**
Hotels & Lodging Places	12.9	12.8	0.8	12.8	12.0
Personal, Amusement & Recreational*	19.9	18.9	5.3	20.0	19.1
Computer-Related*	10.1	9.2	9.8	10.0	9.9
Other Business Services*	32.7	32.0	2.2	32.4	32.0
Auto Repair/Rental/Parking*	7.0	6.8	2.9	6.8	6.6
Health Services	51.1	48.1	6.2	51.0	50.7
Education/Social & Membership Organizations*	34.7	34.9	-0.6	35.4	34.7
Legal & Miscellaneous Services	5.5	5.4	1.9	5.5	5.4
Engineering, Accounting, & Related*	16.1	14.8	8.8	16.0	15.7
Other Repair/Ag. Services & Museums, etc.*	6.0	5.9	1.7	6.0	5.9
Government	**148.9**	**145.3**	**2.5**	**159.2**	**162.4**
Federal Government	39.1	39.3	-0.5	39.5	39.2
*U.S. Defense**	*18.9*	*19.5*	*-3.1*	*18.9*	*18.9*
*Other Federal**	*20.2*	*19.8*	*2.0*	*20.6*	*20.3*
State Government	43.9	42.1	4.3	45.1	46.7
*State Education**	*22.8*	*21.9*	*4.1*	*24.0*	*25.9*
*Other State**	*21.1*	*20.2*	*4.5*	*21.1*	*20.8*
Local Government	65.9	63.9	3.1	74.6	76.5
Local Education	*36.7*	*35.6*	*3.1*	*46.1*	*48.9*
*Other Local**	*29.2*	*28.3*	*3.2*	*28.5*	*27.6*

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). NOTE: Forecast data and cells marked by an asterisk (*) are not sanctioned by BLS. Some figures are not strictly comparable due to reclassification.

ADJUSTED

Table 2. Utah Civilian Labor Force and Nonagricultural Jobs Seasonally Adjusted *(Numbers in Thousands)*

	Jul 1992(f)	Jul 1991	Percent Change	Jun 1992(p)	May 1992(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	815.7	804.8	1.4	817.6	816.9
Employed	777.6	763.7	1.8	778.1	778.6
Unemployed	38.1	41.1	-7.3	39.5	38.3
Percent of Labor Force	4.7	5.1	--	4.8	4.7
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS	765.3	746.5	2.5	762.2	761.3
Mining	8.4	8.6	-2.4	8.4	8.4
Contract Construction	33.0	32.1	2.9	32.8	32.6
Manufacturing	104.2	104.7	-0.5	104.0	104.6
Durable Goods	68.6	69.4	-1.1	68.1	68.6
Nondurable Goods	35.6	35.3	0.9	35.8	36.0
Trans., Comm., Public Utilities	43.2	42.6	1.4	43.1	43.2
Trade	183.6	178.8	2.7	183.5	183.0
Wholesale	41.7	41.1	1.4	41.7	41.7
Retail	141.9	137.7	3.1	141.7	141.3
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	38.1	36.1	5.5	37.9	37.9
Services	196.7	189.5	3.8	195.3	194.5
Government	158.0	154.1	2.5	157.3	157.1
Federal Government	38.6	38.8	-0.5	38.5	38.6
State Government	46.0	44.2	4.3	45.6	45.4
Local Government	73.4	71.2	3.2	73.2	73.2

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Table 3. Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in Utah

	Average Hourly Earnings				Average Weekly Hours			
	Jun 1992(p)	Jun 1991	% Chng	May 1992(r)	Jun 1992(p)	Jun 1991	% Chng	May 1992(r)
MINING	**$14.59**	**$14.94**	**-2.3**	**$14.72**	**41.3**	**45.0**	**-8.2**	**42.0**
Metal Mining	13.87	13.60	2.0	13.68	46.4	46.9	-0.1	45.6
Bituminous Coal Mining	18.38	17.18	7.0	18.38	34.5	44.8	-22.3	40.3
MANUFACTURING	**10.98**	**10.71**	**2.5**	**11.03**	**40.9**	**40.1**	**2.0**	**39.9**
Durable Goods	11.46	10.93	4.8	11.38	41.2	39.8	3.5	40.8
Primary Metals	14.39	13.27	8.4	13.98	41.0	39.9	3.8	41.7
Fabricated Metal Prod. and Mach.	10.77	10.49	2.8	10.88	41.3	40.7	1.5	40.1
Transportation Equipment	15.46	13.44	15.0	15.40	41.1	40.1	2.5	41.4
Nondurable Goods	10.06	10.29	-2.2	10.34	40.3	40.8	-1.2	38.3
Food and Kindred Products	9.31	9.38	-0.7	9.60	42.3	43.6	-3.0	37.8
TRADE	**7.81**	**7.68**	**1.7**	**7.87**	**29.2**	**29.3**	**-0.3**	**29.0**
Wholesale	9.95	10.49	-5.1	10.15	35.8	37.9	-5.5	36.2
Retail	7.06	6.64	6.3	7.05	27.4	27.1	1.1	27.1
Food Stores	7.48	6.58	13.7	7.48	26.5	26.3	0.8	25.3
General Merchandise	6.32	6.22	1.6	6.25	28.1	27.2	3.3	27.9

Note: Average hours include hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Economic Events

Please note: Information contained in Economic Events is obtained from regional newspapers, local Job Service offices, trade publications, clipping services, and local area Chamber of Commerce publications.

- An Oregon-based electronics concern has established a manufacturing facility in St. George and anticipates that employment totals within the first year will reach between 100 and 150 workers. E.S.A.M., Inc., is a manufacturer of electronics for use in the medical, grocery, and gaming industries. The company has opened a 13,000 square-foot facility.
- E.R. Carpenter, Inc., a Virginia-based manufacturer of foam used in the comfort cushioning industry, will establish a 44,000 square-foot plant in the Davis County Freeport Center. The plant is expected to operational by September. Anticipated employment at the plant has not been announced.
- Weider Food Company will establish a $4.5 million 130,000 square-foot facility by June of next year. The new facility will serve as the company's office, distribution, and production headquarters. The company manufactures a wide variety of sports nutrition products and currently employs 160 workers. The move to the new facility will increase employment to approximately 250 workers.
- Prime Option Services, a credit card operation under the Sears umbrella of companies, may move its national operations to Utah. This move could create up to 5,000 new jobs within the State in the next five years. Prime Option is establishing a new credit card which it hopes to release by 1993. However, the entire deal is currently uncertain, as Prime Option is involved in a court-action lawsuit with Visa, and a decision against Prime Option may jeopardize the entire Utah move.❐

Electronic Bulletin Board

You can access employment, unemployment, affirmative action, and consumer/price indices at the touch a personal computer button—*if* you have a modem. Our electronic bulletin board service is free and can be accessed via a statewide "800" number. Contact Dwight Norris at (801) 536-7835 for more information.❐

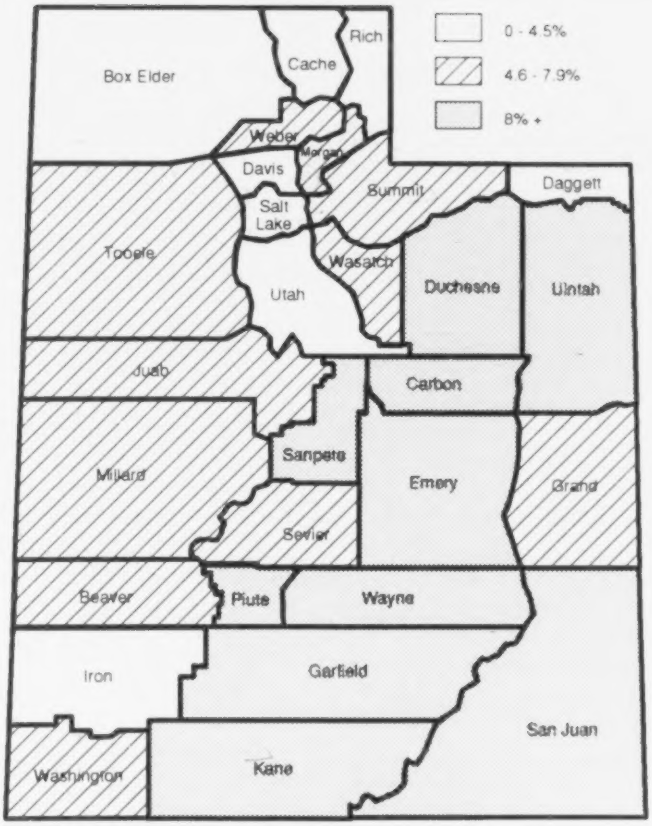
While some economies struggle—others bloom

Five small-to-medium-sized counties currently lead Utah's economic growth race, but others in this size range continue to struggle. Metropolitan counties' growth is generally modest, but respectable.

Morgan County's year-over job growth ranks first in the State due to large employment increases in manufacturing and trade. However, its unemployment remains uncomfortably high. Neighboring Summit County, on the strength of last winter's boost in retail trade, shows very rapid year-over job growth and moderate unemployment rates. Cache and Iron counties are experiencing employment increases sparked by manufacturing job growth, while Washington County's service sector continues to grow rapidly. These three counties are also enjoying very low unemployment.

Despite their manufacturing cutbacks, Salt Lake and Utah counties have year-over job growth near the State average (2.5 percent) and unemployment rates lower than the State average.

- ***Morgan County's year-over job growth ranks first in the State due to large employment increases in manufacturing and trade.***



Unemployment Rates July 1992

Weber County's manufacturing jobs increased at a modest rate pushing the county's job total to nearly 3 percent—an unusual one-half point *higher* than the job growth of Salt Lake and Utah counties.

Sharp reductions in logging have hit Garfield County with unemployment of 15 percent and a year-over job loss of 3 percent—perhaps the worst performance in the State. Also suffering unemployment over 10 percent are Kane, Wayne, and Piute counties.

- ***Weber county shows stronger than average growth.***

Three of Utah's energy counties—Emery, Duchesne, and Uintah—have unemployment near 9 percent and net job losses or minimal growth. Carbon County is only slightly better off with unemployment near 7.5 percent. Energy-related mining job losses are prompting other industries to cut back.

In Central Utah, Sanpete and Juab counties, as usual, face

Continued on page 8

- ***Garfield County with 15 percent unemployment appears the worst in the State.***

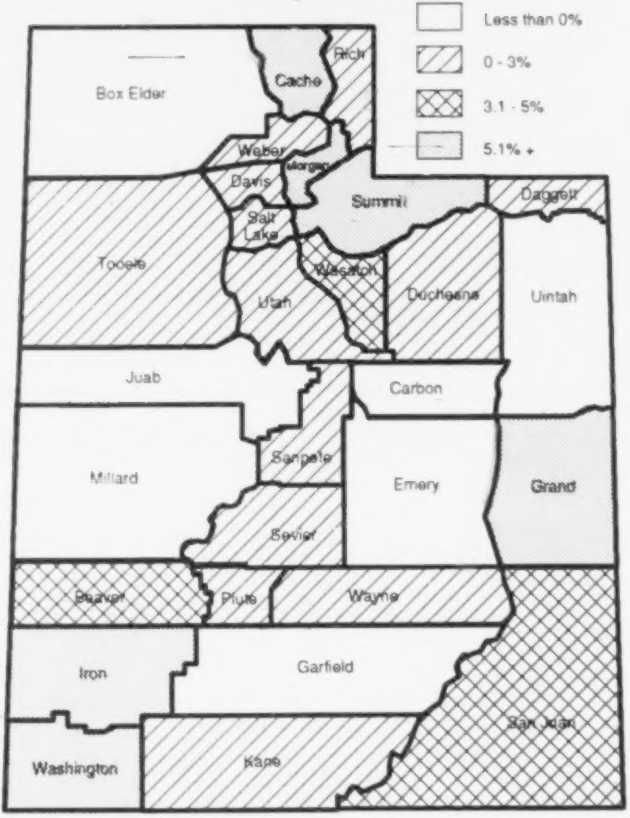
Continued from page 7

high unemployment and minimal job growth. In contrast, Sevier and Millard counties have relatively low unemployment. Construction of new retail space in Richfield is helping Sevier County this summer. Millard County has fewer jobs than a year ago due to a brief but large construction project last summer, but has more than doubled nondurable manufacturing jobs in 13 months.

Construction projects have also boosted employment in San Juan and Grand counties, but unemployment remains high. Construction is also boosting the otherwise flat economy of Box Elder County. Nevertheless, despite the loss of 400 manufacturing jobs in the past 12 months, it has a very low unemployment rate. ❐

Kenneth E. Jensen
Labor Market Economist

Year-Over Percent Change in Nonfarm Jobs July 1992


Less than 0%
0 - 3%
3.1 - 5%
5.1% +
Box Elder
Cache
Rich
Weber
Morgan
Davis
Summit
Daggett
Salt Lake
Tooele
Wasatch
Utah
Duchesne
Uintah
Juab
Carbon
Sanpete
Millard
Emery
Grand
Sevier
Beaver
Piute
Wayne
Iron
Garfield
San Juan
Washington
Kane

METRO AREAS

Table 4. Civilian Labor Force and Nonfarm Jobs for SaltLake/Ogden and Provo/Orem Metropolitan Statistical Areas *(Numbers In Thousands)*

	Salt Lake/Ogden					Provo/Orem				
	Jul 1992(f)	Jul 1991	Percent Change	Jun 1992(p)	May 1992(r)	Jul 1992(f)	Jul 1991	Percent Change	Jun 1992(p)	May 1992(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**526.8**	**525.5**	0.2	**529.9**	**525.4**	119.7	**119.2**	**0.4**	**120.2**	**117.1**
Employed	503.1	499.3	0.8	504.6	500.9	115.0	113.8	1.1	114.7	112.1
Unemployed	23.7	26.2	-9.5	25.3	24.5	4.7	5.4	-13.0	5.5	5.0
Rate	4.5	5.0	——	4.8	4.7	4.0	4.5	——	4.5	4.3
TOTAL NONFARM JOBS	**517.1**	**505.5**	**2.3**	**522.7**	**519.8**	**98.9**	96.7	**2.3**	**100.3**	**98.4**
Mining	3.4	3.0	13.3	3.3	3.3	.1	.1	0.0	.1	.1
Construction	22.9	23.1	-0.9	22.7	21.2	5.4	4.9	10.2	5.0	5.0
Manufacturing	67.6	67.8	-0.3	67.7	67.3	13.4	13.9	-3.6	13.5	13.4
Durable	46.0	46.6	-1.3	45.9	45.5	8.5	8.9	-4.5	8.5	8.5
Nondurable	21.6	21.2	1.9	21.8	21.8	4.9	5.0	-2.0	5.0	4.9
Trans/Comm/Utilities	34.0	33.3	2.1	33.8	33.6	2.0	2.4	-16.7	2.2	2.2
Trade	127.7	124.3	2.7	128.7	127.6	23.2	23.0	0.9	23.4	22.8
Wholesale	34.4	33.1	3.9	34.3	34.2	4.3	5.1	-15.7	4.2	4.0
Retail	93.3	91.2	2.3	94.4	93.4	18.9	17.9	5.6	19.2	18.8
Fin/Ins/Real Estate	31.7	30.1	5.3	31.5	31.3	2.7	2.4	12.5	2.7	2.6
Service	131.5	127.4	3.2	131.6	130.3	37.9	36.1	5.0	38.2	36.3
Government	98.3	96.5	1.9	103.4	105.2	14.2	13.9	2.2	15.2	16.0

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services

By County

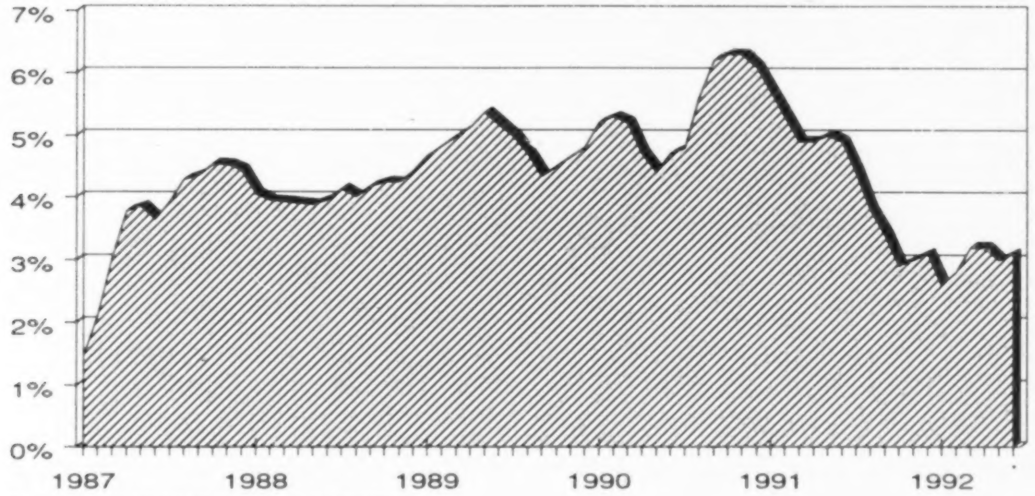
Table 5. Unemployment Rates and Nonfarm Jobs in Utah by County

	Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate				Nonfarm Wage and Salary Jobs				
	Jul 1992(f)	Jun 1992(p)	May 1992(r)	Jul 1991	Jul 1992(f)	Jul 1991	Percent Change	Jun 1992(p)	May 1992(r)
STATE TOTAL	**4.7**	**4.8**	**4.7**	**5.1**	**758,300**	**739,900**	**2.5**	**769,100**	**762,700**
Bear River	**3.6**	**4.0**	**4.0**	**4.2**	**45,390**	**43,460**	**4.4**	**47,400**	**46,800**
Box Elder	4.2	4.5	4.7	4.3	15,290	15,350	-0.4	15,380	55,260
Cache	3.4	3.8	3.7	4.2	29,630	27,650	7.2	31,550	31,130
Rich	2.7	5.1	4.1	2.6	470	460	2.2	470	410
Wasatch Front	**4.5**	**4.7**	**4.4**	**5.0**	**528,770**	**516,820**	**2.3**	**534,230**	**531,700**
Wasatch Front North	**4.8**	**5.2**	**4.9**	**5.4**	**131,890**	**129,340**	**2.0**	**133,000**	**132,560**
Davis	4.1	4.4	4.1	4.8	61,600	61,060	0.9	61,690	61,320
Morgan	7.5	6.9	4.4	7.5	1,130	1,020	10.8	1,130	1,160
Weber	5.5	6.0	5.9	6.1	69,160	67,260	2.8	70,180	70,080
Wasatch Front South	**4.4**	**4.5**	**4.2**	**4.8**	**396,880**	**387,480**	**2.4**	**401,230**	**399,140**
Salt Lake	4.4	4.5	4.2	4.8	386,360	377,150	2.4	390,620	388,470
Tooele	5.3	5.1	5.8	5.5	10,520	10,330	1.8	10.610	10.670
Mountainland	**4.1**	**4.8**	**4.3**	**4.8**	**109,700**	**106,520**	**3.0**	**110,960**	**108,740**
Summit	5.5	6.0	5.1	6.6	7,960	7,260	9.6	7,850	7,510
Utah	3.9	4.6	4.2	4.5	98,910	96,550	2.4	100,300	98,420
Wasatch	6.6	7.2	6.1	7.3	2,830	2,710	4.4	2,810	2,810
Central	**7.0**	**7.4**	**6.9**	**7.4**	**15,760**	**15,940**	**-1.1**	**16,360**	**16,170**
Juab	7.2	9.4	7.1	7.7	1,880	1,950	-3.6	1,900	1,890
Millard	4.9	5.0	5.7	4.4	3,570	3,810	-6.3	3,610	3,520
Piute	10.6	10.6	11.5	14.0	220	210	4.8	210	200
Sanpete	9.1	9.5	7.8	9.4	4,340	4,280	1.4	4,790	4,750
Sevier	5.6	6.3	6.5	7.5	5,090	5,040	1.0	5,200	5,140
Wayne	10.7	6.8	7.6	7.6	660	650	1.5	650	610
Southwestern	**5.7**	**6.0**	**5.4**	**5.3**	**30,780**	**29,210**	**5.4**	**30,960**	**30,340**
Beaver	6.1	3.9	5.2	3.7	1,510	1,440	4.9	1,460	1,400
Garfield	15.5	16.6	17.4	11.3	1,790	1,850	-3.2	1,680	1,570
Iron	4.5	4.6	5.0	4.7	8,370	7,850	6.6	8,530	8,320
Kane	10.6	8.1	7.9	7.6	1,890	1,910	1.6	1,910	1,820
Washington	4.9	5.9	4.6	5.1	17,220	16,210	6.2	17,380	17,230
Uintah Basin	**8.3**	**8.3**	**7.7**	**7.6**	**11,090**	**11,200**	**-1.0**	**11,760**	**11,390**
Daggett	2.6	2.8	9.9	2.0	510	500	2.0	480	410
Duchesne	9.0	9.7	7.8	8.0	3,850	3,800	1.3	4,000	3,900
Uintah	8.3	8.0	7.5	7.7	6,730	6,900	-2.5	7,280	7,080
Southeastern	**8.0**	**8.2**	**8.0**	**8.0**	**16,840**	**16,770**	**0.4**	**17,460**	**17,590**
Carbon	7.4	7.8	8.0	7.6	7,170	7,270	-1.4	7,520	7,600
Emery	9.0	9.5	8.3	8.8	3,290	3,450	-4.6	3,330	3,480
Grand	7.8	7.4	6.9	7.0	3,070	2,890	6.2	3,070	2,390
San Juan	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.8	3,310	3,160	4.7	3,570	3,580
Salt Lake/Ogden MSA	**4.5**	**4.7**	**4.4**	**5.0**	**517,120**	**505,470**	**2.3**	**522,490**	**519,870**
Provo/Orem MSA	**3.9**	**4.6**	**4.2**	**4.5**	**98,910**	**96,550**	**2.4**	**100,300**	**98,420**

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

Note: Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates should not be used for federal or state funding applications.

Year-over Percent Increase in U.S. Consumer Price Index



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

PRICES

Table 6. Current U.S. Price Indexes

	Index		% Change From	
	Jun 1992	Jun 1991	Prior Year	Prior Month
CONSUMER PRICES (1982-84=100)				
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])	**140.2**	**136.0**	**3.1**	**0.4**
Food and Beverages	138.3	137.7	0.4	0.0
Food at Home	136.1	137.4	-0.9	-0.1
Housing	137.7	133.4	3.2	0.7
Rent Residential	146.6	143.0	2.5	0.2
Fuel and Other Utilities	119.0	115.8	2.8	1.9
Medical Care	189.4	176.2	7.5	0.4
Apparel and Upkeep	131.0	126.9	3.2	-1.6
Transportation	126.9	123.7	2.6	0.5
Gasoline	103.0	100.6	2.4	3.6
Energy[3]	105.9	103.5	2.3	3.4
PURCHASING POWER OF CONSUMER DOLLAR: (1982-84 = $1.00)	**$0.713**	**$0.740**	**-3.6**	**-0.4**
ALL ITEMS (CPI-W[2])	**138.1**	**134.1**	**3.0**	**0.4**
PRODUCER PRICES (1982 = 100)				
ALL COMMODITIES	**117.8**	**116.4**	**1.2**	**0.6**
Finished Goods	123.7	121.9	1.5	0.5
Intermediate Materials	115.3	114.3	0.9	0.8
Crude Materials	101.5	99.8	1.7	0.5

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[1] Consumer Price Index—All Urban Consumers.

[2] Consumer Price Index—Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers.

[3] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: fuel oil, coal, bottled gas, electricity, gasoline, and motor oil and coolant. It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its sub components are already included.

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statisitcs.

Utah Labor Force Insights from the 1990 Census

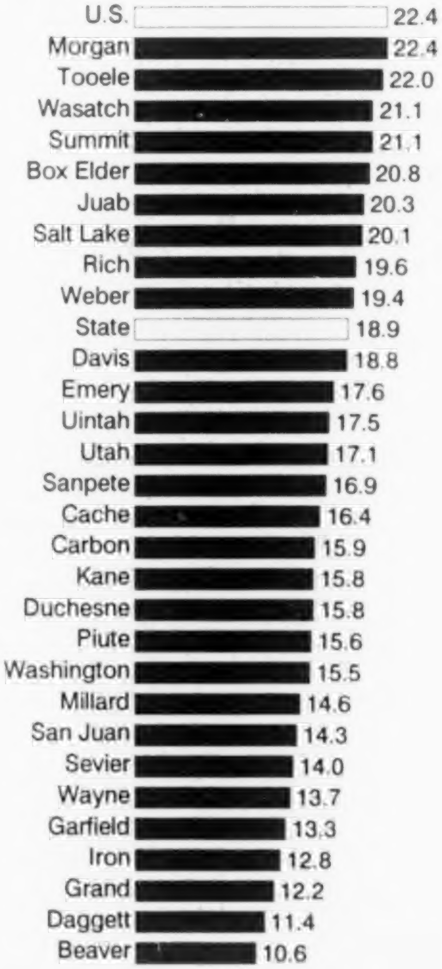
How many moms work? Which county is best educated? Who is most likely to work? Who has the shortest commute?

As data trickles down from the 1990 Census, labor economists at Job Service delight in learning information about the Utah labor market that is only available every ten years. The Census also yields valuable information on a county level—data only available from the Census.

This section of the *Utah Labor Market Report* is devoted to sharing some of that information—both graphically and analytically. Anyone interested in the dynamics of the labor force within the State of Utah should find these data arresting.

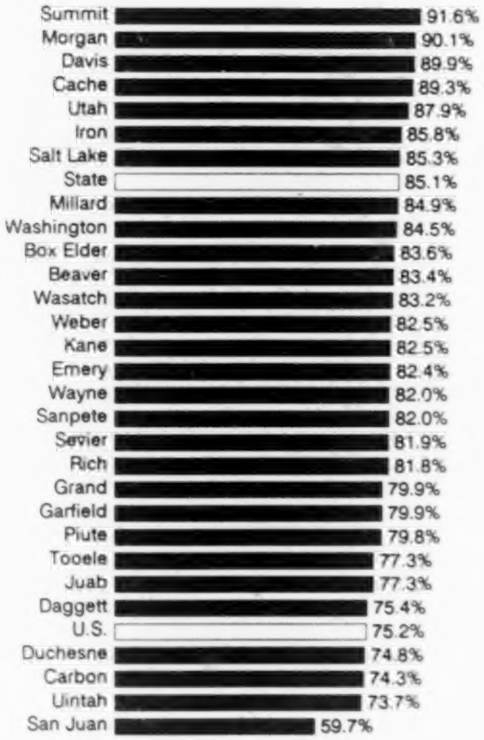
Average Travel Time to Work (in Minutes)—1990.

Ever think your commute to work is a little long? Well, in average terms Utahns generally take less time commuting to work than do their national counterparts. Only Morgan County workers equaled the national rate of 22.4 minutes, and no counties exceeded the U.S. figure. On average, Utahns take 18.9 minutes to get from home to work whether they carpool, drive, or take the bus. Residents of nonrural counties will most likely spend the longest time on the road. However, there are exceptions—Morgan, Wasatch, Summit, Juab, and Rich counties all have longer than average commute times. And, Davis, Cache, and Utah counties all show shorter than average figures. Those in Beaver County are fortunate to have the shortest average commute times—10.6 minutes.



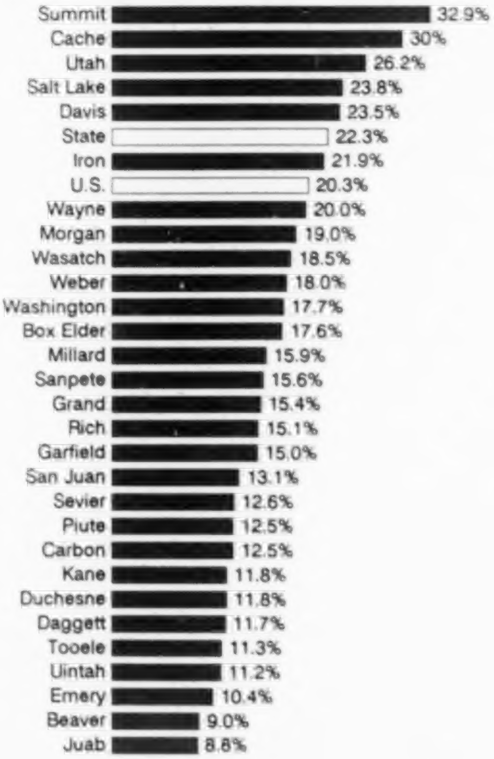
Persons 25 Years and Older Who are High School Graduates—1990.

Which Utah county has the highest percentage of high school graduates? Summit County with a whopping 91.6 percent. The State also averages an elevated high school graduate rate (85.1 percent) relative to the nation as a whole (75.2 percent). Only four counties exhibit high school attainment rates below the U.S. average—Duchesne, Carbon, Uintah, and San Juan. Only 59.7 percent of San Juan County residents have a high school education. This low rate of high school attainment can be traced primarily to low graduation rates among the native Americans in the county. In general, rural counties are likely to show lower graduation rates.



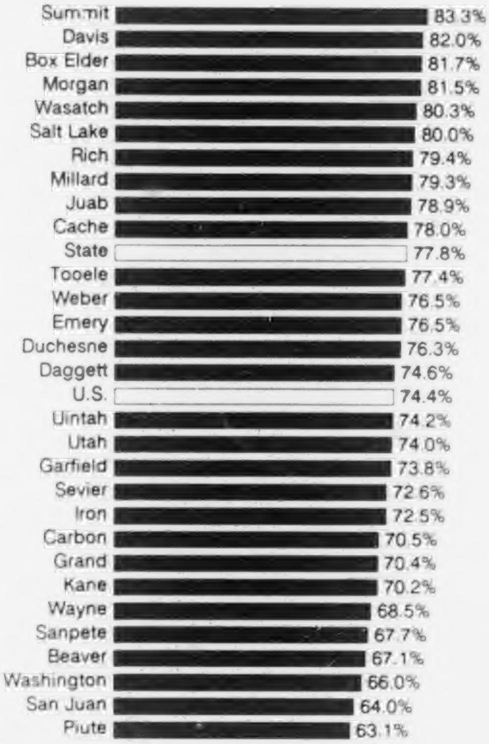
Persons 25 Years and Older Who are College Graduates—1990.

Summit County also tops the list in the College graduate category with almost one-third of its residents holding college degrees. Again the percentage of Utahns with college credentials is higher than the national average—but in this case the gap is much narrower. The percentage of Utahns with college educations equaled 22.3 percent, just 2 percentage points higher than the national figure. Again metro areas tended to have higher percentages of college graduates than did their rural counterparts. The majority of county rates fell below the State and national averages. Juab and Beaver counties include the smallest share of college graduates with 8.8 and 9.0 percent respectively.



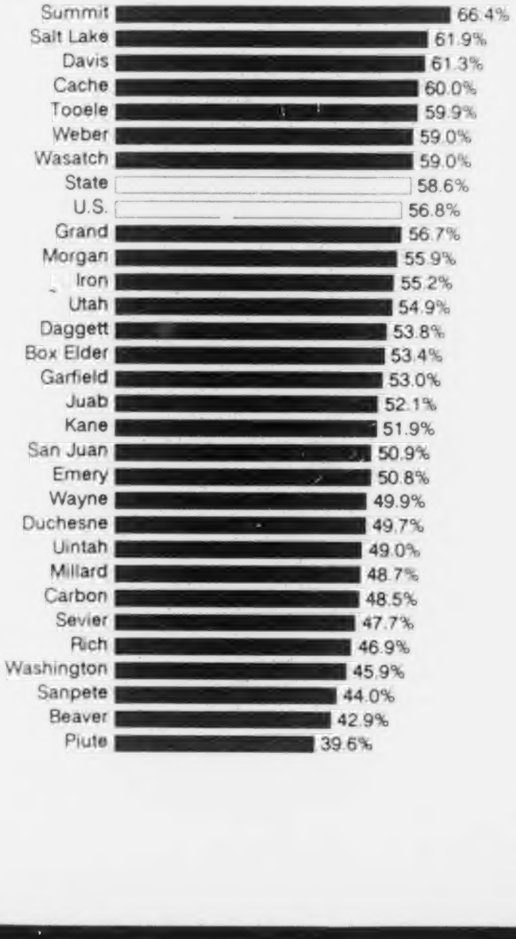
Male Labor Force Participation Rate—1990.

What is a male labor force participation rate? The percentage of men over the age of 16 who are working or looking for work. In general Utah men are more likely to work than their national counterparts. An estimated 77.8 percent of Utah men participate in the labor force compared with 74.4 percent nationally. A young labor force helps put Utah's rate higher than the U.S. figure. Why? Young people are more likely to work than those in their 50s, 60s, and 70s. Urbanized areas or counties with residents that commute to metropolitan areas tend to have the highest male participation rates. Rates rank from 83.3 percent in Summit County to 63.1 percent in Piute County. In general, the higher the education level of the county, the higher its male participation rate.



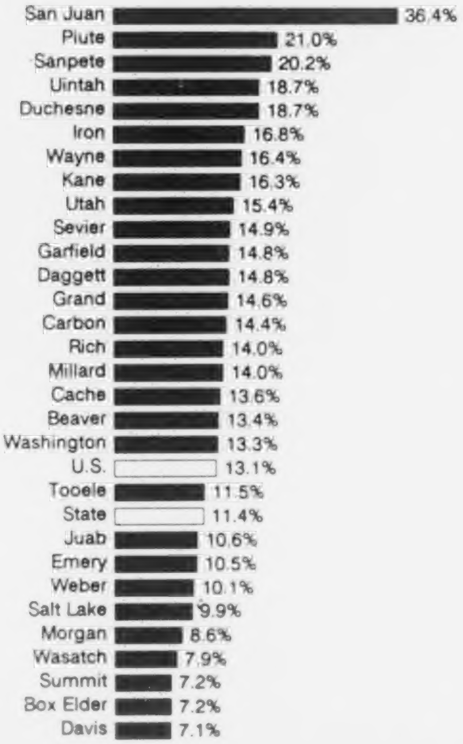
Female Labor Force Participation Rate—1990.

Utah women have been closing the male-female labor force participation rate gap, although their 58.6 percent rate still falls significantly below than the male rate. Yet it ranks slightly higher than the national average of 56.8 percent. Women in counties with a high male participation rate also tended to show a high level of labor force participation. It should follow as no surprise that female labor force participation is generally higher in counties with higher education levels. Summit County, which carries the highest percentage of high school and college graduates, also shows the highest labor force participation rate for men and women. Interestingly, Piute county shows the *lowest* labor force participation rate for both men and women (due to an older population).



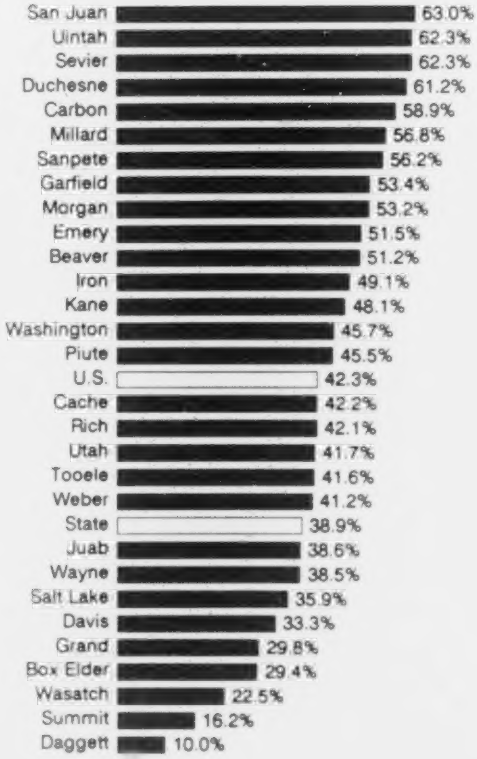
Percent of Persons Below the Poverty Level—1990.

Roughly 11.4 percent of Utahns lived in households with incomes below the poverty level—slightly less than the U.S. average of 13.1 percent. In general, rural counties tended to have higher poverty rates than their non-rural neighbors. As with participation rates, poverty levels correlate fairly strongly with educational attainment; those counties with the highest educational attainment levels experience the lowest poverty rates. San Juan County topped the list of counties with a 36.4 percent poverty rate due largely to problems experienced in the native American community. Davis County boasted the lowest poverty rate in the State at 7.1 percent.

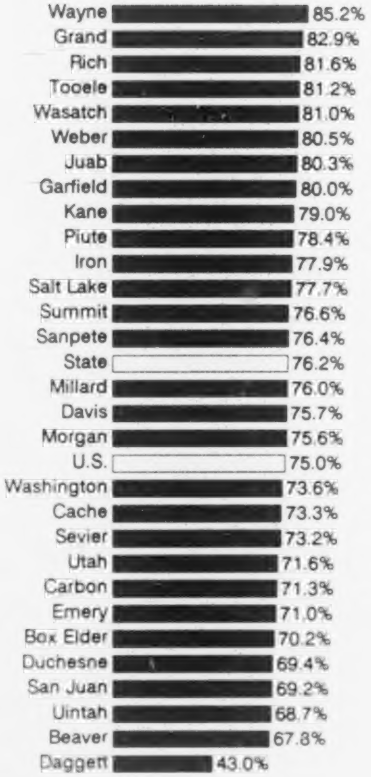


Percent of Female Headed Families with Children under 18 Below the Poverty Level—1990.

Roughly 39 percent of female-headed families (with children) lived below the poverty line in 1989. Just as with the total poverty rate, figures for Utah female-headed families registered below the national average. Nevertheless, families headed by women in many rural areas experienced staggering rates of poverty. Poverty rates for female headed families in San Juan, Uintah, Sevier, and Duchesne counties topped 60 percent. Again, counties which tended to exhibit higher female participation rates also experienced lower poverty among female-headed families.



Labor Force Participation Rates for Women with Children 6 to 17 —1990.



In Utah 76.2 percent of mothers of children between the ages of 6 and 17 work outside the home—higher than the national average of 75.0 percent. In contrast to the other participation rates previously mentioned, labor force participation for mothers of school age children seems to bear little relation to educational level. Wayne County showed the highest percentage of working mothers of school age children at 85.2 percent; Daggett the lowest at 43 percent. Metropolitan counties ranged the gamut from 80.5 percent for Weber County to 71.6 percent for Utah County. One interesting correlation does appear—counties which are heavily dependent on mining seem to have a lower percentage of working mothers—Carbon, Emery, Duchesne, San Juan, and Uintah counties all rank near the bottom. ❐

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The following data and/or publications are now available:

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☐ ***Summary of Key Labor Market Information for Utah***

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Utah Labor Market Report

JOB SERVICE

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Notes

(f)—forecast.

(p)—preliminary.

(r)—revised.

Salt Lake/Ogden Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)—Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.

Provo/Orem Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)—Utah County.

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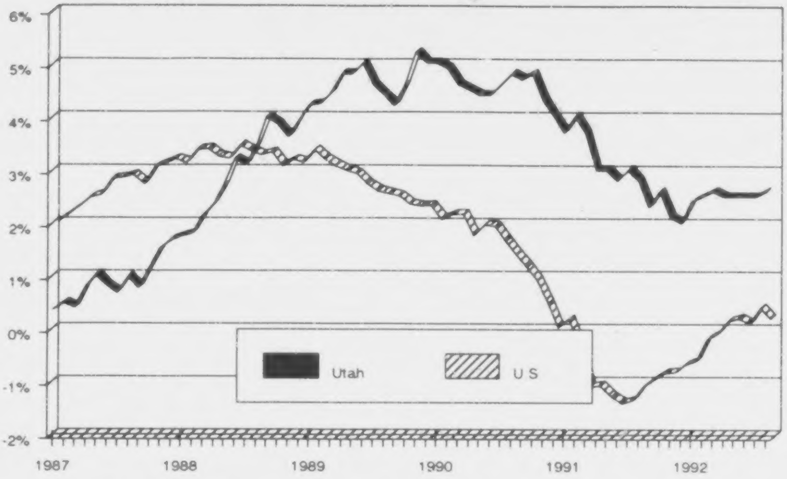
Utah Labor Market Report

August 1992
Volume 2, No. 7

Year-Over Percent Change in Nonfarm Jobs



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services

Utah's strong economy causes unemployment to rise?

Despite continuing job growth and no major layoffs, Utah's unemployment rate took an unexpected jump in August.

Why the rise in unemployment?

What paradox is at work?

Unemployment in the State increased three-tenths of a percentage point from the July figure of 4.7 percent to 5.0 percent in August.

As in 1991, it's those entrants pushing up Utah joblessness. Given the strength of job growth and anecdotal evidence, we are concluding that the majority of these new entrants have moved here from other states. Ironically, Utah's relatively strong economy seems to be at the root of the current swell in joblessness. Workers in depressed areas of the country are seeing Utah as an employment mecca. It takes a while for these newly arrived unemployed workers to be absorbed into the work force—pushing our unemployment rate up. It's just a natural economic process for people to move out of areas of recession to more prosperous regions.

The State's unemployment rate still falls 2.6 percentage points below the U.S. average. And, Utah's jobless rate still registers lower than the comparable 5.2 percent for August 1991. Roughly 40,500 Utahns were out of work, 1,600 fewer than in August 1991.

If 'sure and steady' wins the race, Utah should take ribbons in the job growth contest. Nonfarm job expansion keeps edging closer and closer to the 3 percent mark in the Beehive state. Utah has added 20,000 net new nonagricultural jobs to its payrolls since August 1991—a 2.7 percent gain. Even more promising is the news that final figures for job growth for the first quarter of

Continued on page 2

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THE RATE *(Seasonally Adjusted)*

Aug 1992	Utah	5.0%	U.S.	7.6%
Jul 1992	Utah	4.7%	U.S.	7.7%
Aug 1991	Utah	5.2%	U.S.	6.8%

NONFARM JOBS *(% change from a year ago)*

Aug 1992	Utah	2.7%	U.S.	0.02%

CPI-U *(Base Year 1982-84 = 100)*

Jul 1992	U.S.	140.5	Yr-over chng	3.2%

PPI *(Base Year 1982 = 100)*

Jul 1992	U.S.	117.8	Yr-over chng	1.5%

1992 registered higher than initially estimated. And keep in mind that job growth is usually a better indicator of economic health than is the jobless rate. Of Utah's major industries, only mining and manufacturing employment are down from a year ago.

Finance/insurance/real estate wins top marks in the growth category with a 4.4 percent rate (1,600 positions). However, services and construction follow only a step behind with expansion of roughly 4 percent. Finance/insurance/real estate continues to benefit from hires in the last 12 months at the relatively new financial service centers, while construction (with 1,400 new jobs) continues to expand in both nonresidential and residential building arenas. And, services (with 7,700 new positions) profits from 6 percent plus growth in computer software, medical, and engineering/management services.

Manufacturing employment has declined a mere 100 jobs since August 1991. The effects of the national recession and defense cuts are working their way through the manufacturing sector. Increases in total manufacturing employment could be evident when September's figures are available. In fact, nondurable manufacturing employment is up a substantial 1,000 jobs from a year ago. The main drain on the manufacturing sector comes in defense-related transportation equipment production where 1,900 jobs have been lost.

Trade managed at moderate 3 percent job increase since August 1991— 5,500 new jobs. However, wholesale trade is up less than 2 percent and auto dealers/gas stations actually lost jobs.

The public sector has added 3,500 jobs since August 1991, with state and local government contributing most of the increased employment. Federal defense layoffs are making their way through the system—this sector registers a 3 percent decrease over the past twelve months.

The transportation/communications/utilities industry muddled through with a growth rate of less than 2 percent (700 jobs). The only sector showing strong improvement was communications with a 4.5 percent year-to-year increase.

Utah's mining industry continued to struggle in August. Coal mining jobs are down 9 percent from a year ago, and oil/gas extraction jobs are down 3 percent for a total loss of 300 positions.

Although the nation remains mired in a sluggish recovery, Utah should continue to see improved economic performance. Perhaps our primary fear should be that the State's strong employment climate will attract too many out-of-state workers ❐

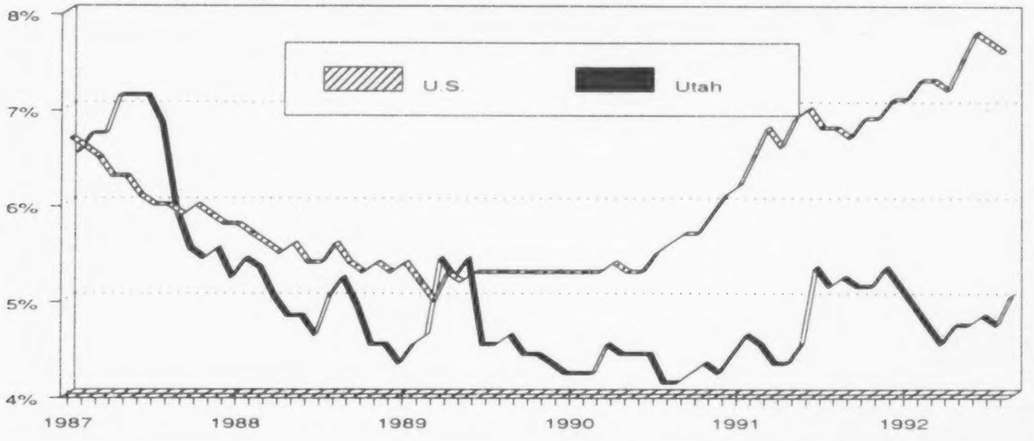
Lecia Langston
Chief Economist

- ***Utah's unemployment increased to 5.0 percent.***

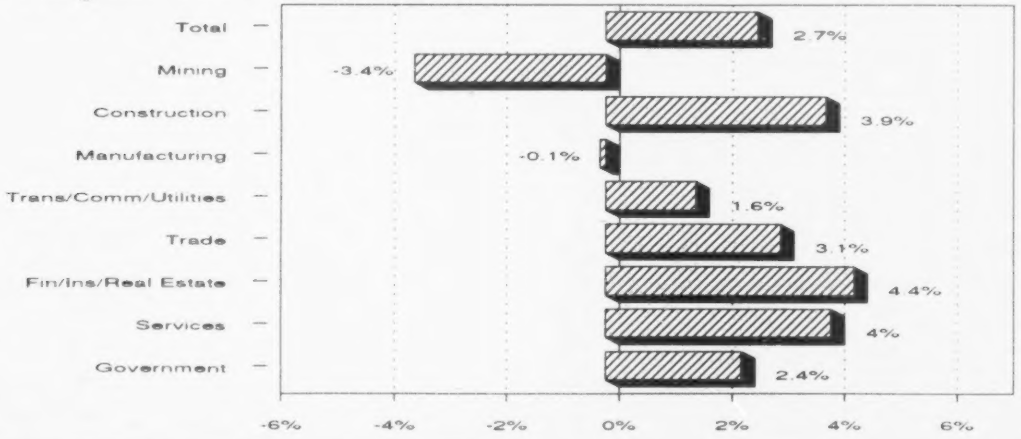
- ***Total manufacturing employment is down only 100 jobs from a year ago, and next month could show actual expansion.***

- ***Inmigration of jobless workers pushed the jobless rate up.***

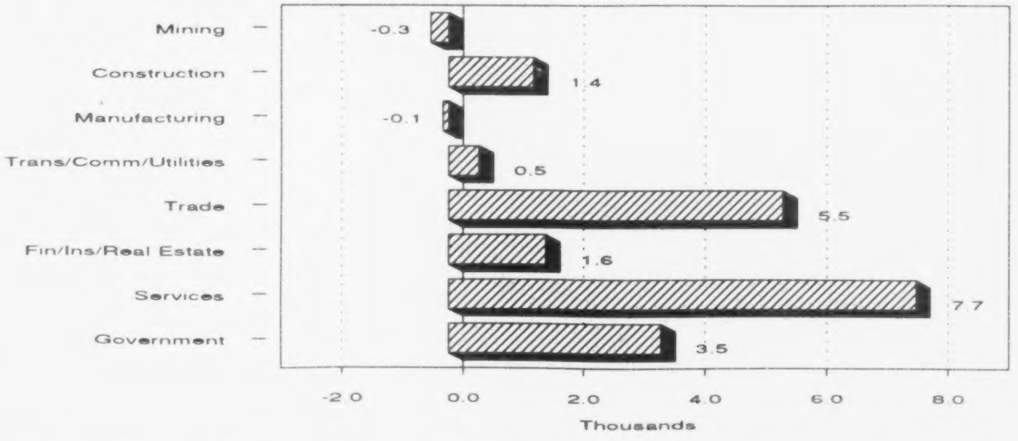
Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rates



August 1991-92 Percent Growth in Nonfarm Jobs



August 1991-92 Nonfarm Job Growth



Source U S Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics and Utah Department of Employment Security Labor Market Information Services

RAW

Table 1. Utah Civilian Labor Force and Nonagricultural Jobs, Not Seasonally Adjusted *(Numbers In Thousands)*

	Aug 1992(f)	Aug 1991	Percent Change	Jul 1992(p)	Jun 1992(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**817.8**	**817.8**	**0.0**	**823.6**	**822.7**
Employed	**776.6**	**775.4**	**0.2**	**785.1**	**781.7**
Unemployed	**41.2**	**42.4**	**-2.8**	**38.5**	**41.0**
Percent of Labor Force	5.0	5.2	—	4.7	5.0
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS	**765.7**	**745.7**	**2.7**	**759.4**	**769.9**
Mining	**8.4**	**8.7**	**-3.4**	**8.3**	**8.4**
Metal Mining	3.0	3.0	0.0	3.0	3.0
Bituminous Coal Mining	2.0	2.2	-9.1	2.0	2.1
Oil/Gas Extraction & Quarrying*	3.4	3.5	-2.9	3.3	3.3
Contract Construction	**37.3**	**35.9**	**3.9**	**36.1**	**35.3**
Manufacturing	**105.3**	**105.4**	**-0.1**	**104.8**	**104.8**
Durable Goods	68.8	69.9	-1.6	68.6	68.6
Primary Metals	*5.8*	*5.9*	*-1.7*	*5.8*	*5.8*
Fabricated Metals, Machinery, & Computers	*14.3*	*14.1*	*1.4*	*14.2*	*14.2*
Electrical/Electric Equipment (ex. Computers)	*9.3*	*9.8*	*-5.1*	*9.3*	*9.3*
Transportation Equipment	*15.2*	*17.1*	*-11.1*	*15.4*	*15.4*
*Lumber/Furniture,Stone/Clay/Glass**	*10.5*	*10.5*	*0.0*	*10.4T10.4*	
*Other Durable Goods**	*13.7*	*12.5*	*9.6*	*13.5*	*13.5*
Nondurable Goods	36.5	35.5	2.8	36.2	36.2
Food & Related Products	*12.3*	*11.7*	*5.1*	*12.2*	*12.3*
*Other Nondurable Goods**	*24.2*	*23.8*	*1.7*	*24.0*	*23.9*
Transportation, Communications, & Utilities	**43.6**	**42.9**	**1.6**	**43.4**	**43.5**
Railroad Transportation	2.5	2.5	0.0	2.5	2.5
Trucking & Warehousing	16.0	15.6	2.6	15.9	15.9
Transportation by Air*	7.2	7.1	1.4	7.2	7.2
Other Transportation & Related Services*	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.3
Communications	7.0	6.7	4.5	7.0	7.0
Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services	7.6	7.8	-2.6	7.6	7.6
Trade	**185.6**	**180.1**	**3.1**	**183.6**	**185.0**
Wholesale Trade	42.3	41.6	1.7	42.2	42.1
*Durable Goods**	*24.8*	*24.7*	*0.4*	*24.7*	*24.7*
*Nondurable Goods**	*17.5*	*16.9*	*3.6*	*17.5*	*17.4*
Retail Trade	143.3	138.5	3.5	141.4	142.9
Food Stores	*25.6*	*24.3*	*5.3*	*25.4*	*25.4*
Auto Dealers/Parts Stores, & Gas Stations	*15.8*	*16.3*	*-3.1*	*15.6*	*15.6*
Eating & Drinking Places	*47.3*	*46.0*	*2.8*	*46.5*	*47.5*
*Home Furniture/Equipment & Clothing Stores**	*13.2*	*12.5*	*5.6*	*13.0*	*13.2*
*Gen. Merchandise/Building & Garden Supply**	*24.1*	*22.3*	*8.1*	*23.9*	*24.0*
Miscellaneous Retail	*17.3*	*17.1*	*1.2*	*17.0*	*17.2*
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**38.1**	**36.5**	**4.4**	**37.9**	**38.0**
Depository Institutions*	13.6	13.4	1.5	13.6	13.7
Other Finance/Insurance/Real Estate*	24.5	23.1	6.1	24.3	24.3
Services	**198.8**	**191.1**	**4.0**	**196.4**	**195.6**
Hotels & Lodging Places	13.2	13.1	0.8	12.9	12.7
Personal, Amusement & Recreational*	20.0	19.2	4.2	19.7	20.0
Computer-Related*	9.9	9.2	7.6	9.9	10.0
Other Business Services*	33.6	32.5	3.4	33.0	32.4
Auto Repair/Rental/Parking*	6.8	6.8	0.0	6.7	6.8
Health	52.1	48.9	6.5	51.3	50.9
Education/Social & Membership Organizations*	35.7	35.2	1.4	35.4	35.2
Legal & Miscellaneous Services	5.5	5.4	1.9	5.5	5.5
Engineering, Accounting, & Related*	16.1	15.0	7.3	16.0	16.1
Other Repair/Ag. Services & Museums, etc.*	5.9	5.8	1.7	6.0	6.0
Government	**148.6**	**145.1**	**2.4**	**148.9**	**159.3**
Federal Government	38.9	38.8	0.3	39.4	39.6
*U.S. Defense**	*18.8*	*19.4*	*-3.1*	*18.9*	*18.9*
*Other Federal**	*20.1*	*19.4*	*3.6*	*20.5*	*20.7*
State Government	44.1	42.1	3.8	44.2	45.2
*State Education**	*22.8*	*21.8*	*4.6*	*23.0*	*24.0*
*Other State**	*21.3*	*20.3*	*4.9*	*21.2*	*21.2*
Local Government	65.6	64.2	2.2	65.3	74.5
Local Education	*36.1*	*35.8*	*0.8*	*35.9*	*46.0*
*Other Local**	*29.5*	*28.4*	*3.9*	*29.4*	*28.5*

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). NOTE: Forecast data and cells marked by an asterisk (*) are not sanctioned by BLS. Some figures are not strictly comparable due to reclassification.

ADJUSTED

Table 2. Utah Civilian Labor Force and Nonagricultural Jobs Seasonally Adjusted *(Numbers in Thousands)*

	Aug 1992(f)	Aug 1991	Percent Change	Jul 1992(p)	Jun 1992(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**807.2**	**806.8**	**0.0**	**816.6**	**818.2**
Employed	**766.7**	**764.7**	**0.3**	**778.1**	**778.6**
Unemployed	**40.5**	**42.1**	**-3.8**	**38.5**	**39.6**
Percent of Labor Force	5.0	5.2	--	4.7	4.8
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS	**768.5**	**748.4**	**2.7**	**766.3**	**762.2**
Mining	**8.3**	**8.6**	**-3.4**	**8.2**	**8.4**
Contract Construction	**33.6**	**32.3**	**3.9**	**33.4**	**32.9**
Manufacturing	**104.5**	**104.6**	**-0.1**	**104.6**	**104.1**
Durable Goods	68.2	69.3	-1.6	68.4	68.1
Nondurable Goods	36.3	35.3	2.8	36.2	35.9
Trans., Comm., Public Utilities	**43.3**	**42.6**	**1.6**	**43.2**	**43.3**
Trade	**184.3**	**178.8**	**3.1**	**184.0**	**183.4**
Wholesale	41.8	41.1	1.7	41.7	41.8
Retail	142.5	137.7	3.5	142.3	141.6
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	**37.7**	**36.1**	**4.4**	**37.7**	**37.9**
Services	**198.1**	**190.4**	**4.0**	**197.1**	**194.9**
Government	**158.7**	**154.9**	**2.4**	**158.0**	**157.4**
Federal Government	38.6	38.5	0.3	38.9	38.6
State Government	46.6	44.5	4.8	46.4	45.7
Local Government	73.5	71.9	2.2	72.7	73.1

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Table 3. Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in Utah

	Average Hourly Earnings				Average Weekly Hours			
	Jul 1992(p)	Jul 1991	% Chng	Jun 1992(r)	Jul 1992(p)	Jul 1991	% Chng	Jun 1992(r)
MINING	**$14.85**	**$14.74**	**0.7**	**$14.58**	**42.4**	**43.7**	**-3.0**	**40.6**
Metal Mining	14.07	13.72	2.6	13.87	50.3	49.6	1.4	46.4
Bituminous Coal Mining	18.83	17.22	9.3	18.48	37.9	40.7	-6.9	35.2
MANUFACTURING	**11.10**	**10.70**	**3.7**	**11.00**	**39.9**	**39.2**	**1.8**	**40.6**
Durable Goods	11.48	10.90	5.3	11.49	40.2	39.2	2.6	41.0
Primary Metals	13.93	13.78	1.1	14.38	40.1	38.4	4.4	41.1
Fabricated Metal Prod. and Mach.	10.98	10.50	4.6	10.79	39.8	39.7	0.3	41.1
Transportation Equipment	15.70	13.21	18.8	15.71	41.0	39.7	3.3	41.4
Nondurable Goods	10.37	10.29	0.8	10.31	39.2	39.1	0.3	39.9
Food and Kindred Products	9.68	9.24	4.8	9.37	39.9	40.4	-1.2	41.3
TRADE	**7.83**	**7.81**	**0.3**	**7.80**	**29.6**	**29.2**	**1.4**	**29.0**
Wholesale	10.34	10.53	-1.8	10.04	36.2	39.1	-7.4	35.5
Retail	6.95	6.75	3.0	7.03	27.8	26.6	4.5	27.3
Food Stores	7.20	6.78	6.2	7.41	26.9	26.3	2.3	26.1
General Merchandise	6.41	6.22	3.1	6.31	27.9	28.9	-3.4	27.9

Note: Average hours include hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Economic Events

Please note: Information contained in Economic Events is obtained from regional newspapers, local Job Service offices, trade publications, clipping services, and local area Chamber of Commerce publications.

- In August, Hercules Aerospace was awarded part of the new $14.7 million contract for a Pegasus rocket. The announcement will help stabilize employment at the West Valley City facility, as Department of Defense cutbacks have hurt employment there in recent years. The contract calls for the rocket to be launched in the fall of 1993.
- McDonnell Douglas has awarded a $23 million aviation contract to Provo-based Avtech Systems. The contract calls for Avtech to supply crown frames for McDonnell Douglas' MD-80 and MD-90 planes. The contract is the largest awarded to a Utah firm by McDonnell Douglas since 1987.
- Parker-Hannifin, a California-based aerospace concern which has a manufacturing facility in Ogden, announced that it is considering moving its entire commercial operation to Ogden. Parker-Hannifin manufactures hydraulic flight-control gear for airplanes. It separates its operations into military and commercial production. The company plans to put all commercial production under one roof and they have chosen Ogden as the site for this consolidation. Parker-Hannifin currently employs about 250 workers in Ogden, and the move could double this work force. The move is conditional upon approval by the parent company, and a preliminary time frame has the move completed before 1995.
- The Northwest Pipeline Corporation has begun work on a $373 million system expansion. A considerable portion of this work is being done within Grand County. One of the major aspects of the project will include a new compressor station near Cisco and additional compression capability at the Moab facility. Work on the Cisco station will be done by Mountain West Fabrication.❐

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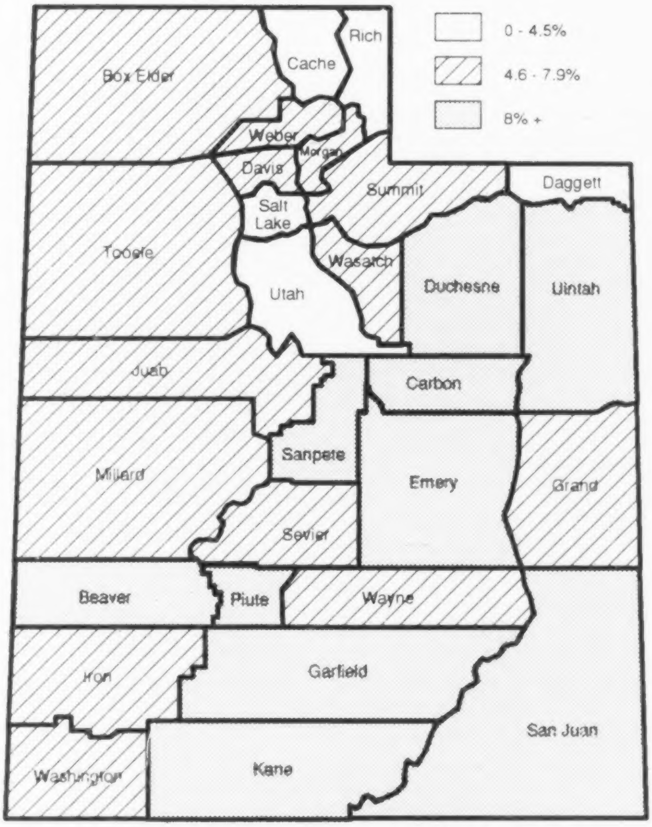
Most counties follow the State lead—

Many county rates followed the State lead with unemployment rate edging upward in August. However, a few county rates jumped more than the average, and some went against the flow and fell. Of course, small-county rates are subject to considerable month-to-month fluctuation.

Most of Utah's unemployed entrants reside in its four metropolitan counties. Salt Lake, Utah, and Davis counties all showed slight—0.2 to 0.3—unemployment rate increases. But Weber County's rate, already substantially higher than average, increased by 0.6 points to 6.8 percent. Nevertheless, Weber's year-over nonfarm job growth, at 3 percent, remained respectable.

The Central Utah district experienced an insignificant decline in its unemployment rate, but had the largest year-over job loss of any district. Three of the six counties (Piute, Sanpete, and Sevier) showed essentially no change in their unemployment rates, but Piute and Sanpete's rates remain very high. Millard County's rate jumped nearly a full point to 6.2 percent while rates in Juab and Wayne counties dropped considerably. Nonfarm job growth was uniformly mediocre throughout the district. Due to a large but brief construction project in Millard County last summer, the current nonfarm job count slipped 10 percent from year-ago levels (although manufacturing is up 20 percent).



Unemployment Rates August 1992

Southeastern and Uintah Basin districts have virtually identical current labor market indicators this month. Unfortunately, with unemployment rising to over 9 percent and job losses of nearly 1 percent, these areas suffer some of the worst economic conditions in the State due to historical and ongoing energy-related employment cutbacks. Even so, tourism is boosting the economy of Grand County.

In contrast, Southwestern Utah, despite an increasing unemployment rate, is tied for the job growth lead among all districts due to Washington County's continuing rapid economic expansion and Iron County's ongoing growth. But Garfield County, with 15 percent unemployment and 4 percent net job loss, may be

Continued on page 8

- ***Both the Uintah Basin and Southeastern District have unemployment over 9 percent and job losses of nearly 1 percent.***

- ***Cache County boasts low unemployment and strong job growth.***

- ***Most of Utah's unemployed entrants reside in its four metropolitan counties.***

Continued from page 7

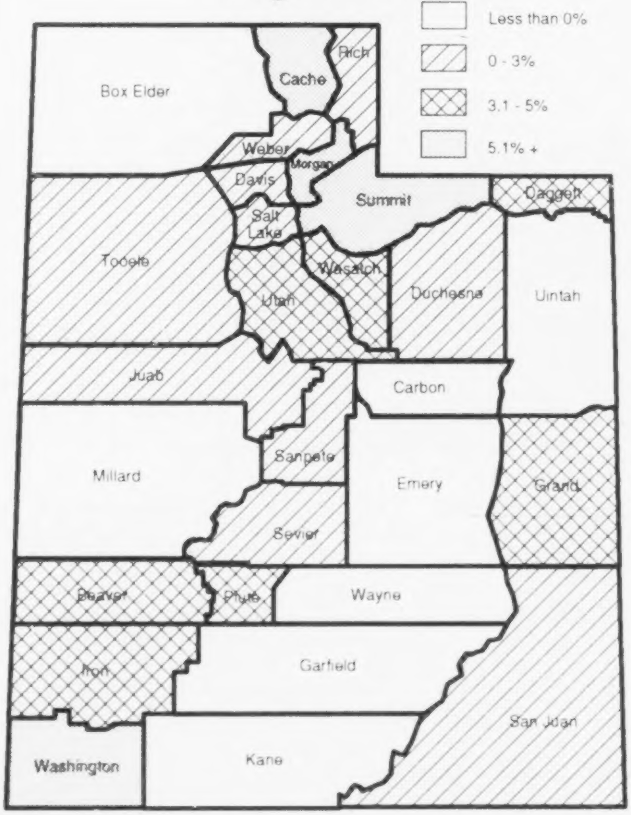
Utah's labor market with the poorest economic conditions.

Up north in the Bear River District, Cache County continues as one of the brightest spots in the State. It boasts the lowest unemployment rate of all but the smallest counties, and is among the leaders in job growth. In contrast, neighboring Box Elder County has suffered a net job loss of over 3 percent, but its jobless rate curiously remains less than the State average.

Economic conditions in other labor market areas contiguous to the metropolitan counties are generally favorable. Morgan and Summit counties' job growth rank fastest in the State, but their unemployment rates remain near the U.S. average. Tooele and Wasatch both currently experience moderate unemployment and average-or-better job growth. ❐

Kenneth E. Jensen
Labor Market Economist

Year-Over Percent Change in Nonfarm Jobs August 1992



Less than 0%
0 - 3%
3.1 - 5%
5.1% +
Box Elder
Cache
Rich
Weber
Morgan
Davis
Summit
Daggett
Salt Lake
Tooele
Wasatch
Utah
Duchesne
Uintah
Juab
Carbon
Millard
Sanpete
Emery
Grand
Sevier
Beaver
Piute
Wayne
Iron
Garfield
San Juan
Washington
Kane

METRO AREAS

Table 4. Civilian Labor Force and Nonfarm Jobs for SaltLake/Ogden and Provo/Orem Metropolitan Statistical Areas ***(Numbers in Thousands)***

	Salt Lake/Ogden					Provo/Orem				
	Jul 1992(f)	Jul 1991	Percent Change	Jun 1992(p)	May 1992(r)	Jul 1992(f)	Jul 1991	Percent Change	Jun 1992(p)	May 1992(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**524.9**	**530.0**	**-1.0**	**531.3**	**530.0**	**121.7**	**120.4**	**1.1**	**121.9**	**120.8**
Employed	499.1	502.8	-0.7	517.1	522.9	120.4	114.9	1.4	116.9	115.3
Unemployed	25.8	27.2	-5.1	24.2	25.3	5.2	5.5	-5.5	5.0	5.5
Rate	4.9	5.1	——	4.6	4.8	4.3	4.6	——	4.1	4.5
TOTAL NONFARM JOBS	**520.9**	**508.3**	**2.5**	**517.3**	**522.9**	**102.4**	**98.3**	**4.2**	**100.1**	**100.9**
Mining	3.4	3.0	13.3	3.3	3.2	.1	.1	0.0	.1	.1
Construction	24.1	24.1	0.0	23.2	22.5	5.8	4.9	18.4	5.5	5.3
Manufacturing	68.3	68.0	0.4	68.0	68.0	13.6	14.0	-2.9	13.4	13.4
Durable	45.8	46.6	-1.7	45.7	45.7	8.6	9.0	-4.4	8.5	8.5
Nondurable	22.5	21.4	5.1	22.3	22.3	5.0	5.0	0.0	4.9	4.9
Trans/Comm/Utilities	34.0	33.4	1.8	33.8	34.1	2.3	2.4	-4.2	2.3	2.2
Trade	128.7	125.6	2.5	127.2	128.3	24.1	23.1	4.3	24.0	24.2
Wholesale	34.3	33.2	3.3	33.7	33.6	4.5	5.0	-10.0	5.0	5.0
Retail	94.4	92.4	2.2	93.5	94.7	19.6	18.1	8.3	19.0	19.2
Fin/Ins/Real Estate	31.4	30.2	4.0	31.3	31.5	2.8	2.5	12.0	2.7	2.7
Service	133.3	128.6	3.7	131.9	131.5	38.8	36.8	5.4	37.9	37.8
Government	97.7	95.4	2.4	98.6	103.8	14.9	14.5	2.8	14.2	15.2

Source Utah Department of Employment Security. Labor Market Information Services

By County

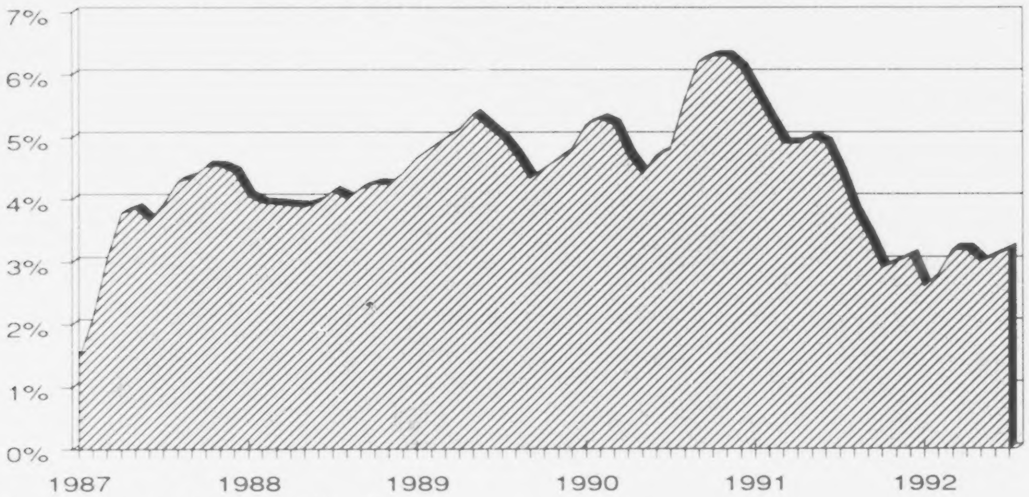
Table 5. Unemployment Rates and Nonfarm Jobs in Utah by County

	Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate				Nonfarm Wage and Salary Jobs				
	Aug 1992(f)	Jul 1992(p)	Jun 1992(r)	Aug 1991	Aug 1992(f)	Aug 1991	Percent Change	Jul 1992(p)	Jun 1992(r)
STATE TOTAL	**5.0**	**4.7**	**4.8**	**5.2**	**765,700**	**745,960**	**2.7**	**759,400**	**769,900**
Bear River	**4.1**	**3.7**	**4.0**	**4.7**	**45,200**	**43,880**	**3.0**	**45,020**	**46,910**
Box Elder	4.7	4.5	4.5	5.1	14,890	15,400	-3.3	14,830	14,980
Cache	3.9	3.4	3.8	4.5	29,850	28,020	6.5	29,730	31,480
Rich	2.5	3.1	5.2	2.4	460	460	0.0	460	460
Wasatch Front	**4.9**	**4.6**	**4.7**	**5.1**	**532,480**	**519,870**	**2.4**	**528,950**	**534,740**
Wasatch Front North	**5.7**	**5.3**	**5.2**	**5.6**	**132,560**	**130,300**	**1.7**	**132,070**	**133,150**
Davis	4.7	4.4	4.4	4.9	61,960	61,760	0.3	61,860	62,340
Morgan	6.7	7.3	6.9	5.8	1,140	1,040	9.6	1,130	1,130
Weber	6.8	6.2	6.0	6.3	69,460	67,500	2.9	69,080	69,680
Wasatch Front South	**4.5**	**4.3**	**4.5**	**4.8**	**400,140**	**389,570**	**2.7**	**379,090**	**401,590**
Salt Lake	4.4	4.2	4.5	4.8	389,500	379,190	2.7	386,380	390,870
Tooele	5.8	5.3	5.1	6.0	10,640	10,380	2.5	10.710	10,720
Mountainland	**4.5**	**4.2**	**4.8**	**4.9**	**113,260**	**108,490**	**4.4**	**110,990**	**111,510**
Summit	6.6	5.6	6.0	7.4	8,210	7,600	8.0	8,000	7,850
Utah	4.3	4.0	4.6	4.6	102,240	98,190	4.1	100,160	100,850
Wasatch	6.3	6.2	7.1	7.5	2,810	2,700	4.1	2,830	2,810
Central	**7.5**	**7.7**	**7.4**	**7.6**	**15,850**	**16,140**	**-1.8**	**15,740**	**16,270**
Juab	7.0	7.8	9.2	7.2	1,990	1,960	1.5	1,980	2,010
Millard	6.2	5.3	5.0	4.0	3,510	3,890	-9.8	3,470	3,550
Piute	12.2	12.8	10.6	14.3	220	210	4.8	220	210
Sanpete	9.9	10.0	9.5	10.3	4,360	4,310	1.2	4,340	4,780
Sevier	6.3	6.2	6.3	7.9	5,130	5,110	0.4	5,090	5,,100
Wayne	6.2	11.5	7.1	6.9	640	660	-3.0	640	630
Southwestern	**6.1**	**5.4**	**6.0**	**5.6**	**30,650**	**29,350**	**4.4**	**30,620**	**31,020**
Beaver	10.3	5.1	3.9	4.2	1,500	1,450	3.4	1,510	1,470
Garfield	15.5	13.5	16.6	14.7	1,800	1,870	-3.7	1,800	1,680
Iron	5.2	4.1	4.6	4.4	8,140	7,870	3.7	8,180	8,560
Kane	8.6	10.6	8.2	7.7	1,870	1,900	-0.5	1,860	1,890
Washington	5.1	4.8	5.9	5.3	17,320	16,260	6.5	17,270	17,430
Uintah Basin	**9.4**	**8.6**	**8.3**	**7.2**	**11,160**	**11,230**	**-0.6**	**11,130**	**11,830**
Daggett	2.5	1.8	2.8	3.2	480	460	4.3	510	490
Duchesne	11.3	9.4	9.7	8.8	3,870	3,790	2.1	3,900	4,070
Uintah	8.7	8.7	7.9	6.6	6,810	6,980	-2.4	6,720	7,280
Southeastern	**9.2**	**7.9**	**8.1**	**8.3**	**16,920**	**17,040**	**-0.7**	**16,750**	**17,620**
Carbon	9.4	7.2	7.8	7.7	7,220	7,360	-1.9	7,120	7,480
Emery	9.3	9.8	9.2	10.1	3,250	3,450	-5.8	3,240	3,490
Grand	7.3	6.8	7.4	7.5	3,070	2,940	4.4	3.070	3,070
San Juan	10.2	8.8	8.5	8.5	3,380	3,290	2.7	3,320	3,580
Salt Lake/Ogden MSA	**4.8**	**4.6**	**4.7**	**5.0**	**520,700**	**508,450**	**2.4**	**517,110**	**522,890**
Provo/Orem MSA	**4.3**	**4.0**	**4.6**	**4.6**	**102,240**	**98,190**	**4.1**	**100,160**	**100,850**

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

Note: Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates should not be used for federal or state funding applications.

Year-over Percent Increase in U.S. Consumer Price Index



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

PRICES

Table 6. Current U.S. Price Indexes

	Index		% Change From	
	Jul 1992	Jul 1991	Prior Year	Prior Month
CONSUMER PRICES (1982-84=100)				
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])	**140.5**	**136.2**	**3.2**	**0.2**
Food and Beverages	138.1	137.1	0.7	-0.1
Food at Home	135.7	136.0	-0.2	-0.3
Housing	138.3	134.2	3.1	0.4
Rent Residential	147.0	143.7	2.3	0.3
Fuel and Other Utilities	119.4	116.4	2.6	0.3
Medical Care	190.7	177.5	7.4	0.7
Apparel and Upkeep	129.2	125.2	3.2	-1.4
Transportation	127.2	123.4	3.1	0.2
Gasoline	102.9	98.2	4.8	-0.1
Energy[3]	106.0	102.7	3.2	0.1
PURCHASING POWER OF CONSUMER DOLLAR: (1982-84 = $1.00)	**$0.712**	**$0.734**	**-3.0**	**-0.1**
ALL ITEMS (CPI-W[2])	**138.4**	**134.3**	**3.1**	**0.2**
PRODUCER PRICES (1982 = 100)				
ALL COMMODITIES	**117.8**	**116.1**	**1.5**	**0.0**
Finished Goods	123.7	121.6	1.7	0.0
Intermediate Materials	115.3	114.0	1.1	0.0
Crude Materials	101.3	99.5	1.8	-0.2

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[1] Consumer Price Index—All Urban Consumers.

[2] Consumer Price Index—Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers.

[3] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: fuel oil, coal, bottled gas, electricity, gasoline, and motor oil and coolant. It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its sub-components are already included.

Source U. S Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statisitcs.

Emery County— An Inside Look

Population

Emery County was one of only six counties in the State which experienced population declines during the 1980s. The 1980 census recorded Emery County's population at 11,451. By the 1990 census, the population had declined to 10,332, almost a 10 percent decline. This reduced the County's population density from 2.6 people per square mile in 1980 to 2.3 people by 1990.

Net outmigration is the cause of Emery County's population decline. During the 1980s the population increased by 2,370 based upon natural increases (births minus deaths). But, this natural increase was off-set by the outmigration of 3,489 individuals. This resulted in a net population decline of 1,119 people.

Population estimates for 1991 indicate this population decline is continuing. Population is estimated to have declined by an additional 1 percent for the year. Long-term population estimates show a different picture. By the turn of the century, the county's population is projected to increase by approximately 200 people.

Of the three major age cohorts, only the "65 year and over" category's grew above the 1980 Census figure, with a 4.7 percent increase. The "18 to 64 years" cohort declined by 12.3 percent, and the "under 18" cohort dropped by 9 percent. Thus, the county's median age increased from 22.3 years in 1980, to 25.4 years in 1990.

The county's racial makeup is overwhelmingly white. Whites constitute 98 percent of the population, while the State total is 94 percent.

Unemployment

High unemployment rates have remained a persistent problem in Emery County starting in the 1982 recession, the county's unemployment rate jumped into the 17 percent range. It declined to the 13 percent range in the middle of the decade, and then reached another peak of around 15 percent in 1987. Since then the unemployment rate has fallen into single digits, but still remains persistently high.

The high unemployment rates are the result of events in the coal mining industry which in many ways dominates the county's economy. Mining employment fell on lean times during the 1980s. And, these lean times appear to be continuing into the 1990s. In fact, the mining industry is no longer the largest industry in the county, but it still employs a large percentage of the work force, and the volatility experienced by this industry will keep the county's unemployment rate high for some time to come.

In 1991, the county's unemployment rate climbed to 9.5 percent, up from 8.0 percent the year before—a 1.5 percentage point increase. The United States economy during this period experienced a 1.2 percent increase in unemployment. Utah's rate, on the other hand, climbed by 0.4 percent, and remained noticeably lower than the national average. The reason that Emery County's unemployment trend is closer to the national trend than the Utah trend is again attributed to the coal mining industry. This industry is more susceptible to national markets, and therefore effects on the national economy have more of an impact on Emery County than to events in the State as a whole.

Nonagricultural Employment

The number of nonfarm jobs in Emery County dropped by 5.2 percent between 1990 and 1991. This translates into a loss of nearly 200 jobs. This marked the second year in a row in which nonagricultural employment declined. During this 1990-1991 time period, Utah's nonfarm employment increased by 3 percent, and the U.S. nonfarm employment decreased by nearly 1 percent.

Emery County's employment picture has been quite erratic during the last ten years. It is not unusual for the county to experience large percentage employment increases in one year, only to be followed by large percentage decreases the next. Employment fluctuations were the most dramatic in the five year period following the 1982 recession, and have since become less severe. The State, as a whole, has experienced employment growth throughout the entire period. In fact, in the last ten years, nonfarm employment has increased by 33 percent in Utah, while in the same period Emery County's nonfarm employment has decreased by 33 percent.

The industrial base in Emery County has undergone a change recently. Mining had been the county's largest employment industry. In 1980, mining constituted 47 percent of the county's nonfarm employment. As late as 1990, mining's share of nonfarm employment had dropped to 28 percent, but still employed the largest number of people. In 1991, however, all this changed. Mining employment dropped to 22 percent of the county's nonfarm employment, slipping behind government(25 percent) and transportation/communications/utilities (23 percent).

In terms of firm size and employment, 57 percent of the county's firms employ between zero and four employees, but account for only 9 percent of the county's jobs. At the other end of the spectrum, 3 percent of the county's firms employ over 250 workers and account for nearly 47 percent of the county's jobs. These large employers also pay the highest monthly wage.

The largest employer in the county is PacificCorp. Six of the top 15 employers are government entities, but mining, construction, and manufacturing also have representatives in the county's top 15 employers.

Personal Income

Total 1989 personal income for Emery County reached $109 million, an increase of 7.3 above 1988. In comparison, Utah's personal income rose 8.1 percent in the same period. In the five year period encompassing 1984 through 1989, Emery County's personal income rose 14.3 percent, while the State's total personal income rose 36 percent.

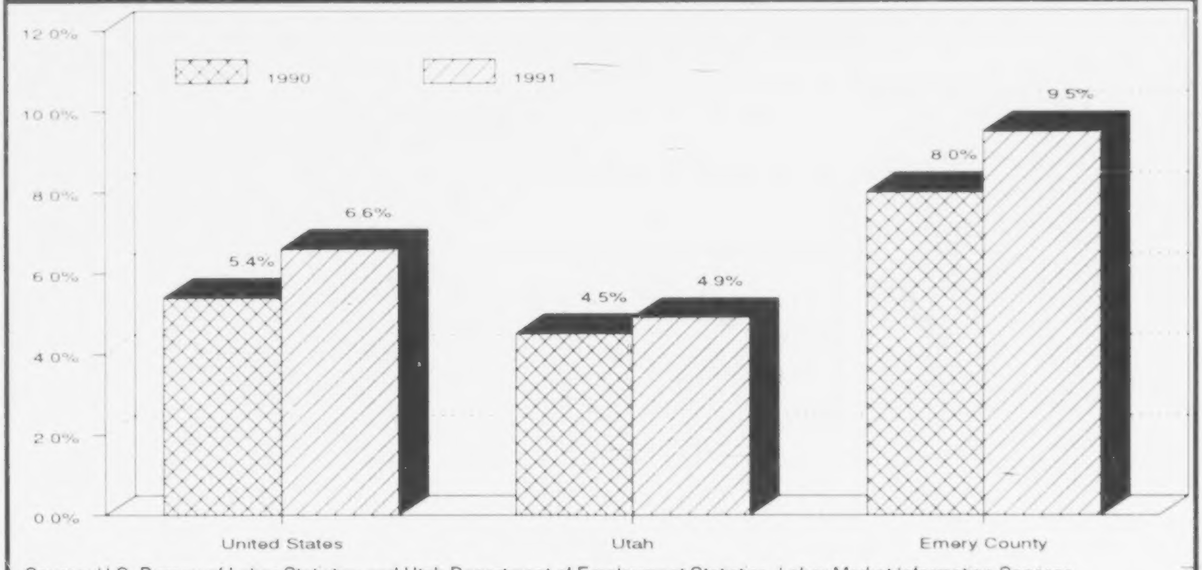
Per capita personal income is total personal income divided by the population. Emery County's per capita personal income in 1989 was $10,450, a 7.3 percent increase from the prior year. The State's per capital personal income was $13,104, rising 7 percent from the preceding year. In the 1984 through 1989 time period, Emery County's per capita personal income increased by 15.6 percent, while the State's per capital personal income rose 30 percent.

Emery County's sources of personal income as a whole are not much different from the State's. Throughout the Sate, 75 percent of all income is derived through incomes and wages at place of work. In Emery County, earnings from salaries and wages from people who live and work in the county approaches 74 percent.

Outside revenue sources are important to Emery County. Dividends, interest, and rents account for almost 10 percent of Emery County resident's income, while it accounts for 14 percent of the State's. Transfer payments, on the other hand, account for 17 percent of Emery's income, while just 14 percent for the State.

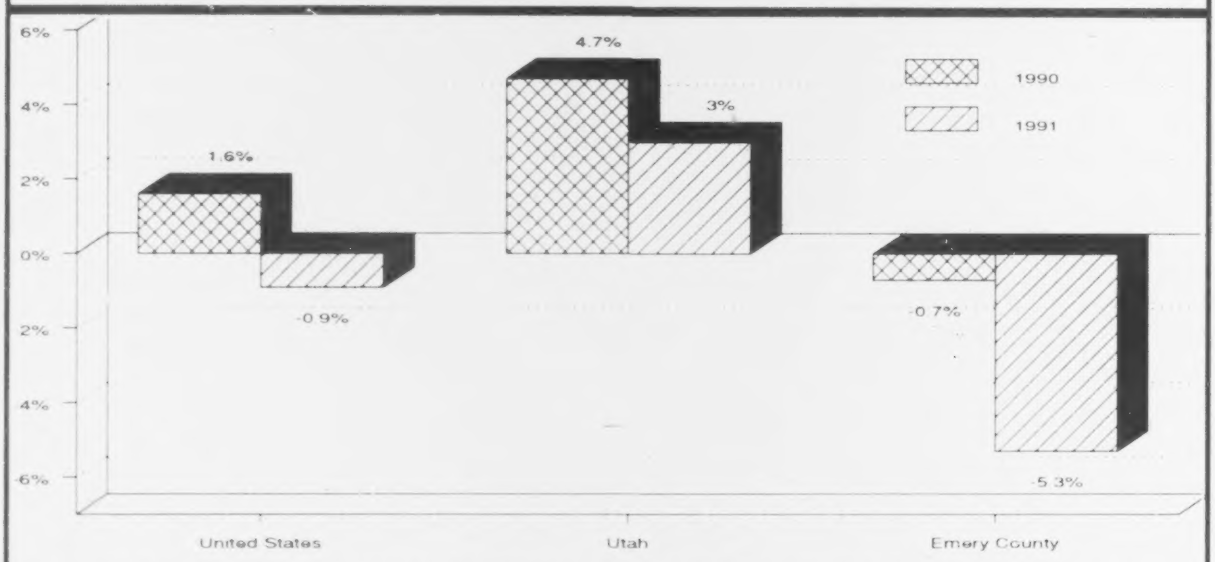
Breaking down the roughly 75 percent of Emery County's income that is place-of-work derived into earnings by industry, mining (as expected) is a much more important income source to the county than the State as a whole. Other industries that are key income sources to the county include transportation/communications/utilities, construction, and farming. All

Annual Average Unemployment Rates



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and Utah Department of Employment Statistics, Labor Market Information Services.

Percent Change in Nonfarm Jobs



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and Utah Department of Employment Statistics, Labor Market Information Services

other industries are a more important revenue source within the State than they are to Emery County.

Wages

Emery County enjoys the highest average monthly wage of any county in the State. The average of $2,273 per month outdistanced the next closes counties of Box Elder and Tooele. This average monthly wage is $563 higher than the State average monthly wage of $1,710. Emery County's average monthly wages for the last decade have been at or near the top when comparing counties to the State average. In 1982, Emery County's average wage reached its apex compared to the State by being 161 percent of the state average. As of 1991, this percentage had dropped to 133 percent of the state average.

The dominance of mining and transportation/communications/utilities as key employers is the main reason behind this high average monthly wage. Both of these sectors pay high wages. Construction is another sector with relatively high monthly wages, although they have slipped dramatically during the last decade.

Wages in other sectors offer a striking contrast. Wages in all other sectors in Emery County are noticeably below the corresponding State average in those sectors. What helps the County in this respect is that, other than government, employment levels in these other industrial categories are relatively small.

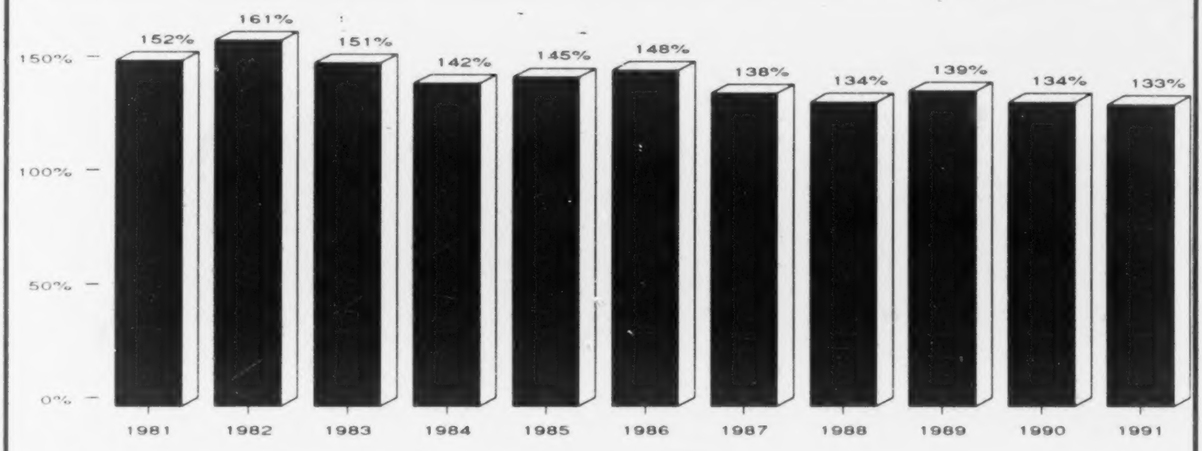
Purchasing Power

Purchasing power is, in effect, a measure of how income levels compare with the effects of inflation over time. One way of measuring purchasing power is to contrast the change in wages over time with the change in inflation. Over a period of time, the effects of inflation are removed from the actual wage levels, and the remaining income is compared with the original income to measure the real change in wages.

In Emery County over the past ten years, there has been a general eroding of purchasing power. In 1981, average monthly wages were $1,872, and $1,872 worth of goods and services could be purchased. In 1991, the average monthly wages was $2,273. On the surface, it appears that wages are higher than in 1981 and that more goods and services could be purchased. However, factoring out inflation using (and using a base year of 1981), shows that in 1991 the average wage bought only $1,515 worth of goods and services as compared to the $1,872 worth that one could purchase in 1981.

However, not all wages have been outpaced by inflation. Workers in the transportation/communications/utilities sector have seen their purchasing power during the last decade increase by almost 7 percent. Mining employee's purchasing power has jumped by 3 percent, with finance/insurance/real estate and government employees also enjoying overall gains of 6 percent and 1 percent respectively.

Emery County Average Annual Pay as a Percent of Utah



Source: Utah Department of Employment Statistics, Labor Market Information Services.

Gross Taxable Sales

Direct gross taxable sales in Emery County, as of the third quarter of 1991, were down by 24 percent compared with 1990's third quarter. This puts total third quarter tax revenue at $13.9 million. Direct gross taxable sales for the second and first quarter were both down approximately 5 percent, so outside of a large increase in 1991's fourth quarter, it appears that 1991 direct gross taxable sales will be below the 1990 level.

Since 1980, gross taxable sales in Emery County have fluctuated, but as a whole are in decline. Sales reached a peak in 1982 but fell victim to the 1982-83 national recession, and then again to Utah's economic decline in 1987. In 1980, gross taxable sales were $69.8 million. By 1990, this total had fallen to $61 million. When adjusting for inflation, 1990's $61 million in sales is equal to only $38.5 million in sales in 1980. This is a decline in real taxable sales of $31.3 million, or 44.8 percent. These types of declines put additional pressure on government officials to allocate resources from dwindling revenues. Tax revenues for the past three years have increased in real terms, but as the revenues from the three available quarters of 1991 suggest, this may have ended last year.

Tourist room rents have also followed the overall taxable sales pattern just alluded to. Sales rose in 1982 and 1983 only to start a downward trend which bottomed out at 41 percent less revenues in 1988. Since then, revenues have slowly begun creeping upward.

Housing and Construction

The 1990 Census provides valuable information concerning housing characteristics. In 1990, there were 3,928 total housing units in Emery County. Of this total, 2,998 were occupied year-round, with 82 percent of this total being owner occupied, the remaining 18 percent being renter occupied. There were 930 vacant housing units recorded in the Census with 218 of these for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.

The 1990 median value of Emery County's homes was $48,500, nearly $20,000 lower than the State's median value of $68,900. Roughly 53 percent of the County's homes are in the "less than $50,000" range. In rental units, Emery County's median rent is lower than the State median, with the county's median rent at $209 per month while the State's median is $300 per month.

The amount of construction activity in the county, based upon approved construction permits, has been very lethargic in recent years. There was a flurry of residential construction activity in the early 80s, but since then activity has dropped off considerably. In the past six years, 1987 was the most active in terms of new residential construction, with the approval of seven new homes. In 1990, there were no new homes authorized, and new nonresidential construction was virtually nonexistent. In 1991, there was only one new home authorized for construction (in Ferron), and the value of nonresidential construction remained low. ❐

Mark S. Knold
Labor Market Economist

ACCRA Composite Cost-of-Living Comparisons for Selected Metropolitan Areas—FIRST QUARTER 1992

Component Weights:	100% All Items	13% Groceries	28% Housing	9% Utilities	10% Transption	5% Hlth Care	35% Misc
U.S. Average	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Salt Lake City UT	95.1	105.3	84.4	91.2	100.4	100.5	98.5
Cedar City UT (Nonmetro)	90.1	106.5	79.3	82.6	96.5	92.8	92.5
Provo-Orem UT	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
St George UT (Nonmetro)	98.8	102.2	103.7	80.9	104.0	100.9	96.4
Western States							
Phoenix AZ	100.5	100.0	92.6	100.1	105.8	117.0	102.9
Los Angeles CA	132.6	107.7	185.3	80.0	119.6	136.5	116.4
Denver CO	100.6	97.4	106.2	96.4	99.8	117.9	96.1
Boise ID	100.4	94.6	108.3	75.6	94.6	111.0	102.7
Las Vegas NV	103.5	96.4	116.3	83.5	107.9	112.3	98.5
Sanata Fe NM	107.3	98.2	133.4	84.9	102.3	103.3	97.7
Portland OR	109.0	97.4	129.6	70.8	112.6	120.9	103.8
Seattle WA	117.6	107.6	150.9	61.7	107.8	144.2	108.1
Casper WY	102.1	100.8	103.2	93.3	100.0	98.3	105.1
Other Areas							
Anchorage AK	131.0	132.1	141.1	98.5	106.9	178.5	131.1
Atlanta GA	99.7	97.7	97.8	111.7	97.2	118.9	96.9
Kansas City MO	95.0	91.7	94.4	89.5	96.0	99.8	97.1
New York NY	219.1	141.4	394.2	196.1	127.9	209.9	141.1
Houston TX	98.6	101.4	91.7	99.1	118.4	104.7	97.3
***Highest City**	Washington DC/MD/VA 134.4	Baltimore MD 136.0	LA-Long Beach CA 185.3	Philadelphia PA 184.4	San Diego CA 128.5	Tacoma WA 146.3	LA-Long Beach CA 116.4
***Lowest City**	Pueblo CO 86.0	Wichita KS 84.8	Ft. Smith AR 70.7	Tacoma WA 58.9	Pueblo CO 83.2	Fayetteville AR 74.9	Ft. Wayne IN 86.6

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*Does not include cities in Alaska or New York.

Source: American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association

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Lecia Parks Langston, Chief Economist

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Notes

(f)—forecast.

(p)—preliminary.

(r)—revised.

Salt Lake/Ogden Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)—Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.

Provo/Orem Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)—Utah County.

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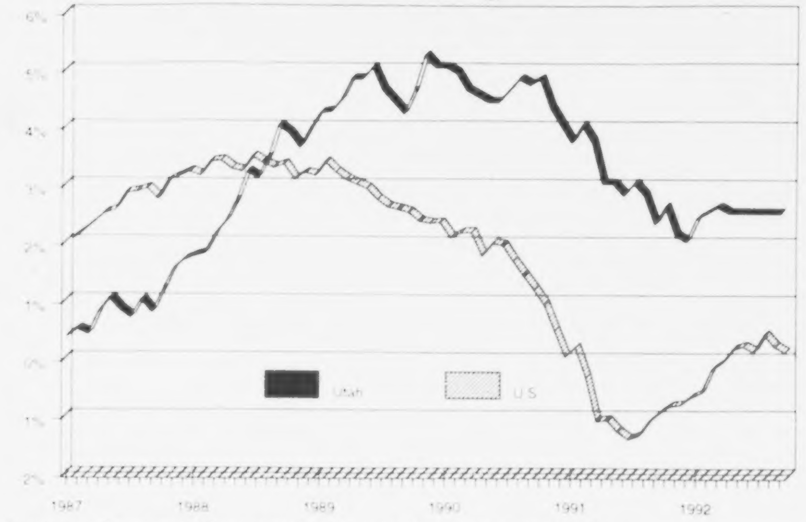
Utah Labor Market Report

September 1992
Volume 2, No. 9

Year-Over Percent Change in Nonfarm Jobs



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services

When does rising unemployment mean a strong economy?

The irony continues—

Utah's strong economy continues to attract jobless from other states.

The result?

Higher unemployment.

Utah joblessness edged up again—one-tenth of a percentage point from the revised August rate (5.1 percent) to 5.2 percent in September.

As in August, entrants to the labor force pushed the State's unemployment rate up. A lot of anecdotal evidence supports the conclusion that an influx of out-of-state workers is raising Utah's rate—ranging from enrollment increases in public schools to a tight housing market to reports that more people are using moving equipment to come to Utah than are using it to leave. The kind of layoffs that would account for this increase in Utah joblessness just haven't occurred. And, there are no obvious reasons why we would have an influx of labor force entrants from within the State. This is just a natural economic process: individuals in depressed areas move to areas which are not depressed.

Roughly 42,000 Utahns were out of work during September— 1,000 more than in both August 1992 and September 1991. The State's current rate measured marginally higher than the 5.1 percent rate of a year ago. However, joblessness in the State has risen more than half a percentage point since the beginning of 1992. Nevertheless, Utah's jobless rate continues to register significantly below the U.S. rate of 7.5 percent—a major reason for the recent flood of out-of-staters.

Utah's economy created 20,000 jobs over the past 12 months—a 2.6 percent gain. We're growing, but not booming. Utah can't seem to break

Continued on page 2

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THE RATE *(Seasonally Adjusted)*

Sep 1992	Utah	5.2%	U.S.	7.5%
Aug 1992	Utah	5.1%	U.S.	7.6%
Sep 1991	Utah	5.1%	U.S.	6.8%

NONFARM JOBS *(% change from a year ago)*

Sep 1992	Utah	2.6%	U.S.	0.1%

CPI-U *(Base Year 1982-84 = 100)*

Sep 1992	U.S.	141.3	Yr-over chng	3.0%

PPI *(Base Year 1982 = 100)*

Sep 1992	U.S.	117.8	Yr-over chng	1.5%

the 3 percent growth rate barrier, but final figures for the first quarter of 1992 indicate that job expansion was stronger than initially estimated. Of Utah's major industries, only mining and manufacturing employment are down from a year ago.

Finance/insurance/real estate wins top marks in the job growth category with a 4.7 percent rate (1,700 positions). However, services and construction follow only a step behind with expansion of roughly 4 percent. Finance/insurance/real estate continues to benefit from hires in the last 12 months at the relatively new financial service centers, while construction (with 1,500 new jobs) continues to expand in both nonresidential and residential building arenas. And, services (with 7,300 new positions) profits from at least 6 percent growth in computer software, medical, and engineering/management services.

Manufacturing employment is down only 500 jobs since September 1991—the effects of the national recession and defense cuts are working their way through the calendar. Increases instead of decreases in total manufacturing employment could occur before the end of the year. In fact, nondurable manufacturing employment is up a substantial 1,000 jobs from a year ago. The main drain on the manufacturing sector comes in defense-related transportation equipment and electric machinery production with a combined loss of 1,700 jobs.

Trade managed a moderate 3 percent job increase since September 1991—an addition of 5,600 new jobs. However, wholesale trade is up less than 2 percent, and auto dealers/gas stations lost jobs.

The public sector has added 3,600 jobs since September 1991, with state and local government contributing most of the increased employment. Federal defense layoffs are also working their way through the economy—this sector registers a 4 percent decrease over the past twelve months, and overall federal employment held steady.

The transportation/communications/utilities industry muddled through with a growth rate of just over 2 percent (800 jobs). Declines in railroad and utility employment are producing a drag in this industry.

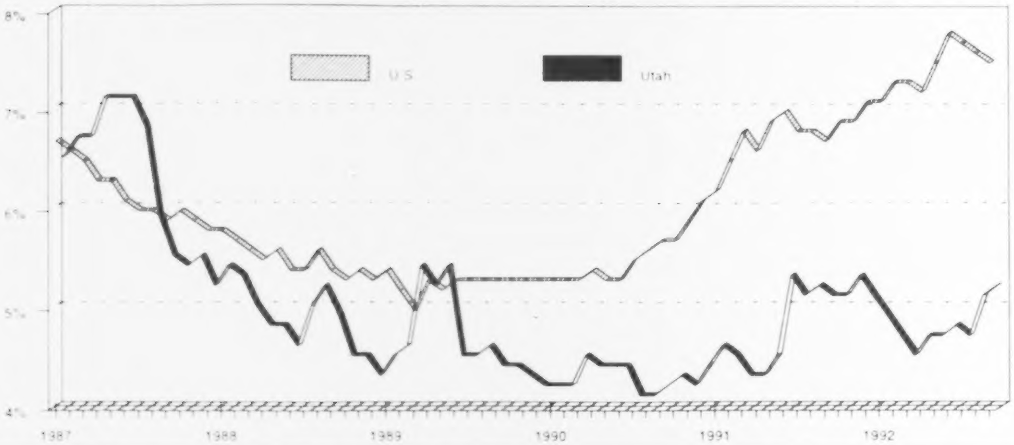
Utah's mining industry continued to struggle in September. Coal mining jobs are down nearly 5 percent from a year ago, and oil/gas extraction jobs are down 3 percent for a total loss of 200 positions.

In general, Utah's economy is toddling along, slowed down by a sluggish national economy and defense cuts, but still making a moderate showing. The national economy continues to improve—with the recent 2.7 percent increase in GDP—which should help push Utah further down the economic path. ☐

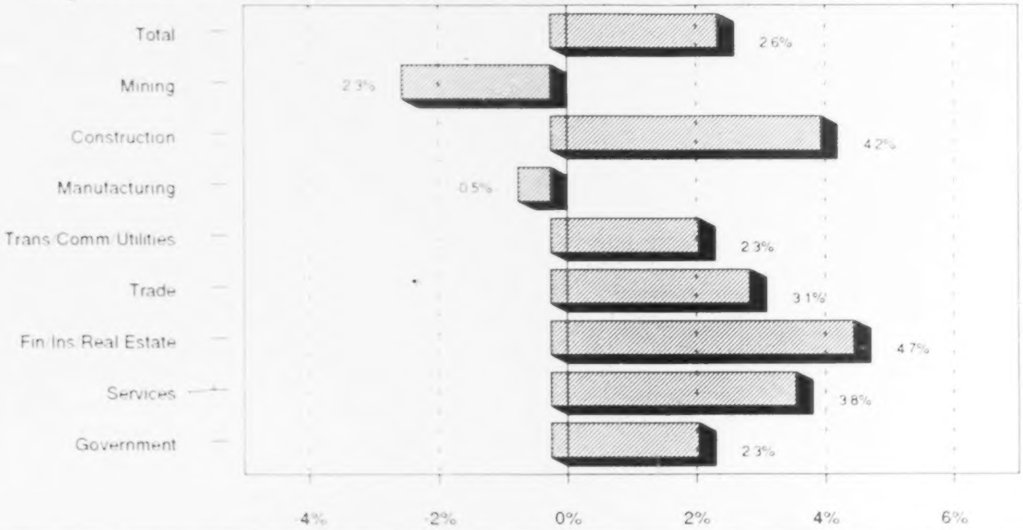
Lecia Parks Langston
Chief Economist

- ***Utah's unemployment edged up to 5.2 percent.***
- ***Out-of-staters from depressed areas are pushing Utah's jobless rate up—although it remains far below the U.S. average.***
- ***Utah nonfarm employment increased by 20,000 jobs.***

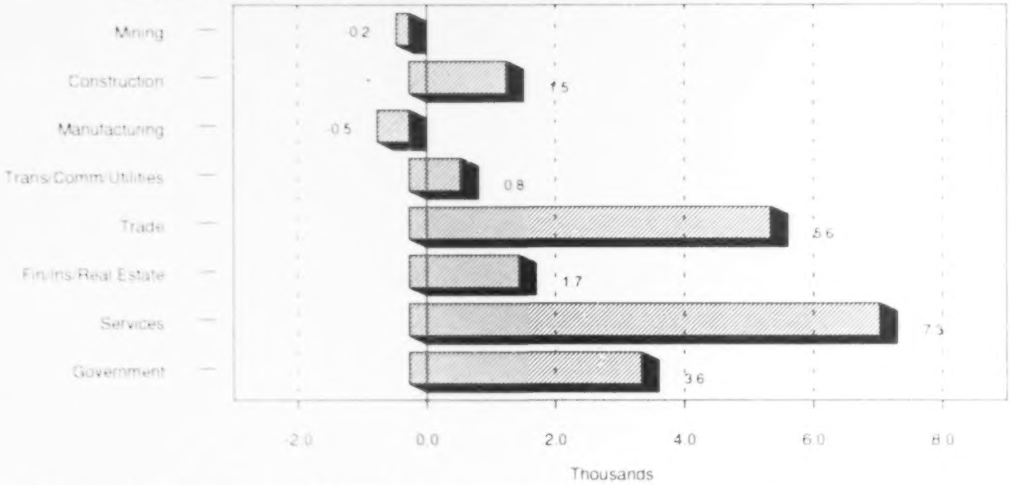
Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rates



September 1991-92 Percent Growth in Nonfarm Jobs



September 1991-92 Nonfarm Job Growth



Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services

RAW

Table 1. Utah Civilian Labor Force and Nonagricultural Jobs, Not Seasonally Adjusted *(Numbers in Thousands)*

	Sep 1992(f)	Sep 1991	Percent Change	Aug 1992(p)	Jul 1992(r
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**817.1**	**814.3**	**0.3**	**819.6**	**824.2**
Employed	**777.2**	**775.4**	**0.2**	**776.1**	**785.7**
Unemployed	**39.9**	**38.9**	**2.6**	**43.5**	**38.6**
Percent of Labor Force	4.9	4.8	—	5.3	4.7
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS	**775.1**	**755.1**	**2.6**	**765.2**	**760.4**
Mining	**8.5**	**8.7**	**-2.3**	**8.5**	**8.4**
Metal Mining	3.0	3.0	0.0	3.0	3.0
Bituminous Coal Mining	2.1	2.2	-4.5	2.1	2.1
Oil/Gas Extraction & Quarrying*	3.4	3.5	-2.9	3.4	3.3
Contract Construction	**37.2**	**35.7**	**4.2**	**37.2**	**36.3**
Manufacturing	**105.3**	**105.8**	**-0.5**	**104.8**	**104.8**
Durable Goods	68.6	70.1	-2.1	68.3	68.6
Primary Metals	*5.8*	*5.9*	*-1.7*	*5.8*	*5.8*
Fabricated Metals, Machinery, & Computers	*14.3*	*14.0*	*2.1*	*14.3*	*14.2*
Electrical/Electric Equipment (ex. Computers)	*9.2*	*9.8*	*-6.1*	*9.2*	*9.3*
Transportation Equipment	*15.2*	*17.1*	*-11.1*	*15.1*	*15.4*
*Lumber/Furniture,Stone/Clay/Glass**	[illegible]	*10.6*	*0.0*	*10.5*	*10.5*
*Other Durable Goods**	[illegible]	*12.7*	*6.3*	*13.4*	*13.4*
Nondurable Goods	36.7	35.7	2.8	36.5	36.2
Food & Related Products	*12.6*	*11.9*	*5.9*	[illegible]	*12.2*
*Other Nondurable Goods**	*24.1*	*23.8*	*1.3*	*24.1*	*24.0*
Transportation, Communications, & Utilities	**43.7**	**42.7**	**2.3**	**43.7**	**43.5**
Railroad Transportation	2.5	2.6	-3.8	2.5	2.5
Trucking & Warehousing	16.2	15.6	3.8	16.1	15.9
Transportation by Air*	7.3	7.0	4.3	7.3	7.3
Other Transportation & Related Services*	3.2	3.2	0.0	3.2	3.2
Communications	7.0	6.7	4.5	7.0	7.0
Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services	7.5	7.6	-1.3	7.6	7.6
Trade	**186.1**	**180.5**	**3.1**	**143.5**	**141.6**
Wholesale Trade	42.2	41.6	1.4	42.2	42.1
*Durable Goods**	*24.6*	*24.6*	*0.0*	*24.7*	*24.7*
*Nondurable Goods**	*17.6*	*17.0*	*3.5*	*17.5*	*17.4*
Retail Trade	143.9	138.9	3.6	143.5	141.6
Food Stores	*25.5*	*24.4*	*4.5*	*25.4*	*25.4*
Auto Dealers/Parts Stores, & Gas Stations	*15.8*	*16.2*	*-2.5*	*15.9*	*15.7*
Eating & Drinking Places	*47.1*	*45.8*	*2.8*	*47.2*	*46.6*
*Home Furniture/Equipment & Clothing Stores**	*13.0*	*12.3*	*5.7*	*13.2*	*13.0*
*Gen. Merchandise/Building & Garden Supply**	*24.4*	*22.7*	*7.5*	*24.1*	*23.9*
Miscellaneous Retail	*18.1*	*17.5*	*3.4*	*17.7*	*17.0*
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**38.2**	**36.5**	**4.7**	**38.2**	**37.9**
Depository Institutions*	13.5	13.4	0.7	13.5	13.6
Other Finance/Insurance/Real Estate*	24.7	23.1	6.9	24.7	24.3
Services	**199.2**	**191.9**	**3.8**	**198.5**	**197.0**
Hotels & Lodging Places	12.7	12.7	0.0	13.1	13.0
Personal, Amusement & Recreational*	19.0	18.2	4.4	20.0	19.8
Computer Related*	10.0	9.2	8.7	10.0	10.0
Other Business Services*	33.4	32.6	2.5	33.3	33.1
Auto Repair/Rental/Parking*	6.8	6.7	1.5	6.9	6.7
Health	52.0	49.2	5.7	51.7	51.4
Education/Social & Membership Organizations*	37.6	37.3	0.8	35.5	35.5
Legal & Miscellaneous Services	5.5	5.3	3.8	5.6	5.5
Engineering, Accounting, & Related*	16.3	15.0	8.7	16.4	16.0
Other Repair/Ag. Services & Museums, etc.*	5.9	5.7	3.5	6.0	6.0
Government	**156.9**	**153.3**	**2.3**	**148.6**	**148.8**
Federal Government	38.8	38.8	0.0	38.9	39.2
*U.S. Defense**	*18.7*	*19.4*	*-3.6*	*18.7*	*18.8*
*Other Federal**	*20.1*	*19.4*	*3.6*	*20.2*	*20.4*
State Government	44.1	42.4	4.0	43.8	44.1
*State Education**	*22.6*	*21.8*	*3.7*	*22.6*	*23.0*
*Other State**	*21.5*	*20.6*	*4.4*	*21.2*	*21.1*
Local Government	74.0	72.1	2.6	65.9	65.5
Local Education	*45.3*	*44.4*	*2.0*	*36.5*	*36.1*
*Other Local**	*28.7*	*27.7*	*3.6*	*29.4*	*29.4*

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). NOTE: Forecast data and cells marked by an asterisk (*) are not sanctioned by BLS. Some figures are not strictly comparable due to reclassification.

ADJUSTED

Table 2. Utah Civilian Labor Force and Nonagricultural Jobs Seasonally Adjusted *(Numbers in Thousands)*

	Sep 1992(f)	Sep 1991	Percent Change	Aug 1992(p)	Jul 1992(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	806.3	801.6	0.6	807.2	817.2
Employed	764.2	760.4	0.5	766.2	778.7
Unemployed	42.1	41.2	2.2	41.0	38.5
Percent of Labor Force	5.2	5.1	--	5.1	4.7
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS	767.5	747.7	2.6	768.0	767.4
Mining	8.4	8.6	-2.1	8.4	8.3
Contract Construction	33.7	32.3	4.1	33.5	33.6
Manufacturing	104.2	104.7	-0.5	104.0	104.6
Durable Goods	68.0	69.5	-2.2	67.8	68.4
Nondurable Goods	36.2	35.2	2.9	36.3	36.2
Trans., Comm., Public Utilities	43.4	42.4	2.3	43.4	43.4
Trade	184.1	178.6	3.1	184.4	184.1
Wholesale	41.7	41.1	1.5	41.7	41.6
Retail	142.3	137.4	3.5	142.7	142.5
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	38.0	36.3	4.8	37.8	37.7
Services	196.8	189.6	3.8	197.8	197.8
Government	159.0	155.4	2.4	158.7	157.9
Federal Government	38.8	38.8	0.0	38.6	38.7
State Government	46.6	44.7	4.1	46.3	46.2
Local Government	73.7	71.9	2.5	73.9	73.0

Source Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Table 3. Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in Utah

	Average Hourly Earnings				Average Weekly Hours			
	Aug 1992(p)	Aug 1991	% Chng	Jul 1992(r)	Aug 1992(p)	Aug 1991	% Chng	Jul 1992(r)
MINING	**$14.50**	**$14.64**	**-1.0**	**$14.87**	**42.4**	**42.6**	**-0.5**	**42.6**
Metal Mining	14.14	13.44	5.2	14.07	45.3	44.2	2.5	50.3
Bituminous Coal Mining	18.66	17.75	5.1	18.83	37.5	39.8	-5.8	38.8
MANUFACTURING	**10.96**	**10.76**	**1.9**	**11.04**	**40.3**	**40.0**	**0.8**	**40.1**
Durable Goods	11.31	11.02	2.6	11.43	40.8	40.1	1.7	40.5
Primary Metals	14.10	13.54	4.1	14.06	38.5	39.9	-3.5	40.2
Fabricated Metal Prod. and Mach.	10.80	10.55	2.4	10.82	40.4	40.5	-0.2	40.5
Transportation Equipment	15.41	13.44	14.7	15.30	39.9	40.1	-0.5	41.4
Nondurable Goods	10.29	10.25	0.4	10.29	39.3	39.7	-0.1	39.4
Food and Kindred Products	9.79	8.91	9.9	9.57	40.9	40.7	0.5	40.4
TRADE	**7.85**	**7.68**	**2.2**	**7.85**	**30.0**	**29.1**	**3.1**	**29.5**
Wholesale	10.32	10.47	-1.4	10.30	36.1	37.3	-3.2	36.0
Retail	7.03	6.67	5.4	6.99	28.3	26.9	5.2	27.8
Food Stores	7.47	6.77	10.3	7.37	27.1	25.8	5.0	27.1
General Merchandise	6.44	6.20	3.9	6.41	28.1	28.4	-1.1	27.9

Note Average hours include hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes.

Source Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Economic Events

Please note: Information contained in Economic Events is obtained from regional newspapers, local Job Service offices, trade publications, clipping services, and local area Chamber of Commerce publications.

- The long-awaited decision by Wal-Mart to build a large distribution center in rural Utah was announced in September, and the southern Utah community of Hurricane was the winner. The $30-million facility will be located along I-15 at the Hurricane exit. Construction on the more than 1-million square-foot facility is expected to begin early next year. In addition to the distribution center, Wal-Mart will also construct a 15,600 square-foot truck maintenance facility for its trucks operating out of the distribution center. Employment at the distribution center is anticipated at 300 workers when it opens in late 1993, and employment levels could enlarge to 500 people by 1995.

- The Holiday Inn world-wide reservation center, located in West Valley City, received a shot in the arm in September when it was announced that Holiday Inn will close its reservation center in Chicago and concentrate its operations in West Valley City and in Raleigh, North Carolina. The Utah move will add an additional 200 positions by November and possibly 100 more by next year.

- A new 600-acre business and recreation park is being planned for West Valley City. The park, located west of the West Valley Highway between 2400 and 2700 South, will feature not only business property but a 27-hole golf course and a 300-acre lake for canoeing and windsurfing. Businesses targeted by the park include computer-related business and other suitable light industries.

- Phar-Mor announced in September that it will close its three Utah stores in October as part of the company's efforts to reorganize while it is operating under Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection. The Ohio-based discount drug chain had opened three stores in Utah last year, with locations in Taylorsville, Orem and the Newgate Mall in Ogden. The company had scheduled to open a fourth store in the Brickyard Plaza in October, but this opening has been canceled.

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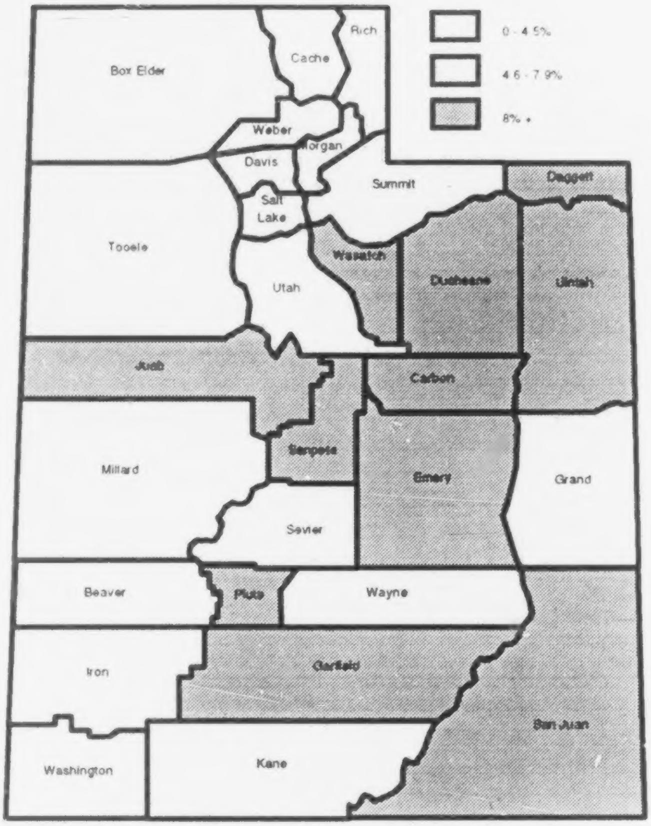
Utah's largest labor markets spur economic health



Unemployment Rates September 1992

Utah's unemployment rate is at virtually the same level it occupied twelve months ago. The rates in most planning districts increased over the period, but decreased slightly for the two largest districts .

Because of modest unemployment rate declines for Salt Lake and Utah counties, the Wasatch Front South and Mountainland areas' rates are slightly lower than in September 1991. The year-over changes in nonfarm job totals for these districts are also nearly identical and almost equal to that of the State. With Utah's two largest labor markets, these areas continue to provide the bulk of the State's economic strength.

Most notable among the districts is the 2.3-point jobless rate increase experienced by the Uintah Basin, which moved it from third highest a year ago to highest at present. The majority of the area's unemployed are from the services, mining, construction, and trade industries. However, the Basin's nonfarm job totals are nearly unchanged from last year.

The Southeastern District also suffered a substantial increase to an already high unemployment rate. For the first time since December 1991, it is above 9 percent. Services, construction, mining, and trade are the industries contributing most of the area's insured unemployed. Nevertheless, because of economic growth in Grand County and temporary construction jobs in San Juan, the District's year-over job growth is tied for highest in the State.

Bear River District also possesses a substantially-increased unemployment rate. But in this case, the year-ago rate was very low, so much so that the current rate is still the lowest in the state. However, Box Elder County's rate has increased more than a point since July 1992, reflecting recent manufacturing layoffs which are projected to recur periodically.

Weber County's increasing unemployment pushed the Wasatch Front North rate to 6 percent, up over one-half point from its September 1991 level. Morgan County's rate has increased by a point-and-a-half, but the good news is that its nonfarm jobs are up 14 percent on the strength of

Continued on page 8

- ***Utah's two largest labor markets continue to provide the bulk of the State's economic strength.***

- ***The Uintah Basin registered the highest jobless rate in the State.***

- ***The Southeastern District also suffered a substantial increase to an already high unemployment rate.***

Continued from page 7

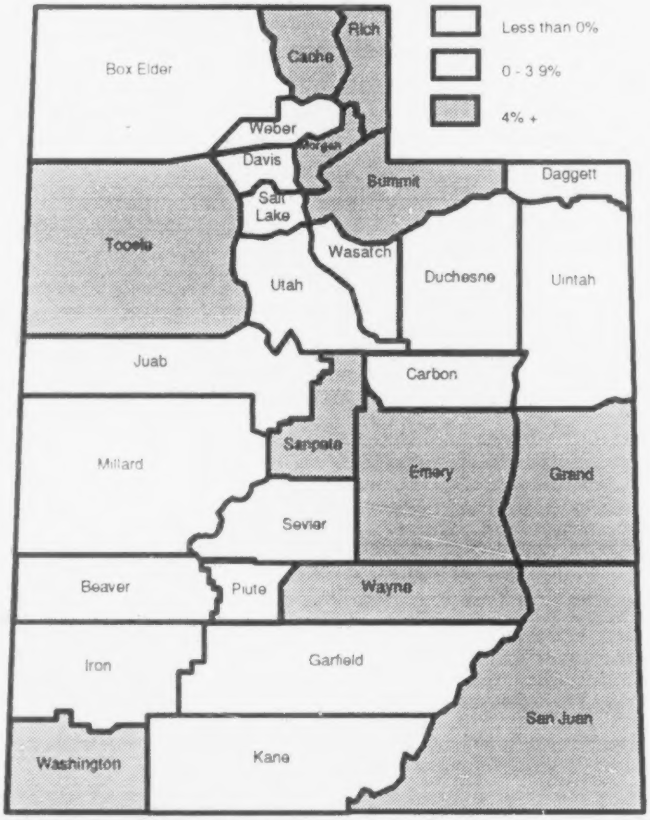
increases in manufacturing and trade.

The other district co-leading the State in year-over nonfarm job growth is Southwestern. But its unemployment rate, pushed up by Garfield County's 15 percent, remains somewhat higher than the Utah average. Washington County, with rapid job growth and moderate unemployment, persists as the District's economic strong point.

Central District is also struggling economically with increasing unemployment and year-over job losses. Sanpete County, largely because of manufacturing layoffs, continues to have very high unemployment. Juab's is high too because of jobless construction workers. A large but brief Millard County construction project ended in September 1991 created a 10 percent decline in nonfarm jobs although manufacturing jobs are up 15 percent this year.

Kenneth E. Jensen
Labor Market Economist

Year-Over Percent Change in Nonfarm Jobs September1992



METRO AREAS

Table 4. Civilian Labor Force and Nonfarm Jobs for SaltLake/Ogden and Provo/Orem Metropolitan Statistical Areas *(Numbers in Thousands)*

	Salt Lake/Ogden					Provo/Orem				
	Sep 1992(f)	Sep 1991	Percent Change	Aug 1992(p)	Jul 1992(r)	Sep 1992(f)	Sep 1991	Percent Change	Aug 1992(p)	Jul 1992(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**525.7**	**525.3**	0.1	**527.7**	531.0	121.4	122.3	-0.7	120.7	121.1
Employed	500.2	499.9	0.1	500.2	506.8	116.5	117.0	-0.4	115.1	116.2
Unemployed	25.5	25.4	0.4	27.5	24.2	4.9	5.3	-7.5	5.6	4.9
Rate	4.9	4.8	---	5.2	4.6	4.0	4.4	---	4.6	4.1
TOTAL NONFARM JOBS	**525.1**	**512.1**	**2.5**	**520.2**	**517.1**	**103.6**	**101.3**	**2.3**	**100.7**	**99.6**
Mining	3.3	3.0	10.0	3.3	3.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Construction	24.3	24.1	0.8	24.2	23.5	5.6	4.8	16.7	5.5	5.4
Manufacturing	68.2	68.2	0.0	67.8	67.7	13.9	13.9	0.0	13.8	13.7
Durable	45.8	46.6	-1.7	45.5	45.6	8.6	9.0	-4.4	8.6	8.6
Nondurable	22.4	21.6	3.7	22.3	22.1	5.3	4.9	8.2	5.2	5.1
Trans/Comm/Utilities	34.1	33.3	2.4	34.1	33.9	2.2	2.3	-4.3	2.2	2.2
Trade	130.0	126.0	3.2	129.1	127.6	23.4	23.5	-0.4	23.3	23.1
Wholesale	33.9	33.2	2.1	33.9	33.8	4.8	5.0	-4.0	4.7	4.7
Retail	96.1	92.8	3.6	95.2	93.8	18.6	18.5	0.5	18.6	18.4
Fin/Ins/Real Estate	31.5	30.2	4.3	31.6	31.4	2.8	2.5	12.0	2.7	2.6
Service	132.6	128.0	3.6	132.4	131.6	39.8	38.7	2.8	38.8	38.2
Government	101.1	99.8	1.8	97.7	98.1	15.8	15.5	1.9	14.3	14.3

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services

By County

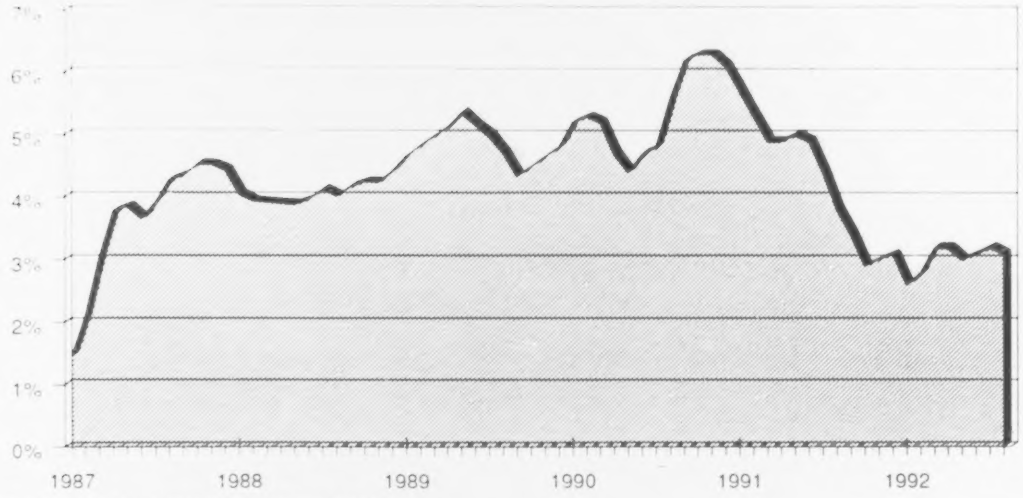
Table 5. Unemployment Rates and Nonfarm Jobs in Utah by County

	Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate				Nonfarm Wage and Salary Jobs				
	Sep 1992(f)	Aug 1992(p)	Jul 1992(r)	Sep 1991	Sep 1992(f)	Sep 1991	Percent Change	Aug 1992(p)	Jul 1992(r)
STATE TOTAL	**5.2**	**5.1**	**4.7**	**5.1**	**775,100**	**755,100**	**2.6**	**765,200**	**760,400**
Bear River	**4.4**	**4.6**	**3.7**	**3.7**	**45,820**	**45,000**	**1.8**	**45,220**	**45,160**
Box Elder	5.6	5.3	4.4	4.7	15,120	15,530	-2.6	15,180	15,250
Cache	3.9	4.2	3.4	3.2	30,250	29,040	4.2	29,570	29,440
Rich	2.2	3.5	3.1	2.0	450	430	4.7	470	470
Wasatch Front	**5.1**	**5.1**	**4.6**	**5.0**	**537,510**	**523,520**	**2.7**	**532,120**	**529,130**
Wasatch Front North	**6.0**	**6.0**	**5.3**	**5.4**	**133,330**	**130,380**	**2.3**	**133,590**	**133,280**
Davis	4.9	5.0	4.4	4.8	63,150	61,920	2.0	63,220	62,780
Morgan	6.9	6.7	7.3	5.5	1,220	1,070	14.0	1,190	1,170
Weber	7.1	7.1	6.2	6.1	68,960	67,390	2.3	69,180	69,330
Wasatch Front South	**4.7**	**4.8**	**4.3**	**4.9**	**404,180**	**393,140**	**2.8**	**398,530**	**395,850**
Salt Lake	4.6	4.7	4.3	4.9	393,240	382,680	2.8	387,650	384,990
Tooele	6.2	5.9	5.2	4.9	10,940	10,460	4.6	10,880	10,870
Mountainland	**4.7**	**4.9**	**4.2**	**5.0**	**114,570**	**111,520**	**2.7**	**111,700**	**110,540**
Summit	6.4	6.9	5.5	7.0	8,200	7,530	8.9	8,310	8,150
Utah	4.4	4.6	4.1	4.8	103,530	101,240	2.3	100,590	99,570
Wasatch	8.7	6.3	6.2	8.9	2,840	2,750	3.3	2,800	2,820
Central	**8.1**	**8.0**	**7.5**	**7.6**	**16,370**	**16,560**	**-1.1**	**15,990**	**16,010**
Juab	9.5	7.5	8.0	7.2	1,990	1,970	1.0	2,000	1,960
Millard	6.1	6.2	5.3	4.0	3,610	4,000	-9.8	3,510	3,480
Piute	8.9	12.1	12.9	11.7	210	220	-4.5	210	210
Sanpete	10.3	10.6	9.6	10.0	4,650	4,510	3.1	4,450	4,560
Sevier	7.0	7.1	6.2	8.4	5,210	5,200	0.2	5,120	5,100
Wayne	6.7	6.2	8.7	6.9	700	660	6.1	700	700
Southwestern	**5.8**	**5.9**	**5.4**	**5.5**	**30,650**	**29,160**	**5.1**	**30,890**	**30,700**
Beaver	5.8	5.5	5.2	4.5	1,460	1,420	2.8	1,470	1,450
Garfield	15.0	15.1	13.3	10.5	1,800	1,850	-2.7	1,840	1,840
Iron	4.7	6.2	4.2	5.4	8,120	7,900	2.8	8,180	8,210
Kane	7.6	7.2	10.5	6.2	1,910	1,860	2.7	1,920	1,890
Washington	5.4	5.0	4.8	5.2	17,360	16,130	7.6	17,480	17,310
Uintah Basin	**9.4**	**11.1**	**10.0**	**7.1**	**11,800**	**11,870**	**-0.6**	**11,280**	**11,160**
Daggett	9.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	450	440	2.3	490	490
Duchesne	10.2	16.5	13.0	8.5	3,990	3,900	2.3	3,940	3,960
Uintah	8.9	8.4	8.7	6.6	7,360	7,530	-2.3	6,850	6,710
Southeastern	**9.1**	**8.8**	**7.6**	**8.3**	**18,400**	**17,500**	**5.1**	**18,040**	**17,810**
Carbon	8.7	9.5	7.0	7.8	7,770	7,640	1.7	7,530	7,400
Emery	9.9	9.0	8.9	9.4	3,810	3,560	7.0	3,730	3,700
Grand	7.7	7.1	6.5	7.5	3,180	3,880	10.4	3,250	3,230
San Juan	10.5	8.9	8.6	9.2	3,640	3,420	6.4	3,530	3,490
Salt Lake/Ogden MSA	**5.0**	**5.1**	**4.6**	**5.0**	**525,340**	**511,990**	**2.6**	**520,050**	**517,100**
Provo/Orem MSA	**4.4**	**4.6**	**4.1**	**4.8**	**103,530**	**101,240**	**2.3**	**100,590**	**99,570**

Source Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services

Note Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates should not be used for federal or state funding applications

Year-over Percent Increase in U.S. Consumer Price Index



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

PRICES

Table 6. Current U.S. Price Indexes

	Index		% Change From	
	Aug 1992	Aug 1991	Prior Year	Prior Month
CONSUMER PRICES (1982-84=100)				
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])	**140.9**	**136.6**	**3.1**	**0.3**
Food and Beverages	138.8	136.6	1.6	0.5
Food at Home	136.9	134.9	1.5	0.9
Housing	138.6	134.5	3.0	0.2
Rent Residential	147.0	143.7	2.3	0.0
Fuel and Other Utilities	119.4	116.2	2.8	0.0
Medical Care	191.5	178.9	7.0	0.4
Apparel and Upkeep	130.2	127.6	2.0	0.8
Transportation	126.9	123.8	2.5	-0.2
Gasoline	101.8	99.3	2.5	-1.1
Energy[3]	105.4	102.9	2.4	-0.6
PURCHASING POWER OF CONSUMER DOLLAR: (1982-84 = $1.00)	**$0.710**	**$0.732**	**-3.0**	**-0.3**
ALL ITEMS (CPI-W[2])	**138.8**	**134.6**	**3.1**	**0.3**
PRODUCER PRICES (1982 = 100)				
ALL COMMODITIES	**117.6**	**116.0**	**1.4**	**-0.2**
Finished Goods	123.5	121.7	1.5	-0.2
Intermediate Materials	115.3	114.2	1.0	0.0
Crude Materials	100.9	99.1	1.8	-0.4

---

[1] Consumer Price Index—All Urban Consumers.

[2] Consumer Price Index—Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers.

[3] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: fuel oil, coal, bottled gas, electricity, gasoline, and motor oil and coolant. It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statisitcs.

Note: Because of an earlier release date for the Consumer Price Index, we will be publishing this information a month earlier than in the past. The table below provides the most recent CPI information.

PRICES

Table 7. Current U.S. Price Indexes

	Index		% Change From	
	Sep 1992	Sep 1991	Prior Year	Prior Month
CONSUMER PRICES (1982-84=100)				
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])	**141.3**	**137.2**	**3.0**	**0.3**
Food and Beverages	139.3	136.7	1.9	0.4
Food at Home	137.4	134.9	1.9	0.4
Housing	138.4	134.7	2.7	-0.1
Rent Residential	147.2	144.6	1.8	0.1
Fuel and Other Utilities	119.8	116.8	2.6	0.3
Medical Care	192.3	179.7	7.0	0.4
Apparel and Upkeep	133.3	131.3	1.5	2.4
Transportation	126.8	123.8	2.4	-0.1
Gasoline	101.8	99.8	2.0	0.0
Energy[3]	105.9	103.5	2.2	0.5
PURCHASING POWER OF CONSUMER DOLLAR: (1982-84 = $1.00)	**$0.708**	**$0.729**	**-2.9**	**-0.3**
ALL ITEMS (CPI-W[2])	**139.1**	**135.2**	**2.9**	**0.2**
PRODUCER PRICES (1982 = 100)				
ALL COMMODITIES	**117.8**	**116.1**	**1.5**	**0.2**
Finished Goods	123.3	121.4	1.6	-0.2
Intermediate Materials	115.6	114.6	0.9	0.3
Crude Materials	102.0	98.0	4.1	1.1

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[1] Consumer Price Index—All Urban Consumers.

[2] Consumer Price Index—Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers.

[3] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: fuel oil, coal, bottled gas, electricity, gasoline, and motor oil and coolant. It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statisitcs.

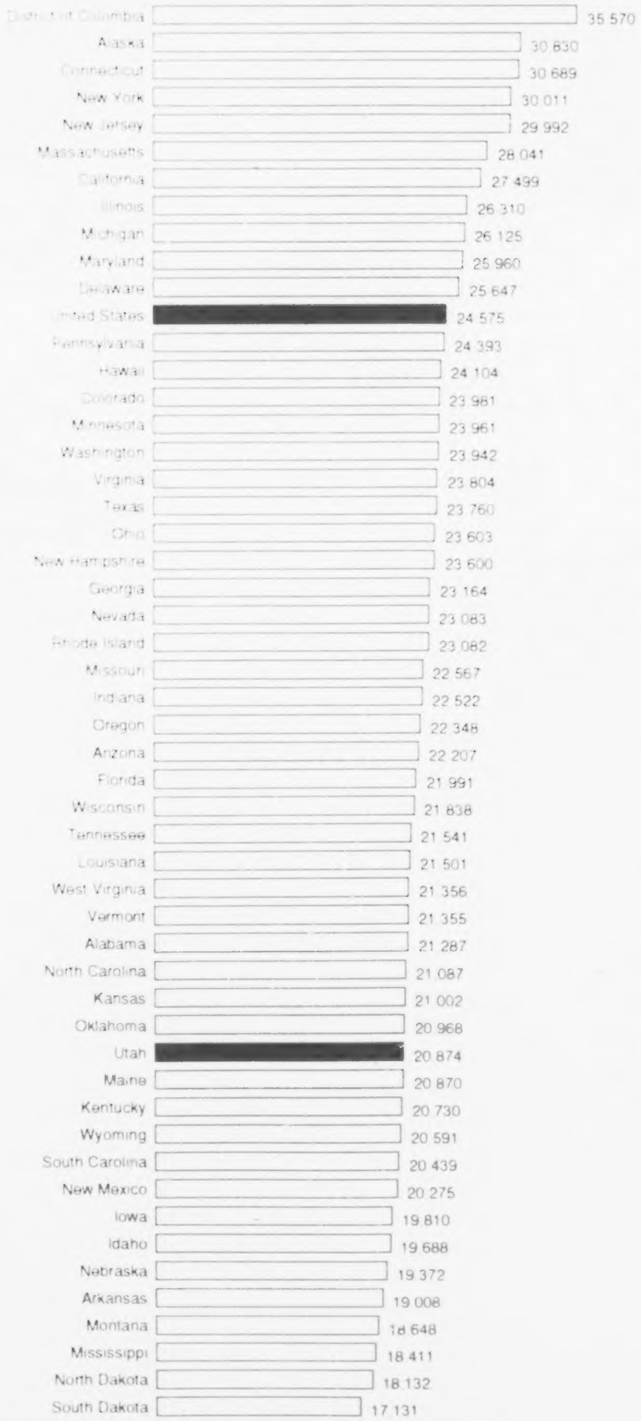
Notes from our 1991 Annual Report

- ***The construction industry grew faster (a whopping 13 percent) than any other major industrial sector in Utah in 1991.***
- ***Total Utah nonfarm jobs increased by 3 percent—21,600 new positions. Manufacturing was the only major industry to lose jobs (1,400).***
- ***Unemployment rose from 4.3 percent in 1990 to 4.9 percent in 1991.***
- ***Total wages grew by 7.1 percent. The average monthly wage increased from $1,644 in 1990 to $1,710 in 1991—an increase of 4 percent.***

(See page 15 for ordering information.) ❑

Average Annual Wage

Workers Covered by Unemployment Insurance and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees—1991



Source U S Deptartment of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Average Annual Pay

Recently released figures from the U.S. Department of Labor show Utah's average annual pay for 1991 at $20,874—placing Utah in 38th place out of the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Utah has moved up one position since the 1990 ranking.

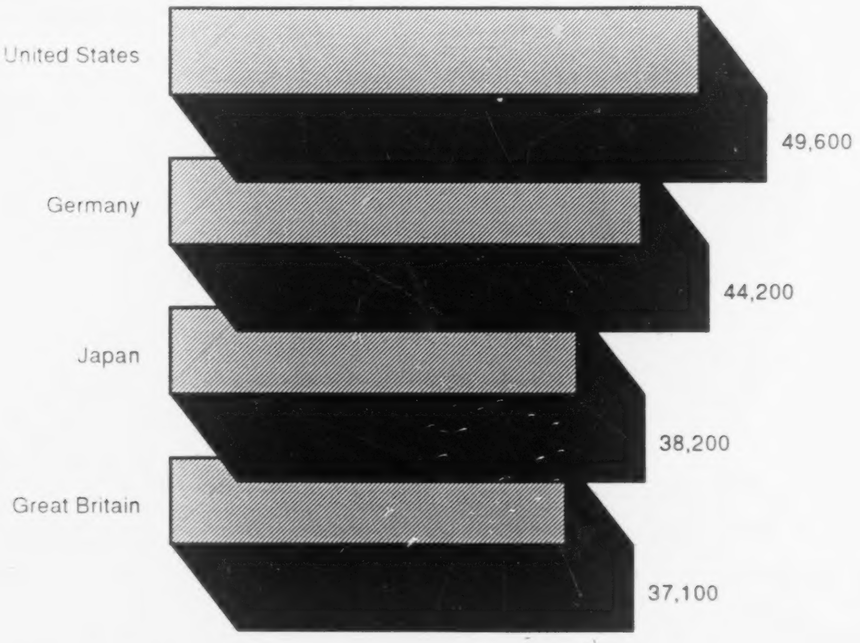
These annual average pay figures are for workers covered by the Unemployment Insurance programs of various states and the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees programs. They include pay for both full-time and part-time workers—which could partially explain Utah's relatively low ranking since Utah has a substantially higher than average part-time rate. As part-timers (on average) make significantly less than full-timers, Utah's high part-time rate tends to pull down the average wage.

Between 1990 and 1991, the State's average annual wage grew 4.0 percent, just below the U.S. average wage growth of 4.1 percent.❐

Productivity— How are we doing?

Are American workers the lazy slobs some claim they are? A new study shows that American workers are the world's most productive. In 1990, a full-time American worker produced $49,600 of goods and services, compared with a German worker's $44,200, a Japanese worker's $38,200, and a British worker's $37,100. America's secret productivity weapon is not bigger companies, more robots, or even brainier managers, says the report. Instead, it is Washington's relative reluctance to protect companies from the rigors of competition, domestic or foreign, and they way management organizes operations. Workers' skills and the amount of financial investment make surprisingly little difference. The study shows that the U.S. is farthest ahead in the service sector. The study by the McKinsey Global Institute, together with three of the nation's top productivity experts—Robert Solow, Martin Baily, and Francis Bator—is more convincing than earlier research because it is based on better data for manufacturing as well as detailed case studies of several service industries.❐

Dollar Value of Worker Production of Goods and Services



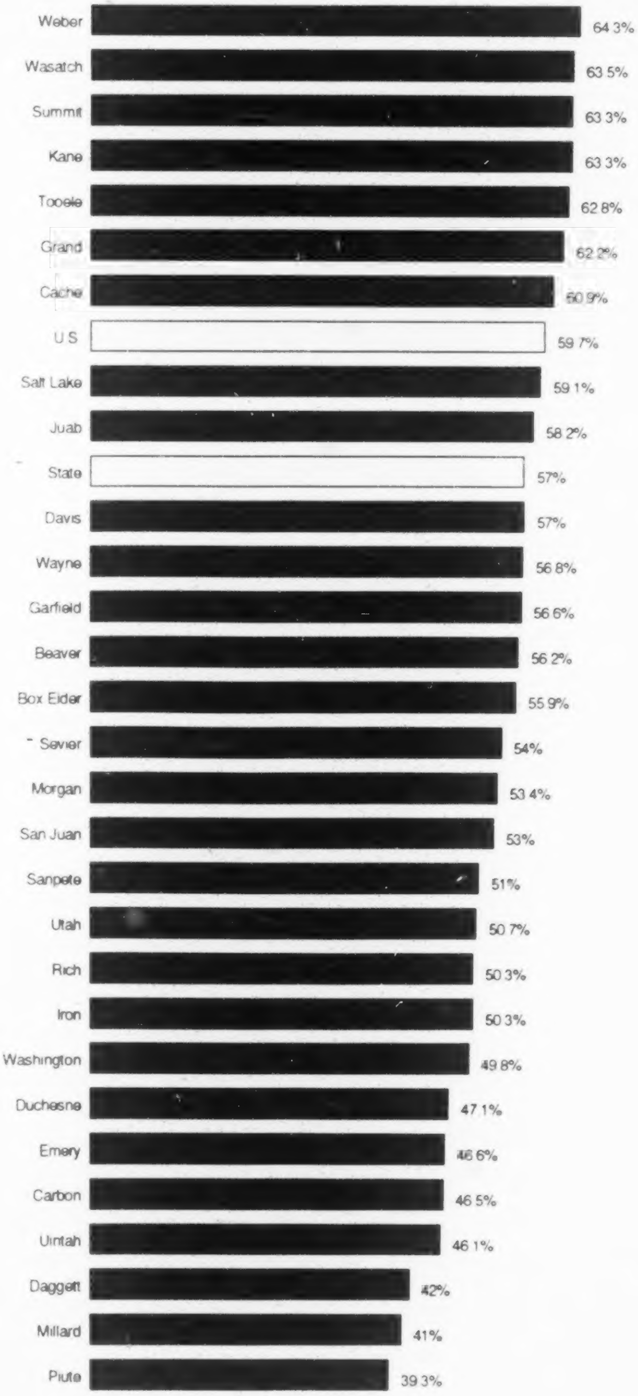
Source: McKinsey Global Institute

Working Mothers of Young Children

According to Census data, in 1990, 57 percent of all mothers of children under the age of six worked outside the home—not much lower than the national average of almost 60 percent. The share of working mothers is up a whopping 20 percentage points from the 1980 Census when 37 percent of mothers with children under six participated in Utah's labor force. In 1980, the gap between working Utah mothers and working U.S. mothers (46 percent of mothers of children under six) loomed much larger--a difference of almost 10 points compared to less than 3 points in 1990.

Weber (64,3 percent), Wasatch (63.5 percent), Summit (63.3 percent), and Kane (63.3 percent) counties showed the highest share of working mothers of young children. Daggett (42 percent), Millard (41 percent) and Piute (39.3 percent) counties experienced the lowest participation of young mothers in the work force.❐

Labor Force Participation Rates for Women with Children Under Six 1990



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

Join the Wasatch Front Economic Forum

The Wasatch Front Economic Forum—the local chapter of the National Association of Business Economists (NABE)—is currently soliciting new memberships. The Forum is a nonprofit professional society. Membership is open to anyone interested in the economy, and you need not be a member of NABE. The Forum provides a medium for enhanced interaction between the community and professional economists, and stimulates communication among economists working in academics, business, government service, and unions. Through monthly lunch meetings where experts resent information on pertinent economic issues, the Forum fosters discussion and research into public policy affecting the local and national economy.

If you are interested in joining the Forum, please call or write for an application.

Paul Morley
Federal Reserve Bank
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Salt Lake City, UT 84130
(801)322-7926

New Data, New Publications

The following data and/or publications are now available:

☐ ***Annual Report of Labor Market Information, 1991.***

☐ ***1991 Summary of Job Service Activities.***

☐ **First Quarter Nonfarm Jobs and Wages by County and Major Industry.**

If you would like to receive copies, please check the desired items and fill in your name and address.

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Mail to: Labor Market Information Services, Utah Department of Employment Security, P.O. Box 11249, Salt Lake City, UT, 84147-0249.

Utah Labor Market Report

JOB SERVICE

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William R. Horner, Director, Labor Market Information Services

Lecia Parks Langston, Chief Economist

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Notes

(f)—forecast.

(p)—preliminary.

(r)—revised.

Salt Lake/Ogden Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)—Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.

Provo/Orem Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)—Utah County.

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